

# WATER QUALITY RESULTS REPORT 2014

## COLIFORM BACTERIA

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

## 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.

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	9/30/2013	1.3	1.3	0.264	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppm)	9/30/2013	0	15	4.78	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Date Tested	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* (ppm)	2014	26	2.3-43.9	No goal for the total	60	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)* (ppm)	2014	51	37.1-63	No goal for the total	80	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Date Tested	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppm)	2014	1	0.667-0.667	6	6	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Barium (ppm)	2014	0.077	0.077-0.077	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2014	4.42	4.42-4.42	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	2013	57.2	57.2-57.2	200	200	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	0.7	0.712-0.712	4	4.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2014	1	0.924-0.924	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2014	2.2	2.22-2.22	50	50	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

## RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Beta/Photon emitters (ppm)	2013	7.8	7.8-7.8	0	50 <th>N <th>Decay of natural and man-made deposits</th> </th>	N <th>Decay of natural and man-made deposits</th>	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
----------------------------	------	-----	---------	---	--	---	--

## TURBIDITY

Limit (NTU)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	3.1 NTU	Y	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	91.08%	Y	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.

## FILTER BACKWASH RULE

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
The Filter Backwash Recycling Rule requires public water systems to review their backwash water recycling practices to ensure that they do not compromise microbial control.	05/26/2010	2014	Failed to submit to our regulator a plant schematic showing the origin of all flows which are recycled, the hydraulic conveyance used to transport them, and the location where they are re-introduced back into the treatment plant.

## INTERIM ENHANCED SWTR

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.	08/01/2014	08/31/2014	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.
Monitoring, routine (ESWTR/LT1), Major	02/01/2014	02/28/2014	Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.
Monthly comb filter effluent (ESWTR/LT1)	02/01/2014	02/28/2014	One turbidity measurement exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.

## LEAD AND COPPER RULE

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
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 plumbing materials.	10/01/2013	11/25/2014	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.

## SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE (SWTR)

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
The Surface Water Treatment Rule seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by viruses, Legionella and Giardia lamblia. The rule requires that water systems filter and disinfect water from surface water sources to reduce the occurrence of unsafe levels of these microbes.	08/01/2014	08/31/2014	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.
Monitoring, RIN/RPT Major (SWTR/LT1E)	06/01/2014	06/30/2014	Measurements of disinfectant indicate that adequate disinfection did not occur for the period indicated. Adequate disinfection is required to ensure safe drinking water.

## TOTAL COLIFORM

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.	02/01/2014	02/28/2014	Failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

\* UNIT DESCRIPTIONS: ppm (Parts per million), ppb (Parts per billion), mg/L (milligrams per liter)

TT Treatment technique - a required process intended to reduce a contaminant level in drinking water.

AL Action Level - concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

MCL Maximum Contaminant level - highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety

MNDG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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 contaminants

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

NA Not Applicable

ND Not detected

NTU Nephelometric turbidity units

CEQ recently completed a review of Public Notice violations that were historically present in our database. This review was done at the request of the Environmental Protection Agency and was triggered by the CEQ litigation to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). Following EPA guidance, CEQ returned to compliance many PR violations that had existed, but may not have been reported on a prior year CCR. We strongly encourage you to check Drinking Water Watch (<http://hrw.utdallas.gov/DWW/>) for the current status of any violations displayed on this page.