WQR 2015

Lancaster Drinking Water Quality Report

Why you've received this report:

This report is produced to provide information about the Lancaster water system including source water, the levels of detected contaminants and compliance with drinking water rules. This report is also produced in order to answer your water quality questions. If you need more information, please call Daniel Paredez 972-218-2325. Regular monthly tests are conducted on Lancaster water to ensure that it is clean and meets all water quality requirements.

Special notice for the elderly, infants, cancer patients, people with HIV/AIDS and other immune problems:

You 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; 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 at 800/426-4791.

Where your water comes from:

The City of Lancaster purchases its water from DWU also known as Dallas Water Utilities. DWU uses and treats surface water from seven sources: the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and lakes Ray Roberts, Lewisville, Grapevine, Ray Hubbard ,Tawakoni, and Fork.

All drinking water may contain 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1/800/426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration, which provides the same protection for public health,prescribes regulations which establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Other Helpful Telephone Numbers:

Questions or concerns about water quality: Field Operations 972-275-1752

Questions about your bill: Utility Billing 972-218-1328

For tips on water conservation: Water Dept. 972-275-1752

For any questions concerning your drinking water or this report please call us at 972-275-1752

Para cualquier pregunta relativa a su agua potable o el informe de este por favor llámenos al tel. 972-275-1752 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español

972-275-1752
(consumer confidence report)

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Public Works Department
P.O. Box 940
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2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Source Water Assessment and Protection

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of DWU's source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for Dallas' water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts call Dallas' 311 Information Line.

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.

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 might have 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; and

radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color or odor problems. These type of problems are not necessarily cause for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor or color of drinking water, please contact City of Lancaster, Field Operations Office at **972-218-2324**.

Your participation is welcome.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a tiny intestinal parasite found naturally in the environment. It is spread by human and animal waste. If ingested, cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection (symptoms include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps). Some of the ways cryptosporidium can be spread include drinking contaminated water, eating contaminated food that is raw or undercooked, exposure to the feces of animals or infected individuals (i.e. changing diapers without washing hands afterward), or exposure to contaminated surfaces. Not everyone exposed to the organism becomes ill. In 2015 Lancaster's treated water supplier DWU continued monthly testing for cryptosporidium in both unt reated and treated water. Dallas Water Utilities began monitoring for cryptosporidium in 1993. It has been found only in the untreated water supply. Cryptosporidium has not been found in Dallas treated drinking water. To protect your drinking water, Dallas works to protect the watershed from contamination and optimizes treatment processes. Although Dallas' water treatment process removes cryptosporidium, immuno-compromised persons should consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. To request more information on cryptosporidium, please call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline **800-426-4791**.

Lead and Copper

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 **800-426-4791** or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed 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 risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

mrem/year: Millerems per year (measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDGLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

ND: Not detected.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of turbidity in water.

pCi/L: Pico-curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

POE: Point of entry. Sample measured at the point where water enters the distribution system.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

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

Turbidity: A measure of the clarity of drinking water. The lower the turbidity, the better.

Water Quality Data Report 2015

This is a summary of water quality data for both Lancaster and information provided by its treated water supplier Dallas Water Utilities. The list includes parameters which DWU currently tests for, in accordance with Federal and State Water Quality Regulations. The frequency of testing varies depending on the parameters and are in compliance with established standards. Dallas Water Utilities and Lancaster is a "Superior" Rated Water System by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. All three water treatment plants are optimized and certified by meeting the Texas Optimization Program and partnership for safe drinking water criteria .Dallas water exceeds Federal and State water quality parameters.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminants 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 vist:
http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html
or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791**.

Contaminant	Year of Range	Level						Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants		Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	
Fluoride	2015	0.529	0.521	0.536	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (as N)	2015	0.771	0.304	1.01	10	10	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2015	77.2	23	155	200	200	ppb	discharge from plastick and fertilizer factories
Bromate	2015	<0.3	<0.03	<0.3	10	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Antimony	2015	0.21	<0.200	0.32	6	6	ppb	Discharge from patroleum refineries: fire retardants: ceramics electronics, solder.
Arsenic	2015	0.32	<0.700	0.95	10	0	ppb	orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	2015	0.023	0.013	0.041	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste;Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (Total)	2015	0.82	0.78	0.86	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2015	1.57	<1.00	2.8	50	50	ppb	refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined Radium (226 & 228)	2011	1	1	1	5	0	pCi/L****	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta particle activity	2011	5.3	4	7.2	50	0	pCi/L****	Decay of natural or man-made deposits.
Organic Contaminants								
Atrazine	2015	0.11	<0.08	0.3	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide on row crops.
Simazine	2015	0.04	<0.05	0.25	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff
Disinfection By Products								
Total Haloacetic Acid***	2015	19.76	9.4	44.5	60	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2015	17.58	9.2	23.8	80	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon					Treated Water Alkalinity			
Total Organic Carbon	2015	4.42	3.65	4.96	<60 mg/L as CaCO3		ppm	Naturally present in the enviroment.
Disinfectant			Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	
Total Chlorine Residual	2015	2.63	1.05	3.8	4*	4*	ppm	In distrubution system- Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper		90th in percintile**	# of sites exceeding action level		Action Level		Units of Measure	
Lead	2013	0.0007263	0		0.015		ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2013	0.2241	0		1.3		ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity		Highest single measurement		monthly %of samples meeting limits	Turbidity Limits		Unit of Measure	
Turbidity	2015	0.17		1	0.3		NTU	Soil Runoff
Total Coliforms		Highest Monthly %of Positive Samples					Unit measures Found/ Not Found	
Total Coliforms Bacteria	2015	0.00%			5%or more of monthly samples		Found/Not Found	Naturally present in the enviroment.

Unregulated Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL						Source of Contaminants
		Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	
Chloroform	2015	7.31	5.25	11.2	na	70	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2015	4.84	3.49	6.8	na	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2015	1.86	1.31	2.26	na	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

* as annual average
** 90 percentile value in the distribution system
*** Haloacietic Acids - five species
**** 50 pCi/L - 4 mrem/yr