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 seven sources: Elm Fork of the Trinity River, and lakes Grapevine, Lewisville, Ray Hubbard, Ray Roberts, Tawakoni, and Fork.

Source Water Assessment and Water Loss

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. In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2018, the Duncanville system lost an estimated 8.59% of the system input volume. For more information on our system, please contact us at (972) 780-4900.

ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER

Duncanville water customers 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 2018 Water Quality Report
Reporte de la Calidad Del Aqua 2018

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.

CITY OF DUNCANVILLE, TEXAS - PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS TX0570007

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 visit www.duncanville.com. 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 can be found on 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 at

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.

2018 Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria (City of Duncanville)

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 **	2018	0%	0	No	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

Disinfectant Type	2017 Average Level of Quarterly Data	Minimum Single Sample	Maximum Single Sample	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Violation	Source
Chloramines	1.57	.70	3.2	4*	4*	ppm	No	Disinfectant used to control microbes

*As Annual Average

Lead and Copper (City of Duncanville)

Lead and Copper	Year of Range	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	No. sites> Action Level	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	.45	0/30	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2017	15	0.026	1/30	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems

Inorganic Contaminants (City of Duncanville)

		LEVEL						
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as N)	2018	0.8	0.636 - 0.8	10	10	ppm	No	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as N)	06/16/2015	0.052	0.019 - 0.052	1	1	ppm	No	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products (City of Duncanville)

		LEVEL							
Disinfection By-Products	Year of Range	Highest Level Detected	Minimum	Maximum	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	13	3.0	13.0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water Disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2018	19	13.8	22.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water Disinfection

Turbidity (City of Dallas)

	Year of Range	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % of samples meeting limits	Turbidity Limits	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	2018	0.20	100%	0.3 (TT)	NTU	Soil Run off

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

Organic Contaminants (City of Dallas)

		LEVEL						
Organic Contaminants	Year of Range	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2018	0.17	0.10	0.20	3	3	ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Unregulated Contaminants (City of Dallas)

		LEVEL						
Unregulated Contaminants	Year of Range	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2018	8.55	1.29	21.0	70	n/a	ppb	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichlormethane	2018	4.28	2.46	6.22	0	n/a	ppb	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	2018	3.41	2.79	3.95	60	n/a	ppb	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants (City of Dallas)

		LEVEL						
Inorganic Contaminants	Year of Range	Average	Minimum Detected	Maximum Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2018	0.027	0.021	0.032	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2018	0.627	0.520	0.765	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (measured as N)	2018	0.501	0.334	0.774	1.0	10	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	2018	< 1	< 1	< 1	0	10	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Chromium	2018	1.0	1.0	1.0	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; 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
Cyanide	2018	14	0	43	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Bromate	2018	5.0	< 1	12.0	0	10^	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Gross beta particle activity*	2017	5.1	4.2	6.6	0	50	pCi/L*	Decay of natural or man-made deposits

*As reported by the City of Dallas

Total Organic Carbon (City of Dallas)

	LEVEL					
Year of Range	Average	Minimum Detected	Maximum Detected	Treated Water Alkalinity	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
2018	3.21	2.31	4.09	35% Removal / S4VA < 2	ppm	Naturally Present in the Environment

Violations

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 copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2017	02/23/2018	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

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 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 contaminates.

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

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 a water system must follow.

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

mrem/year: Millerems 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.