



City of Lancaster

2021 Consumer Confidence 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 Ronnie Martinez for water quality information at 972-218-1208.

Regular monthly tests are conducted on Lancaster water to ensure that it is clean and meets all water quality requirements.

Special notice to 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 treated surface water from the city of Dallas. It has 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, prescribe regulations which establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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.

During 2021, Dallas continued testing for cryptosporidium in both untreated 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 the Dallas Water Utilities water treatment process removes cryptosporidium, immunocompromised 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 (1/800/426-4791).

Some people who drink water containing TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Due to the unusually wet seasons and lower water usages the city of Lancaster did receive notice from the TCEQ for exceeding the MCL of .080 for TTHM's in the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2007 with a running annual average of .104 and .084. We continually worked with the TCEQ and our treated water supplier, Dallas Water Utilities, to correct these levels with modifications to the treatment process by DWU, by deep cycling, and flushing of water mains in the remote areas of the City of Lancaster.

Source Water Assessment and Protection

TCEQ completed an assessment of Dallas' source water and results indicate that some of its sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for the water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts call 972-218-2325.

In 2004, the City of Dallas participated in gathering data under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. This data may be found on EPA's web site at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html>, or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 types of problems are not necessarily cause for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor or color of drinking water, please contact the City of Lancaster at 972-218-2325.

Helpful Information

Following are other helpful telephone #:

- Questions or concerns about water quality 972-218-2325
- Questions about your bill 972-218-1328
- For brochures on water conservation. 972-218-2325
- Council meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. For information about meetings and how to register as a speaker, contact the City Secretary's office at 972-218-1310.
- Visit our website at www.lancaster-tx.com.

Water Quality Data Report 2021

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 and Lancaster water exceeds Federal and State water quality parameters.

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			Source of Contaminants			
		Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2021	0.674	0.648	0.75	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N)	2021	0.42	0.26	0.65	10	10	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as N)	2021	0.05	0.005	0.5	1	1	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2021	0.029	0.024	0.033	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2021	718	38.3	113	200	200	ppm	Discharge from steel /metal factories, discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Beta particle activity	2017	5.1	4.2	6.6	50	0	pCi/L****	Decay of natural or man-made deposits.
Organic Contaminants								
Atrazine	2021	0.13	0.1	0.2	3	3	ppb	Run off from herbicide on row crops.
Simazine	2021	0.05	<0.06	0.11	4	4	ppb	Run off from herbicide on row crops.
Disinfection By Products								
		Highest LRAA						
Total Haloacetic Acid***	2021	5.07	3.5	7.4	60	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2021	15.25	12.5	18	80	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	2021	6	<5	12	10^	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon								
					TT (no MCL)****			
Total Organic Carbon	2021	2.89	2.18	3.67	35%removal/SUVA ≤2		ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfectant								
		Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure		
Total Chlorine Residual	2021	2.62	2.48	2.92	4*	4*	ppm	In distribution system- Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper								
		90th percentile**	# of sites exceeding action level	Action Level		Units of Measure		
Lead	2021	0.0010733	0	AL=15	0	ppb		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper	2021	0.1296	0	AL=1.3	1.3	ppm		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Turbidity								
		Level Detected		Limit(TT)				
Highest Single Measurement	2021	0.45		1		NTU	Soil Runoff.	
Lowest monthly %meeting limit	2021	99%		95%of readings ≤0.3		NTU	Soil Runoff.	
Total Coliforms								
		Highest Monthly %of Positive Samples			5%or more of monthly samples		Units of measure	
Total Coliforms Bacteria	2021	0.00%			Found/Not Found		Naturally present in the environment.	

* as annual average
 ** 90 percentile value in the distribution system
 *** Haloacetic Acids - five species
 **** 50 pCi/L - 4 mrem/yr
 ***** Treatment technique requires 35%removal or SUVA ≤2. The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminants monitoring is to assist the 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 visit <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			
		Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	
Chloroform	2021	5.8	2.22	11.2	N/A	70	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2021	0.38	0	1.15	N/A	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2021	4.58	3.29	5.83	N/A	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2021	3.23	2.39	3.67	N/A	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Definitions

Action Level (AL) AVG:

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

Average (AVG):

Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

MFL:

Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).

mrem/year:

Millirem 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. MRDLGs 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.