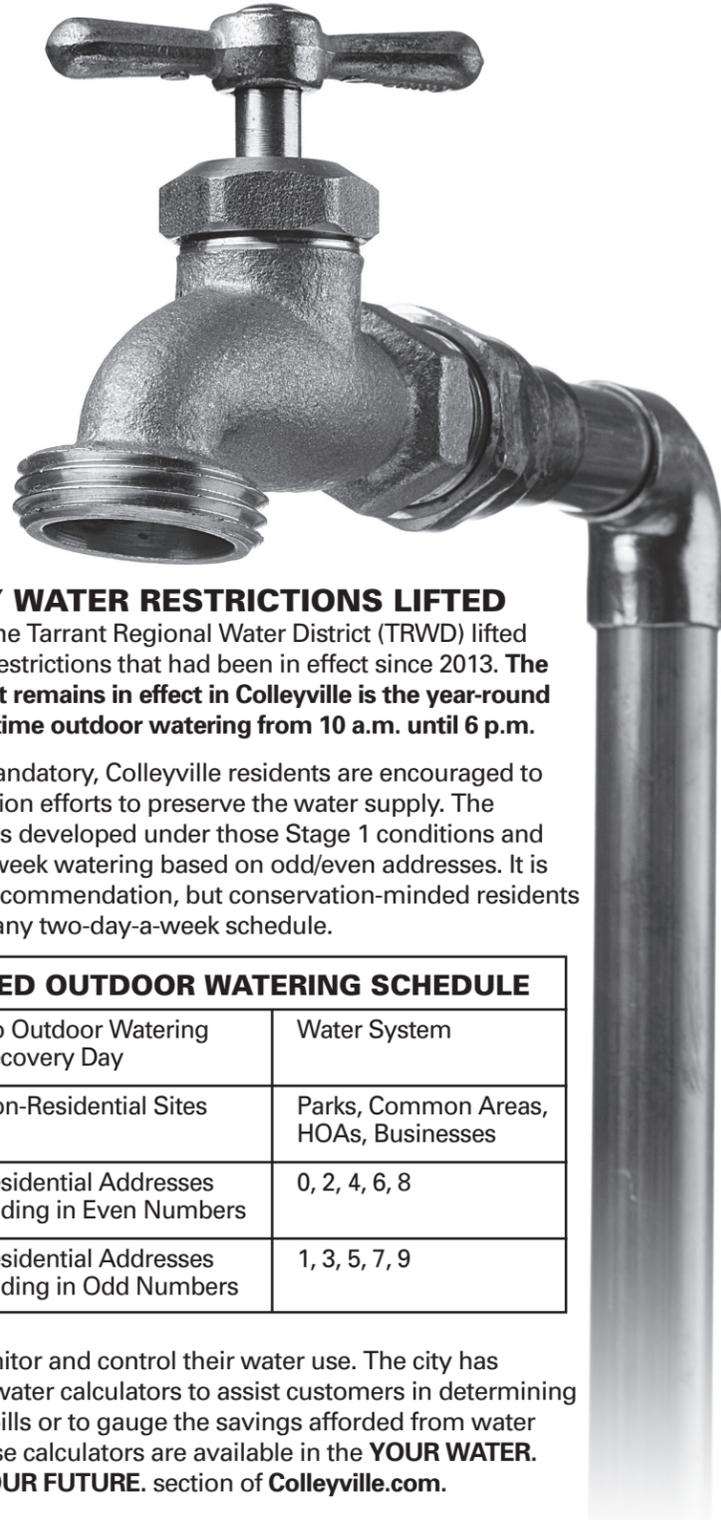


**WATER CONSERVATION**

Water... you can't imagine life without it. In fact, there would be no life without this precious resource. Yet it's common, seemingly plentiful and immediately available – just turn the faucet! Whether it's used or wasted, you pay for every drop of water that flows through your meter, and while you can't control the amount of water you truly need—you can control the amount of water you waste.

Water conservation simply means using water more wisely. For education, tools, and resources to help you conserve water and save money, check out **YOUR WATER. YOUR MONEY. YOUR FUTURE.** from the homepage of [Colleyville.com](http://Colleyville.com).



**MANDATORY WATER RESTRICTIONS LIFTED**

On May 18, 2015, the Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD) lifted the Stage 1 water restrictions that had been in effect since 2013. **The only restriction that remains in effect in Colleyville is the year-round prohibition on daytime outdoor watering from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.**

While no longer mandatory, Colleyville residents are encouraged to continue conservation efforts to preserve the water supply. The schedule below was developed under those Stage 1 conditions and allows for twice-a-week watering based on odd/even addresses. It is now offered as a recommendation, but conservation-minded residents are free to choose any two-day-a-week schedule.

RECOMMENDED OUTDOOR WATERING SCHEDULE		
Monday	No Outdoor Watering Recovery Day	Water System
Tuesday and Friday	Non-Residential Sites	Parks, Common Areas, HOAs, Businesses
Wednesday and Saturday	Residential Addresses Ending in Even Numbers	0, 2, 4, 6, 8
Thursday and Sunday	Residential Addresses Ending in Odd Numbers	1, 3, 5, 7, 9

Residents can monitor and control their water use. The city has developed online water calculators to assist customers in determining increases in their bills or to gauge the savings afforded from water conservation. Those calculators are available in the **YOUR WATER. YOUR MONEY. YOUR FUTURE.** section of [Colleyville.com](http://Colleyville.com).

**ECRWSS**  
 Colleyville Postal Customer



# 2014

## DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

817.503.1360

Presorted  
 Standard  
 US Postage Paid  
 Colleyville, TX  
 Permit No. 8

## Colleyville’s drinking water meets or exceeds all federal (EPA) drinking water requirements.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water the city provides its customers. The analysis was derived from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) required tests. This report is provided to every Colleyville water customer as an information source about the quality of the city’s drinking water.

### Drinking Water Source

Colleyville’s drinking water is obtained from surface water sources. Its primary water source is Lake Arlington.

Both tap and bottled water are typically derived from surface water sources, including rivers, lakes, 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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or humans. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

### Potential Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may be no health-based benefits in 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. For additional information, contact the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water hotline at 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 present no cause for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, even though they may affect the taste and appearance of the water.

### Special Notice for Older Citizens, Infants, and People with Immune Problems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants, may be at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available through the Safe Drinking Water hotline at 800.426.4791.

### Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following lake/river/reservoir/aquifer: Lake Arlington. A source water susceptibility assessment for drinking water sources is being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with drinking water sources, based on human activities and natural conditions. Some of the source water assessment information is available on the Texas Drinking Water Watch site at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts on our system, please contact us.

The adjacent tables list all the federally regulated or monitored contaminants found in Colleyville’s drinking water. The EPA requires water systems be tested for up to 97 contaminants.

### Definitions:

#### **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 health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

#### **Treatment Technique (TT)**

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant to drinking water

#### **Action Level (AL)**

The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other water system requirements

### 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/L0

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picgrams per liter

## Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminate	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminate
2014	Barium	0.051	0.051	0.051	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2014	Fluoride	0.498	0.498	0.498	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2014	Nitrate	0.106	0.106	0.106	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2008	Gross beta emitters	4.6	4.6	4.6	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

## Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminate	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminate
2014	Atrazine	0.10	0.10	0.10	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

## 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.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRLD	MRLDG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
	Disinfectant Used	Average level of CCR sample quarterly	Minimum result single sample	Maximum result single sample				
2014	Chloramine	1.9	.5	3.8	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant Residual used to control microbes

## Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminate	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminate
2014	Total Haloacetic Acids	18.03	9.5	24.8	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2014	Total Trihalomethanes	36.9	16.7	56.9	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

## 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	Contaminate	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminate
2014	Chloroform	10.7	4.6	19.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2014	Bromodichloromethane	18.3	8.2	29.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2014	Dibromochloromethane	6.0	3.9	8.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceed in Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2013	Lead	2.37	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
2013	Copper	0.209	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

## 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

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Turbidity	.22	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff

## Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Aluminum	51	51	51	200	ppb	Abundant naturally occurring element
2014	Bicarbonate	98	98	98	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2014	Calcium	40.4	40.4	40.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2014	Chloride	21.8	21.8	21.8	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2014	Copper	27	27	27	1000	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2014	Hardness as Ca/Mg	119	119	119	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2014	Magnesium	4.40	4.40	4.40	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2014	Manganese	1.0	1.0	1.0	50	ppb	Abundant naturally occurring element
2014	Nickel	1.4	1.4	1.4	NA	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
2014	pH	8	7.1	8.9	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2014	Sodium	28	28	28	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2014	Sulfate	44.5	44.5	44.5	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2014	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	98	98	98	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2014	Total Dissolved Solids	219	219	219	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water