

# 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

**CITY OF DUNCANVILLE**

Phone Number: (972) 780-4900

## **SPECIAL NOTICE**

### **Required language for ALL community public water supplies:**

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to the certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or those immune-compromised such as those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines 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**

Duncanville Water Utilities is a non-profit department of the City of Duncanville and is governed by the Duncanville City Council. The City Council meets every first and third Tuesday. For more information on meetings or how to register as a speaker, contact the City Secretary's office at (972) 780-5017.

Following are other helpful telephone numbers:

- Questions or concerns about water quality... (972) 780-4900
- Questions about your bill... (972) 780-5010
- For brochures on water conservation... (972) 780-4900

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) or to request a meeting to be scheduled, please contact us.

## **Our Drinking Water is Regulated**

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

## **Source of Drinking Water**

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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## ***En Español***

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) 780-4900 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

## **Where do we get our drinking water?**

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. Our water comes from LAKE TAWAKONI, LAKE RAY HUBBARD, and ELM FORK TRINITY RIVER. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us and/or the system(s) from which we receive water to focus on source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts in our system, please contact us.

## ***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 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 a cause for health concerns. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

## **Required Additional Health Information for Lead**

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 step you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **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

## Definitions

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG allows for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**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 contaminants.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

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

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

**Average (Avg):** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of the monthly samples.

**ppm:** parts per million (milligrams per liter) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

**ppb:** parts per billion (micrograms per liter) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

**na:** not applicable

## 2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Coliform Bacteria

Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Collection Date	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
5% of total monthly samples *	2010	2.2%	1**	N	Naturally present in the environment

\* <5% of total monthly samples taken allowed to be positive with out public notification

\*\* November 2010

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source
Chloramines	1.7	0.5	3.5	4*	4*	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

\*As annual Average

### Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# sites over AL	Unit	Likely Source of contamination
Copper	2010	1.3	0.65	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2010	0.015	0.0045	1	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems;

### Turbidity

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % of samples meeting limits	Turbidity Limits	Units	Likely Source of contamination
Turbidity	2010	0.12	100%	0.3	NTU	Soil Run off

## Regulated Contaminates

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2010	18.4	12.8 -18.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water Disinfection
Total Trihalometnanes	2010	76.3	13.8 – 76.3	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	MC L	Units	Likely Source of contamination
Barium	2010	0.023	0.018 - 0.023	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2010	0.79	0.24 – 0.79	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2010	1.29	<0.10 – 1.29	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	2010	5.8	<5.0 – 5.8	0	10	ppb	By-Product of drinking water Disinfection
Arsenic	2010	2.7	2.3 – 2.7	0	10	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from Orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Thallium	2010	<3.0	<3.0	0.5	2	ppb	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronic, glass and drug factories
Gross beta emitter*	2005	6.4	4.4 – 6.4	0	50	pCi/L**	Decay of natural or man-made deposits

\*As reported by the City of Dallas      \*\* 50 pCi/L – 4 mrem/yr

Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of contamination
Atrazine	2010	0.22	0.17 – 0.22	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide on row crops
Simazine	2010	0.21	<0.07 – 0.21	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff