

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 Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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, 2020, the Duncanville system lost an estimated 9% of the system input volume. For more information on our system, please contact us at (972) 780-4900.



City of Duncanville, Texas - Public Works Department

2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS TX0570007

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 2020 Water Quality Report
Reporte de la Calidad Del Agua 2020

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

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Information About Your 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.

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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, 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 runoff, 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 runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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.

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.

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.

2020 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 **	2020	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	2020 Average Level of Quarterly Data	Minimum Single Sample	Maximum Single Sample	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Violation	Source
Chloramines	2.07	.60	4.2	4.0	4.0	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

LEAD AND COPPER City of Duncanville

Lead and Copper	Year of Range	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	No. sites> Action Level	MCLG	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	.21	0/30	1.3	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2020	15	0	0/30	0	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS City of Duncanville

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	LEVEL		MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
		Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples					
Nitrate (measured as N)	2020	1	0.508 - 0.624	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

Disinfection By-Products	Year of Range	LEVEL			MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
		Highest Level Detected	Minimum	Maximum					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	9	4	13	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water Disinfection
Total Trihalometnanes	2020	18	13.6	22.4	No goal for the goal	80	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water Disinfection

TURBITITY City of Dallas

Turbidity	Year of Range	Highest Level	Lowest Month % of	Turbidity	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
	2020	0.23	100%	0.3 (TT)	NTU	No	Soil Run Off

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS City of Dallas

Organic	Year of Range	LEVEL			MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
		Average	Minimum	Maximum				
Atrazine	2020	.13	<0.1	0.20	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide on row crops.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS City of Dallas

Unregulated Contaminants	Year of Range	LEVEL			MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
		Average	Minimum	Maximum				
Chloroform	2020	9.21	2.55	22.20	70	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	2020	0.44	<1.00	1.32	0	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichlormethane	2020	6.38	3.77	11.30	0	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	2020	9.74	2.74	4.33	60	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS City of Dallas

Inorganic Contamination	Year of Range	LEVEL			MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
		Average	Minimum Detected	Maximum Detected				
Flouride	2020	0.641	0.626	0.667	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (measured as N)	2020	0.599	0.457	0.686	10	10	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured 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
Barium	2020	0.031	0.025	0.034	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2020	1.03	<1	1.8	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS City of Dallas

Disinfection By-Products	Year of Range	LEVEL			MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
		Average	Minimum Detected	Maximum Detected				
Bromate	2020	5.0	<1	9	0	10	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS City of Dallas

Radioactive Contamination	Year of Range	LEVEL			MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
		Average	Minimum Detected	Maximum Detected				
Gross beta particle activity	2017	5.1	4.2	6.6	0	50	pCi/L*	Decay of natural or man-made deposits

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON City of Dallas

Year of Range	Average	LEVEL		TT (no MCL) *****	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
		Minimum Detected	Maximum Detected			
2020	2.81	2.18	3.59	% Removal / S4VA < 2	ppm	Naturally Present in the Environment

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

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

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.**

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.

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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evi-dence the addition of disinfectant is necessary to control 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 contaminants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or pictograms per liter. N/A: Not applicable.

ppt: Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.