2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

CITY OF OVILLA, TEXAS
972-617-7262

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (972) 617-7262 ~ para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

SPECIAL NOTICE

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Monday - Friday
Time: 8:00 A.M. - 4:30 A.M.
Location: 105 Cockrell Hill Rd.
Ovilla, TX 75154
Phone No: (972) 617-7262

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

Contact: **BRAD PILAND**
Public Works Director

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

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests, and is presented in this brochure. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

WATER SOURCES: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by CITY OF OVILLA is Purchased Surface Water from Dallas Water Utility. Dallas uses surface water from seven sources: the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and lakes Ray Roberts, Lewisville, Grapevine, Ray Hubbard, Tawakoni and Fork.

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 your 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 assessments and protection efforts at our system, please refer to: http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/indes.jsp?wtrsc=

http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW

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 and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

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 concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow 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.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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.

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 (ug/L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter.

The CITY OF OVILLA Public Works Department continues to monitor the water on a daily basis. Monthly samples are collected by city staff and tested by the Trinity River Authority. The water within the CITY OF OVILLA'S DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM is safe to drink and does meet the standards set forth by TCEQ. Dallas Water Utilities (DWU) regularly tests drinking water for more than 180 constituents. About 50,000 tests each month are conducted on Dallas water to ensure that it is clean and meets all water quality requirements.

U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791 or visit
http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/index.cfm

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Barium	0.025	0.025	0.025	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Fluoride	0.6	0.6	0.6	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2005	Gross beta emitters	2.5	2.5	2.5	50	0	Pcl/l	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Disinfectant
2016	Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	1	0.652-0.652	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Nitrite (measured as nitrogen)	0.032	0.032-0.032	1	1	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2016	Chloramine Residual	1.0	0.5	2.7	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Range	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Total Haloacetic Acids	15	3.5 - 16.9	160	ppb	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2016	Total Trihalomethanes	16	9.04 – 17.3	80	ppb	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Copper and Lead	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	0.33 ml	0	ppm	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2014	0	15	1.4	0	ppb	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, 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."

Maximum Conatminant Level Goal	Total Coloform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Contaminant Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Aluminum	0.033	0.033	0.033	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Bicarbonate	63	63	63	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Calcium	28.7	28.7	28.7	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Chloride	22	22	22	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Magnesium	3	3	3	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	pH	8.6	8.6	8.6	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosively of water.
2005	Sodium	16	16	16	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Sulfate	34	34	34	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	52	52	52	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2005	Total Dissolved Solids	153	153	153	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO3	84	84	84	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

Water Quality Data Report 2016

This is a summary of water quality data for Dallas Water Utilities. The list includes parameters which DWU currently tests for, in accordance with Federal and State Water Quality Regulations. The frequency of testing varies depending on the parameters and are in compliance with established standards. Dallas Water Utilities is a "Superior" Rated Water System by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. All three water treatment plants are optimized and certified by meeting the Texas Optimization Program and Partnership for Safe Drinking Water criteria. Dallas' water exceeds Federal and State water quality standards.

PARAMETERS	YEAR OF SAMPLING	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG		Source of Contaminants
		Average	Minimum	Maximum				
Inorganic								
Fluoride	2016	0.704	0.544	1.02	4	4	ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N)	2016	0.426	0.220	0.538	10	10	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as N)	2013	0.017	<0.004	0.0315	1	1	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2016	88.2	6.45	164	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Bromate	2016	<10	<0.03	<10	10	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Antimony	2016	0.09	<0.200	0.27	6	6	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	2016	0.27	<0.700	0.80	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.018	0.010	0.025	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (Total)	2016	0.65	0.48	0.77	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive								
Combined Radium (226 & 228)	2011	1.0	1.0	1.0	5	0	pCi/L****	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross beta particle activity	2011	5.3	4	7.2	50	0	pCi/L****	Decay of natural or man-made deposits.
Organic								
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	2016	0.54	<0.5	2.7	6	0	ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Disinfection By Products		Highest LRAA						
Total Haloacetic Acid***	2016	15.6	<2.00	19.2	60	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2016	16.5	6.7	26.0	80	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon					Treated Water Alkalinity			
Total Organic Carbon	2016	3.51	2.86	5.43	< 60 (TT)		ppm (as CaCO3)	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfectant					MRDL	MRDLG		
Total Chlorine Residual	2016	2.12	1.92	2.46	4*	4*	ppm	In distribution system - Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper		90 th Percentile**	# of sites exceeding action level					
Lead	2015	1.1	0		AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2015	0.4	0		AL=1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity		Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits		Turbidity Limits			
Turbidity	2016	0.15	100%		0.3 (TT)		NTU	Soil Runoff.
Total Coliforms		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples						
Total Coliforms Bacteria	2016	1.2%			5 % or more of monthly samples		Found/Not Found	Naturally present in the environment.

* as annual average

** 90 percentile value in the distribution system

*** Haloacetic Acids - five species

**** 50 pCi/L - 4 mrem/yr

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF SAMPLING	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminants
		Average	Minimum	Maximum				
Chloroform	2016	6.09	5.69	6.78	N/A	70	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2016	4.97	3.90	5.91	N/A	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2016	2.98	1.20	4.66	N/A	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

CITY OF OVILLA
105 S. COCKRELL HILL ROAD
OVILLA, TX 75154

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