REVISED

2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

CITY OF OVILLA, TEXAS
972-617-7262

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.

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.

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.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been completed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. An assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/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 consitiuents are called secondary consitiuents 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.

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	Pci/l	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Vilotion	Likely source of Disinfectant
2014	Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	0.3	0.29-0.3	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Nitrite (measured as nitrogen)	0.005	0.005-0.005	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
2014	Chloramine Residual	1.5	0.5	3.2	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Range	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2014	Total Haloacetic Acids	15	12.5-17.6	60	ppb	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2014	Total Trihalomethanes	24	19.8-25.3	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."

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED
Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA
Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NOT FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated
(No associated adverse health effects)

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	Maguesium	3	3	3	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	pH	8.6	8.6	8.6	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity 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.

Violation Table

Chlorine			
Some People who use whater containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritation effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explained
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	04/01/2014	06/30/2014	We failed to report chlorine residuals in the drinking water to TCEQ for the Quarter. Reports have been submitted and we are now in compliance for the reporting period.
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	07/01/2014	09/30/2014	We failed to report chlorine residuals in the drinking water to TCEQ for the Quarter. Reports have been submitted and we are now in compliance for the reporting period.

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 containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explained
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE(LCR)	12/30/2013	10/28/2014	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.

Purchased Surface Water from City of Dallas

Disinfectant & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Dietected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2014	12	0-23.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	15	3.5-35	No goal for the Ttal	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Dietected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**
Arsenic	2014	2	0.98-1.15	0	10	ppb	N	Ersion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards: Runoff from Glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2014	0.0399	0.016-0.0399	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2014	3.76	1.6-3.76	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2014	200	50.6-153	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride	2014	0.6	0.398-0.639	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)	2014	2	4.424-1.62	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	9/05/2013	0.315	0-0.0315	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2014	3.81	2-3.81	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Dietected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**
Beta/photon emitters	1/19/2011	7.2	4-7.2	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Combined Radium 226/228	1/19/2011	1	1-1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposts
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Dietected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**
Atrazine	2014	0.25	0-0.25	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2014	1	0-0.5	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Simazine	2014	0.24	0.08-0.24	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.17 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	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 effictiveness of our filtration