

**NORTH COLLIN SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT
(NCSUD)**

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Consumer Confidence Report 2016

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Requirements

SOURCE

NCSUD purchases treated water from North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) in Wylie. NTMWD obtains raw water from Lake Lavon. Through proper operation and the latest technologies, they provide us with a safe and healthy water supply. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Source Water Name: North Texas MWD CC from TX0430044 North

Type of Water: SW

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:<http://dww.tceq.gov/DWW>

DRINKING WATER

All drinking water may contain contaminants. When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Our drinking water is regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist, which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

As water flows into creeks, channels and streams then eventually in the reservoirs, it carries with it dissolved minerals as well as human and animal substances. Some substances found in water include bacteria and viruses, salts and metals, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemicals and radioactive materials.

NTMWD also tests and treats the water from Lake Lavon for a protozoan called Cryptosporidium, which affects the digestive tracts of humans and animals. It has been absent in all samples.

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

SPECIAL NOTICE

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For the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV / AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. **Immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy treatment for cancer, those who have undergone organ transplant, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.** These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

GENERAL INFORMATION

NCWSC holds monthly board meetings on the second Thursday of each month at 7 p.m. located at 2333 Sam Rayburn Hwy., Melissa, unless otherwise noted.

We presently have 2250 customers and supply water through approximately 200 miles of water lines. We employ a total of seven people --- a system manager, office manager, two billing clerks, and three field technicians.

We monitor and maintain four pump stations, two water towers and the transmission and distribution lines to deliver water to our customers. We have a storage capacity of 1,900,000 gallons. If you receive an unusually high water bill, please check for leaks. A dripping faucet or fixture can use 3g of water daily. A continuous leak 1/16" in diameter at 60 PSI will use approximately 25,000g in one month.

In the field and office, we strive to maintain the system with efficiency and with the least amount of leaks as possible. If you notice any leaks, please call the office and report them.

Please contact the office any time you have a change in your address, phone number, mailing address or property ownership.

We now have the convenience of viewing or paying you water bill online. Please visit www.northcollinsud.com and click on the "View or Pay Your Bill" button to link you to the new SmartHub online payment system for your convenience of paying, viewing your bill or setting up "Auto Pay". We appreciated everyone's patience and cooperation during the transition to the new billing and payment system.

North Collin SUD recorded an average of fourteen percent water loss for the year of 2015.

En Espanol

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 972-837-2331 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with our drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Allen Knight @ 972-837-233

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU -Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL -million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) **pCi/L** -picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity), **ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter

(mg/L) **ppb** -parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt -parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq -parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ABOUT THE CHARTS

The charts list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U. S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Vulnerability of Some Populations to Contaminants in Drinking Water

"You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2015	Chlorine	1.83	.5	2.5	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Lever (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/19/2013	1.3	1.3	0.461	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures
Lead	09/19/2013	0	15	1.69	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Level Detected	MCL G	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	18	5.1-23.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	2016	39	23.3-33.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen)	2016	0.247	0.247-0.247	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead/Copper

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"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Follow-up or routine tap M/R (LCR)	10/01/2016	2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing pipe materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2013	11/14/2016	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water advisory).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	07/08/2015	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Regulated Contaminants of Source Water Provider

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromate	2016	2	0-6	0	10	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorite	2016	0.22	0-0.22	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2016	15	14.9-14.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	38	38.3-38.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2016	1	0 - 0.94	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.061	0.042-0.061	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2016	1.2	0.52-1.2	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2016	181	86.1-181	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2016	0.4	0.214-0.43	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2016	1	0.27-0.737	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Selenium	2016	3.4	1.4-3.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination

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Beta/photon emitters	2016	5.6	5.6-5.6	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
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*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Synthetic organic contaminants including insecticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2016	1	0.31-0.61	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.78 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	97%	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration

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