Consumer Confidence Report 2015

(Drinking Water Quality Report)
DENTON COUNTY FRESH WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT NO. 6 PWS ID#0610265
DENTON COUNTY FRESH WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT NO. 7 PWS ID#0610228

(940) 728-5050

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED:

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the 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's 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.

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

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, 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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

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.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information 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 information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. For information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WD CC FROM TX0610213	SW	active	Lake Lewisville

Source Water Name

SURFACE WATER FROM UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT CC FROM TX0610213 UTRWD

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

SPECIAL NOTICE:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (940) 728-5050, ext. 301 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the Denton County Fresh Water Supply District No. 6 & 7 business office.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 contaminants.

Definitions to help in understanding the tables:

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

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

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

n/a: not applicable.

n/d: non detectable.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na: not applicable

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

TOC – Total Organic Carbon: Has no known health affects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection of disinfection by-products. These include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these by-products in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Turbidity A measure of water's clarity. How clear the water is can indicate how many particles are in it. The goal is to produce water with turbidity levels as low as possible. Turbidity has no health effect. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Excessive turbidity could allow the presence of disease causing organisms. Such organisms can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Abbreviations:

MG/L- Micrograms per liter (a measure of arsenic)

Inorganics Contaminants:

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Units	Possible Source
2015	Barium	0.049	.038 – .049	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Bromate	3.6	ND – 3.60	10	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2015	Chloramines	3.5	1.6 – 3.5	4.0*	4.0^	ppm	Water additive to control microbes
2015	Cyanide	ND	N/A	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2015	Fluoride	0.175	.174 - .175	4	4	ppm	Water additive, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2015	Nitrate	0.266	0.142 – 0.266	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	TOC	6.00	2.88 – 6.00	TT	N/A	ppm	Naturally present in the environment

* = MRDL ^ = MRDLG

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Substance	Maximum Amount	Range of Levels	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
2011	Gross Beta Emitters (pCi/L)	4.4	ND – 4.4	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2011	Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	<2	N/A	0	2	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2011	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1	ND - 1	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals including Pesticides and Herbicides:

Year	Substance	Maximum Amount	Range of Levels	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
2015	Atrazine (ppb)	0.21	0.19 - 0.21	3	3	Herbicide runoff.
2015	Simizine (ppb)	ND	N/A	4	4	Herbicide runoff.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Disinfectant Residuals:

Year	Disinfectant	Maximum Level	Range in UTRWD Water	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source
2015	Chloramine Residual	3.5	1.6 – 3.5	4.0*	4.0^	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

* = MRDL ^ = MRDLG

Regulated Contaminants:

Year	Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Maximum Level	Range in UTRWD Water	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Likely Source of Contaminant
2015	Total Trihalomethanes	15.6	N/A	80	N/A	ppb	By-product of Drinking Water Disinfection
2015	Total Haloacetic Acids	6.3	N/A	60	N/A	ppb	By-product of Drinking Water Disinfection

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection byproducts: (waived or not yet sampled)
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html, or call Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Unregulated Contaminants:
Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Units of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2006	Chloroform	4.6	4.6	4.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	Bromoform	3.93	3.93	3.93	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	Bromodichloromethane	6.82	6.82	6.82	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	Dibromochloromethane	8.83	8.83	8.83	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2008	N-nitrosodimmethylamine	.0028	0.0025	0.0028	ppb	Nitrosamines are chemical byproducts from the manufacture of numerous products including rubber, leather, and plastics. Foods such as bacon and malt beverages may also contain nitrosamines.

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.

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Copper	1.0	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2014	Lead	2.2	0	0	0.015	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Turbidity:

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Range in UTRWD Water	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2015	Turbidity	0.29	0.04 - 0.29	NTU	TT	N/A	Soil Runoff.

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 E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated
(No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006	Bicarbonate	109	109	109	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2006	Calcium	36.8	36.8	36.8	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.

2006	Chloride	38	38	38	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Hardness as Ca/Mg	113	113	113	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2006	Iron	0.085	0.085	0.085	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2006	Magnesium	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Manganese	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Nickel	0.003	0.003	0.003	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2006	pH	8.3	8.3	8.3	>7.0	pH units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2006	Sodium	49	49	49	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Sulfate	54	54	54	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	109	109	109	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring; soluble mineral salts.

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006	Total Dissolved Solids	254	254	254	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2006	Zinc	0.01	0.01	0.01	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

Reporting of Violations:
NONE
Violations of the Consumer Confidence Report Rule:
NONE

For More Information:
Customer Service Information..... 940-728-5050
Open or transfer account, billing inquiries, water conservation information, water and sewer rates
Emergency Water and Sewer Services (24 hours)..... 940-728-5050
Service interruptions, water leaks, sewer problems ***or (214) 869-5416***
Upper Trinity Regional Water District (UTRWD)..... 972-219-1228
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) 512-239-1000

For Public Participation Opportunities
attend the Denton County Fresh Water Supply District No. 6 Board meetings
which are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. and/or
Denton County Fresh Water Supply District No. 7 Board meetings
which are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 4:00 p.m.
located at **2650 FM 407 East Ste. #125, Bartonville, Texas 76226**
Denton County Fresh Water Supply District No. 6 & 7
2650 FM 407 East #125, Bartonville, Texas 76226
940-728-5050
www.lantanatx.org