

2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

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972-617-7262

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

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.

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/index.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 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	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Disinfectant
2019	Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	1	0.841-0.841	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	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
2019	Chloramine Residual	1.68	0.5	4.0	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Range	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Total Haloacetic Acids	12	4.9 - 9.2	60	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2019	Total Trihalomethanes	18	10.2 – 21.2	80	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Copper and Lead	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.303 ml	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2017	0	15	1	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

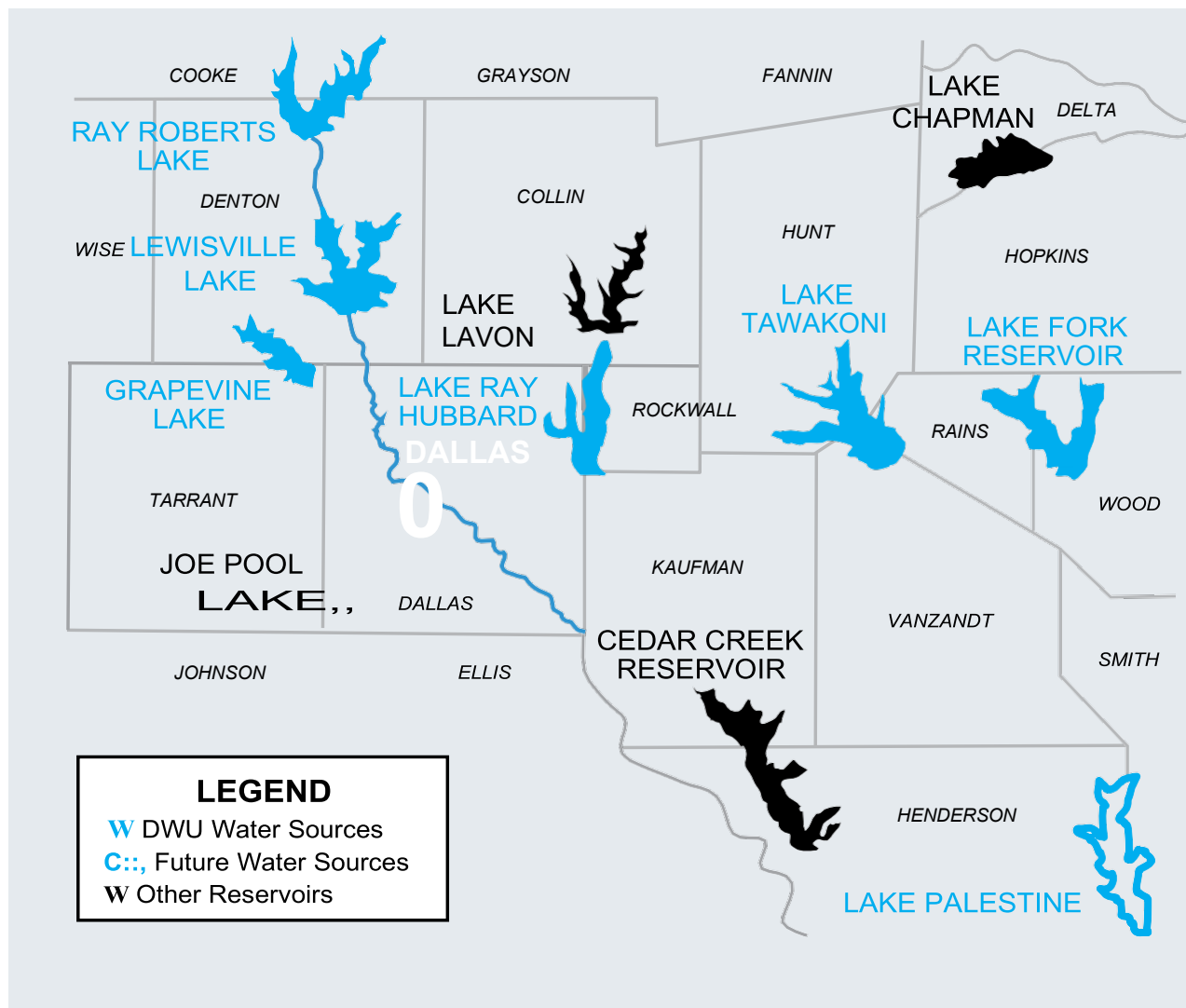
Required Additional Health Information for Lead

"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>."

Water Quality Data Report for 2019

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 have been recognized for their commitment to superior water quality by the AWWA Partnership for Safe Drinking Water Program. In addition, Dallas actively participates in the Texas Optimization Program to achieve the safest water possible. Dallas water continues to meet and exceed all Federal and State water quality parameters.

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminants
		Average	Minimum	Maximum				
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2019	0.361	0.170	0.472	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N)	2019	0.704	0.554	0.898	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	0.032	1	1	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	2019	5	<1	13	10*	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Barium	2019	0.029	0.012	0.040	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross beta particle activity	2017	5.1	4.2	6.6	50	0	pCi/L****	Decay of natural or man-made deposits.
Organic Contaminants								
Atrazine	2019	0.1	<0.1	0.2	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Disinfection By Products								
Total Haloacetic Acid***	2019	21.3	0.0	33.1	60	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2019	28.3	8.0	63.6	80	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon								
Total Organic Carbon	2019	3.02	1.87	4.07	TT (no MCL) ***** 35% removal/SUVA s2		ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfectant								
Total Chlorine Residual	2019	2.63	2.36	2.96	MRDL 4*	MRDLG 4*	ppm	In distribution system - Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper								
		90 th Percentile**	# of sites exceeding action level				Unit of measure	
Lead	2018	0	0		AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2018	0.38	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		Unit of Measure	
Turbidity	2019	0.36	99%		0.3 (TT)		NTU	Soil Runoff.
Total Coliforms								
		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples			5 % or more of monthly samples		Unit of Measure	
Total Coliforms Bacteria	2019	0.8%			Found/Not Found			Naturally present in the environment.
* as annual average ** 90 percentile value in the distribution system *** Haloacetic Acids - five species **** Treatment technique requires 35% removal or SUVA s2. The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements. ***** The MCL for Bromate is the running annual average of monthly averages, computed quarterly (30 TAC §290.114(b)(5)(C)).								
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 RANGE	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminants
Chloroform	2019	16.18	1.74	44.20	N/A	70	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2019	5.56	2.78	10.60	N/A	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2019	2.91	2.40	3.50	N/A	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
UCMR 4: Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 4								
The UCMR program was developed in coordination with the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The CCL is a list of contaminants that are not regulated by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, are known or anticipated to occur at public water systems and may warrant regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Data collected through UCMR are stored in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) to support analysis and review of contaminant occurrence, to guide the CCL selection process and to support the Administrator's determination of whether to regulate a contaminant in the interest of protecting public health. For additional information visit: https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule								
CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminants
HAA5	2019	6.02	3.22	12.66	60	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6Br	2019	5.50	3.36	8.59	N/A	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA9	2019	9.73	5.66	19.22	N/A	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Manganese (Total)	2019	1.60	0.40	2.30	50	N/A	ppb	Industrial emissions, fossil fuel combustion, and erosion of manganese-containing soils. MCL is EPA secondary standard



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OVILLA, TX 75154**



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