

Colleyville Water Conservation

- Outdoor watering between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. is prohibited from May 1-Oct. 1. Soaker hoses and hand-watering are permitted. New lawns, planted between May 1 and Sept. 30 of the current year, are exempt from these restrictions for approximately six weeks.
- If conditions warrant, an outdoor watering schedule may be implemented.
- Private water wells used for irrigation are exempt. To avoid receiving a conservation reminder, please register wells by calling 817.540.0609 during office hours, Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Save Water, Save Money

The average household spends as much as \$500 per year on its water and sewer bill. By making a few simple changes to use water more efficiently, most people could save about \$170 per year. If all U.S. households installed water-efficient appliances, the country would save more than 3 trillion gallons of water and more than \$18 billion dollars per year. Also, when we use water more efficiently, we reduce the need for costly water supply infrastructure investments, and new wastewater treatment facilities.

Save Water, Save Energy

It takes a considerable amount of energy to deliver and treat the water used every day. American public water supply and treatment facilities consume about 56 billion kilowatt-hours (kWh) per year—enough electricity to power more than 5 million homes for an entire year. For example, letting the faucet run for five minutes uses about as much energy as letting a 60-watt light bulb run for 14 hours.

Reducing household water use can help reduce the energy required to supply and treat public water supplies.

- If one out of every 100 American homes retrofitted with water-efficient fixtures, the savings would be about 100 million kWh of electricity per year—avoiding 80,000 tons of greenhouse gas emissions. That is equivalent to removing nearly 15,000 automobiles from the road for one year.
- If 1 percent of American homes replaced older, inefficient toilets with WaterSense labeled models, the country would save more than 38 million kWh of electricity—enough to supply more than 43,000 households with electricity for one month.

Water Efficiency and the Environment

Depleting reservoirs and groundwater can put water supplies, human health, and the environment at serious risk. Lower water levels can contribute to higher concentrations of natural or human pollutants. Using water more efficiently helps maintain supplies at safe levels, protecting human health and the environment.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ECRWSS
Colleyville Postal Customer

2010 CITY OF COLLEYVILLE



DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
817.540.0609

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
2008	Barium	0.051	0.051	0.051	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2008	Chromium	1.1	1.1	1.1	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
2010	Fluoride	0.16	0.16	0.16	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2010	Nitrate	0.19	0.19	0.19	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2008	Gross beta emitters	3.1	3.1	3.1	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
2010	Atrazine	0	0	0	3	3	ppm	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2010	Simazine	0	0	0	4	4	ppb	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.

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				
2010	Chloramine	2.4	0.5	4.0	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
2010	Total Haloacetic Acids	22	16	26.6	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2010	Total Trihalomethanes	50	28	82.3	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
2010	Chloroform	6.29	16.29	16.29	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2010	Bromodichloromethane	15.22	15.22	15.22	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2010	Dibromochloromethane	7.14	7.14	7.14	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
2010	Lead	2.54	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
201	Copper	0.177	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
2010	Turbidity	0.29	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

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
2008	Aluminum	0.044	0.044	0.044	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2010	Bicarbonate	105	105	105	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2008	Calcium	36.7	36.7	36.7	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2010	Chloride	22.7	22.7	22.7	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2008	Copper	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2008	Hardness as Ca/Mg	110	110	110	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2008	Magnesium	4.3	4.3	4.3	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2008	Manganese	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2008	Nickel	0.003	0.003	0.003	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2010	pH	8.1	8.1	8.1	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2010	Sodium	30.6	30.6	30.6	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2010	Sulfate	51.8	51.8	51.8	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2010	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	105	105	105	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2010	Total Dissolved Solids	247	247	247	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water