



Drinking Water Quality Report

Special Notice

Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or those immunocompromised persons (such as those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing chemotherapy; those undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or 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 on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from www.epa.gov/safewater or by calling 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 of each month at City Hall. For more information on meetings or how to register as a speaker, contact the City Secretary's office at (972) 780-5017 between 8 am and 5 pm, Monday thru Friday, or mjones@ci.duncanville.tx.us. 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 Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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.

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

Rainwater Harvesting

Rainwater harvesting offers an effective way to conserve water. An easy way to harvest rainwater is by directing a gutter downspout into a barrel and using the collected water in gardens or on potted plants. Rainwater does not contain hard minerals and is better for your plants. Easy instructions for constructing a rain barrel can be found www.tceq.state.tx.



En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre la calidad de agua potable. Si tiene preguntas ó comentarios sobre ésta información en español, favor de llamar al tel. (972) 780-4900 para hablar con una persona en español.

2015 Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level*	Year of Range	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 **	2015	2.2%	1	N	Naturally present in the environment

*Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive.

**<5% of total monthly samples taken allowed being positive without public notification

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (2015)

Disinfectant Type	2015 Average Level of Quarterly Data	Minimum Single Sample	Maximum Single Sample	MRDL	MRDL G	Unit	Source
Chloramines	2.43	1.93	2.91	4*	4*	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

* As Annual Average

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Year of Range	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	No. sites > Action Level	Unit	Likely Source of contamination
Copper	2014	1.3	0.51	0/30	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2014	15	04.6	0/30	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems

Turbidity (City of Dallas)

	Year of Range	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % of samples meeting limits	Turbidity Limits	Units	Likely Source of contamination
Turbidity	2015	0.22	100%	0.3	NTU	Soil Run off

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

Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection By-Products	Year of Range	LEVEL			MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of contamination
		Average	Minimum	Maximum					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	17.7	4.6	48.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water Disinfection
Total Trihalo-metnanes	2015	15.6	10.2	21.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water Disinfection

Organic Contaminants (City of Dallas)

Organic Contaminants	Year of Range	LEVEL			MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of contamination
		Average	Minimum	Maximum				
Atrazine	2015	0.11	<0.08	0.30	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide on row crops
Simazine	2015	0.04	<0.05	0.25	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated Contaminants	Year of Range	LEVEL			MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
		Average	Minimum	Maximum				
Chloroform	2015	8.98	2.3	18.1	100	n/a	ppb	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichlormethane	2015	4.60	3.0	7.48	100	n/a	ppb	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	2015	2.72	2.05	5.11	100	n/a	ppb	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants (City of Dallas)

Inorganic Contaminants	Year of Range	LEVEL			MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of contamination
		Average	Minimum Detected	Maximum Detected				
Barium	2015	0.023	0.013	0.041	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	0.529	0.521	0.536	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (measured as N)	2015	0.771	0.304	1.01	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	2015	<0.3	<0.03	<0.3	0	10	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Arsenic	2015	0.32	<0.700	0.95	0	10	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Chromium	2015	0.82	0.78	0.86	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2015	1.57	<1.00	2.8	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Manganese	2013	2.16	<0.400	6.49	0	50	ppb	Naturally occurs in rocks and soil
Aluminum	2013	25.4	7.1	41.6	0	200	ppb	Naturally occurs in rocks and soil
Combined Radium (226 & 228)	2011	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	5	pCi/L*	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross beta particle activity*	2011	5.3	4	7.2	0	50	pCi/L*	Decay of natural or man-made deposits

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

Total Organic Carbon

Year of Range	LEVEL			Treated Water Alkalinity	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
	Average	Minimum Detected	Maximum Detected			
2015	4.11	2.71	5.03	<60mg/L as CaCO ₃ *	ppm	Naturally Present in the Environment *Elm Fork & Bachman Plants Only

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 to 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of turbidity in water.

mrem/year: Millirem per year (measurement of radiation in the body).

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.

MFL: Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter.

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter.

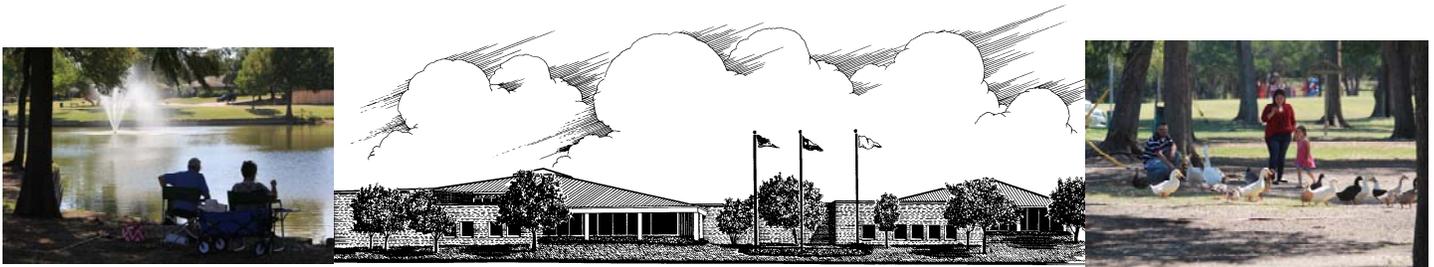
na: Not applicable.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Duncanville's drinking water is obtained from surface water sources and has maintained its "Superior" water quality rating. Our surface water supplies are purchased from the City of Dallas. Dallas treats and uses surface water from six sources: Elm Fork of the Trinity River, and lakes Grapevine, Lewisville, Ray Hubbard, Ray Roberts and Tawakoni.

Source Water Assessment

The TCEQ completed a source water assessment and results indicate that a minor amount of our water sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. 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. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on the susceptibility and previous sample data. The specific nature of the information will enhance the ability of the city to proactively protect the public water system and its source of water and ensure its continued safety and reliability. For more information, please contact us at 972-780-4900.



Duncanville City Hall

ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER

The City of Duncanville wants water customers to know they receive safe, high-quality drinking water. Through the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires every public water system to provide information to each water customer annually.

Duncanville's water system has a "Superior" rating and exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about your drinking water.

Department of Public Works
PO Box 380280
Duncanville, TX 75138
P: 972.780-4900

POSTAL CUSTOMER



Your 2015 Water Quality Report Reporte de la Calidad Del Agua 2015

If you have questions on the quality of your water, would like information on source water protection, or how you can become involved in the public participation process, please contact the Public Works Department at 972.780.4900 or visit our website at www.duncanville.com.

Este reporte incluye información importante acerca de su agua potable. Si usted tiene preguntas sobre la calidad de agua, ó quisiera más nformación sobre la protección del origen del agua, y quiere usted paticipar en el proceso público, por favor llame al Departamento de Obras Públicas al 972.780.4900 ó visite a www.duncanville.com.