



2015

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT PUBLIC
WORKS DEPARTMENT AT 817.503.1360

ESTE REPORTE INCLUYE INFORMACION IMPORTANTE
SOBRE EL AGUA PARA TOMAR. PARA ASISTENCIA EN
ESPANOL, FAVOR DE LLAMAR AL TELEFON AT 817.503.1360.

Colleyville’s drinking water meets or exceeds all federal 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.

Sources 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.

Potential 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. 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 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 byproducts 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.

Notice for Older Citizens, Infants, and People with Immune Deficiencies

Some people 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. 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 at 800.426.4791.

Public Participation Opportunities

If you have concerns or questions about Colleyville’s drinking water quality, or would like to request a speaker on this topic for a group or organization meeting, please call 817-503-1360 or visit the City’s website (www.colleyville.com).

Colleyville’s governing body, the City Council, meets the first and third Tuesday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at 100 Main Street, Colleyville. Citizens are encouraged to attend Council Meetings. Please call 817-503-1130 for information about the Council Meetings.

Drinking Water Source

The City of Colleyville purchases all of its water from the Trinity River Authority. The primary water source is Lake Arlington.

Source Water Assessments

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 from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on the source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Trinity River Authority at 11201 Trinity Boulevard in Euless, Texas 817-267-4226.

For more information about your sources and source water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available at Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Name		Type of Water
SW FROM TRA TARRANT CO WATER	TX2200199	SW

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/L)
- 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
2015	Barium	0.041	0.041	0.041	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2015	Fluoride	0.24	0.24	0.24	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2015	Nitrate	0.303	0.303	0.303	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

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	1 positive monthly sample	4		0	Y	Naturally present in the environment

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL (TCR)- MONTHLY	06/01/2015	06/30/2015	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.

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 Used	Average Level CCR sample quarterly	Minimum Level Minimum result single sample	Maximum Level Maximum result single sample	MRLD	MRLDG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2015	Chloramine	1.93	.5	4.0	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant Residual used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	20	9.4 - 36.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	37	19.3 - 46.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	0.303	0.303 - 0.303	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

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
2015	Chloroform	13.6	13.6	13.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2015	Bromodichloromethane	11.4	11.4	11.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2015	Dibromochloromethane	4.02	4.02	4.02	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/16/2013	1.3	1.3	0.207	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	09/16/2013	0	15	1.81	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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ECRWSS

Colleyville Postal Customer

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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)	12/30/2013	2015	The City of Colleyville failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the locations water was tested. While all the samples were well below the regulated threshold for lead and copper, the results were required to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

"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
2015	Turbidity	.26	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
2015	Aluminum	86	86	86	200	ppb	Abundant naturally occurring element
2015	Bicarbonate	96.5	96.5	96.5	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2015	Calcium	35.6	35.6	35.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2015	Chloride	15.1	15.1	15.0	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2015	Copper	9.7	9.7	9.7	1000	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2015	Hardness as Ca/Mg	104	104	104	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2015	Magnesium	3.66	3.66	3.66	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2015	Manganese	7.3	7.3	7.3	50	ppb	Abundant naturally occurring element
2015	Nickel	0.91	0.91	0.91	NA	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
2015	pH	8.8	7.1	8.8	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2015	Sodium	23	23	23	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2015	Sulfate	38.4	38.4	38.4	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2015	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	96.5	96.5	96.5	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2015	Total Dissolved Solids	184	184	184	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water