2019 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

CITY OF COLLEYVILLE TEXAS

A tranquil urban oasis characterized by its upscale neighborhoods, family-friendly atmosphere and unmatched community spirit.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY – FREE

Colleyville's drinking water meets and 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.

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

TCEQ completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinkingwater systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the 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

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 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.

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 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 Public Works Operations at 817.503.1360.

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

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

COLIFORM BACTERIA						
MCLG	TOTAL COLIFORM MCL	HIGHEST NO. SAMPLES	FECAL COLIFORM OR E. COLI MCL	TOTAL NO. OF POSITIVE E. COLI OR FECAL COLIFORM	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
0	0 monthly samples	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in environment

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
YEAR-RANGE	CONTAMINANT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2019	Barium	0.041	0.04	0.041	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2019	Fluoride	0.447	0.447	0.447	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2018	Simazine	0.11	0.11	0.11	4	4	ppb	Run-off from herbicides used on row crops
2019	Bromate	<5	<5	<5	10*	0	ppb	By-product of water disinfection
*Compliance is based on Running Average of monthly averages for Bromate at the end of each quarter, which is less than 5 ppb for each quarter in 2018								
2019	Atrazine	0.3	0.3	0.3	3	3	ppb	Run-off from herbicides used on row crops
2019	Cyanide	118	118	118	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2019	*Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	1.62	1.08	1.62	None	TT=1.0	None	Naturally present in the environment
*Removal ratio is the percent TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC removal required by the TCEQ								

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL								
YEAR	DISINFECTANT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MRLD	MRLDG	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CHEMICAL
2019	Chloramine	2.43	0.51	4.30	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant residual used to control microbes

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
YEAR	CONTAMINANT	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
2019	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.312	0.312-0.312	10	10	ppm	No	Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits.
RADIONUCLIDES								
2017	Beta/photon emitters	5.2	5.2-5.2	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

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 SAMPLE	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES MEETING LIMITS	TURBIDITY LIMITS	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2019	Turbidity	0.26	100	0.03-0.26	NTU	Soil Runoff

Results continued on the next page

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS (Continued)

LEAD AND COPPER								
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health for a margin of safety. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.								
LEAD/COPPER	DATE SAMPLE	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.312	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2019	0	15	2	1	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 the 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 the 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://epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
DISINFECTION/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	20	10.3-26.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	39	24.6-53.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in deter- mining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.					
CONTAMINANT	DATE	HIGHEST SINGLE	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	UNITS	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Bromodichloromethane	2019	14.7	14.7-14.7	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	2019	14.8	14.8-14.8	ppb	
Dibromochloromethane	2019	7.02	7.02-7.02	ppb	

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on the susceptibility and previous sampling data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on the source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Daryl Uptmore at 817-503-1370 or duptmore@colleyville.com.

Results continued on the next page

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS (Continued)

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS								
YEAR	CONSTITUENT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	SECONDARY LIMIT	UNIT	VIOLATION	COMMON SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2019	Acetone	8.03	8.03	8.03	None	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2019	Aluminum	43	43	43	200	ppb	No	Abundant naturally occurring element
2019	Bicarbonate (as calcium carbonate)	130	130	130	None	ppm	No	Erosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2019	Calcium	43.0	43.0	43.0	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element
2019	Chloride	23.9	23.9	23.9	300	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; By-product of oil field activity
2019	Conductivity @ 25˚C	398	398	398	None	µmhos/cm	No	Ability of water to conduct electricity due to electrolytes
2019	Copper	13	13	13	1000*	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
*This secondary limit is for Copper as a nuisance contaminant, apart from the primary list because it can stain fixtures and impart a bitter metallic taste in drinking water.								
2019	Magnesium	5.09	5.09	5.09	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element
2019	Manganese	2.2	2.2	2.2	50	ppb	No	Naturally occurring element
2018	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	0.60	0.60	0.60	None	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2019	Nickel	1.4	1.4	1.4	None	ppb	No	Naturally occurring element
2019	Potassium	4.15	4.15	4.15	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element
2019	pH	9	7.4	9	>7.0	pH Unit	No	Measure of the corrosivity of water
2019	Sodium	28.3	28.3	28.3	None	ppm	No	Abundantly naturally occurring element, By-product of oil field activity
2019	Sulfate	57.7	57.7	57.7	300	ppm	No	Naturally occurring constituent, common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field
2019	Zinc	6.1	6.1	6.1	5000	ppb	No	Naturally occurring element
2019	Total Alkalinity (as calcium carbonate)	130	130	130	None	ppm	No	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2019	Total Dissolved Solids	215	215	215	1000	ppm	No	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2019	Total Hardness (as calcium carbonate)	128	128	128	None	ppm	No	Naturally occurring soluble Calcium and Magnesium deposits

The following page contains footnotes about these test results.

DEFINITIONS

The following contains scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

ACTION LEVEL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL OR MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL OR MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL OR MRDL: The highest level of a 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 OR 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.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant to drinking water.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

MREM: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NA: not applicable.

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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

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

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

PPQ: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

PPT: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Dear Colleyville Utility Customer:

The annual Drinking Water Quality Report provides data regarding the potable water provided to Colleyville utility customers from the Trinity River Authority. The City of Colleyville purchases potable water exclusively from the Trinity River Authority. Within the 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report, the Trinity River Authority reported a violation in the operation of a filter. While the violation does not present an ongoing threat to public health, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) required Trinity River Authority to report the incident to the public as part of the annual Drinking Water Quality Report.

What happened? A Trinity River Authority plant shutdown was scheduled on June 18, 2019, for construction activities. One of the 24 filters was scheduled to receive a new turbidity meter during this shutdown. The old turbidity meter was removed and the new meter installation was delayed. When the Plant resumed normal operation, the filter was activated with no turbidity meter installed. This resulted in no turbidity measurement for one filter for approximately five hours. At no time during the five hours did the combined filter turbidity levels exceed standards and there is no reason to believe that the quality of water was compromised. Turbidity is a measure of the degree to which the water loses transparency due to the presence of suspended solids or the clarity of the water. Trinity River Authority reported the incident on their required Surface Water Monthly Operating Report and upon official recognition of the violation from the State, Trinity River Authority is mandated to publish a monitoring/reporting violation notification.

Treatment Phase Overview: The Tarrant County Supply Water Project has four treatment phases for its drinking water. The first phase is coagulation which allows solids within the water to bond and form suspended solids in order to settle out. The settling process is the second phase. The sedimentation filtration process uses gravity to remove the suspended solids out of the water. The third phase is the turbidity water filter media which is a filtration process that is used to remove additional suspended solids from the drinking water. The 24 filters used in the treatment account for redundancy in the event that one or more filter fails during treatment process. The fourth phase is disinfection of the drinking water. After the disinfection phase, the drinking water is pumped into the City's distribution system where it is delivered to your tap.

The required Trinity River Authority notice can be read on the following page.

Regards,

Ray Silva-Reyes

Ray Silva-Reyes

Director of Public Works

The following is Mandatory language required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality for Monitoring and Reporting Violations:

The TRA TARRANT COUNTY WATER PWS ID TX2200199, has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC), Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems that treat surface water and/or ground water under the direct influence of surface water are required to submit monthly operating reports with operational data of the treatment, disinfection and quality of the water provided to their customers.

We failed to monitor and/or report constituents Turbidity, in 1 filter* for 5 hours

*At no time during these 5 hours did the combined filter effluent turbidity levels exceed standards.

This/These violation(s) occurred in the monitoring period(s) June 18, 2019, for 5 hours

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe. We did not complete all monitoring and/or reporting for surface water constituents, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:

Standard Operating Procedures are in place for taking a filter out of service which include lock out/tag out procedures and this has been provided to staff.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact Sid McCain at 817-267-4227.

Posted/Deliver on: June 22, 2020

WATER LOSS TO BE REPORTED ON THE TCEQ CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

During the 2013 83rd Regular Legislative Session, House Bill (HB) 1461 was passed and became effective on September 1, 2013. HB 1461 requires any retail public utility that is required to file a water loss audit with the Texas Water Development Board to notify its customers of the most recent water loss reported in the water loss audit. You can view HB 1461 on-line at http://capitol.texas.gov.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2019, our system lost an estimated 143,589,963 gallons of water. This equates to a water percentage loss of 6%. Anything less than 8% is considered to be exceeding industry standards. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call the Public Works - Operations Division at 817.503.1360.

MORE INFORMATION

For questions regarding this Water Quality Report, please contact Director of Public Works Ray Silva-Reyes at rsilvareyes@colleyville.com or 817.503.1090.

For questions regarding utility billing, please call 817.503.1020.

For questions regarding trash and recycling, please contact Christine Johnson at 817.503.1111.

For water/sewer emergencies after hours, please call 817.743.4522.

100 Main Street,
Colleyville, Texas 76034

KEEP IN TOUCH

/ColleyvilleGovernment
@CityColleyville
Colleyville.com

CONTACT YOUR CITY

CITY HALL
817.503.1000

PUBLIC WORKS – ENGINEERING
817.503.1090
MONDAY-FRIDAY, 8 A.M.-5 P.M.

PUBLIC WORKS – OPERATIONS
817.503.1360
MONDAY-FRIDAY 7:30 A.M.-4:30 P.M.

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