THE CITY OF COPPELL TEXAS · 1890

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2015

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water. The City of Coppell has maintained its rating of "Superior Public Water Supply," the highest rating given by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, by exceeding state and federal drinking water standards.

En Espanol

Este report incluye la informacion importante sobre su agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o'discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 972-304-3679 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS.

Water Sources:

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 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water sources. It comes from Lake Tawakoni, Lake Ray Hubbard, Lake Fork and/or the Elm Fork of the Trinity River. The water in the Elm Fork comes from Lake Ray Roberts, Lake Lewisville and Lake Grapevine.

About The Following Pages: The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS City of Dallas

Year	Constituent	Max. Level	Min. Level	AVG. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2011	Gross Beta particle act.	7.2	4.0	5.3	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2011	Combined Radium	1.0	1.0	1.0	5	0	Pci/1	Erosion of natural deposits.

INORGANICS City of Dallas

Year	Constituent	Max. Level	Min. Level	AVG. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Fluoride	0.536	0.521	0.529	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
2015	Nitrate (as N)	1.01	0.304	0.771	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Barium	0.041	0.013	0.023	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Bromate	<0.3	<0.03	<0.3	10	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Arsenic	.95	.700	.32	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2015	Chromium (Total)	0.86	0.78	0.82	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Selenium	2.8	<1.00	1.57	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines.
2015	Cyanide	155.0	23.0	77.2	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

ORGANICS City of Dallas

Year	Constituent	Max. Level	Min. Level	AVG. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Simazine	0.25	<0.05	0.04	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff.
2015	Atrazine	.30	<0.08	0.11	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2014	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.5	<0.5	0.17	6	0	ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

TURBIDITY City of Dallas

Year	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Turbidity	0.22	100	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS City of Dallas

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated containments in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For more information & data visit: www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)-426-4791

Year	Constituent	Max. Level	Min. Level	AVG. Level	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2015	Chloroform	11.2	5.25	7.31	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2015	Bromodichloromethane	6.80	3.49	4.84	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2015	Dibromochloromethane	2.26	1.31	1.86	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON City of Dallas

Total Organic Carbon	Source Water 2015	AVG. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Treated Water Alkalinity <60mg/L as CaCO3	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
		4.11	2.71	5.03		ppm	Naturally present in environment

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS City of Coppell

Year	Constituent	Max. Level	Range of Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Total Trihalomethanes	15.3	5.93-33.4	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2015	Total Haloacetic Acids	16.7	9.6-30.1	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING REGULATION - STAGE 3 (UCMR3) City of Coppell

YEAR SAMPLED	CONSTITUANT	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2015	Vanadium Total	0.308		N/A
2015	Strontiuim Total	228		N/A
2015	Chromium Total	0.497		N/A
2015	Molybdenium Total	1.946		N/A

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS City of Coppell

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	2	1.5-1.58	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	0.007	0.007-0.007	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Asbestos	2013	0.1987	Less than detection limits	7	7	MFL	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.

COLIFORM BACTERIA City of Coppell

Year	Constituent	Highest Monthly Percentage of Positive Sampling	MCL Goal	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Total Coliform Bacteria	2.3	5% or more of monthly samples	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

* Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% or more of monthly samples.

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is bacteriologically safe for human consumption.

DISINFECTANT City of Coppell

Year	Substance	Max. Level	Min. Level	AVG. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2015	Total Chlorine Residual	4.2	1.00	3.2	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

*As annual average

LEAD AND COPPER City of Coppell

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2013	Lead	0.821	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing system. Erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Copper	0.218	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing system. Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

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 Goal (MRDLG)- The level of 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 contamination

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

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

Abbreviations:

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes

MFL - million fibers per liter (measure of asbestos) **pCi/l** – picocuries per liter (measure of radioactivity) **ppb** – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l) **THAA** – Total Haloacetic Acids

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:
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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/ CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800- 426-4791).

All drinking water may contain contaminants.
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 contaminants that may be present in source:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations.
- 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.
- 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.

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health based benefits to 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426- 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 are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Water Loss
In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Department Board for the time period of January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015, Coppell's system lost an estimated 10.36% of the system input volume. If you have any questions about water loss audit, please call 972-462-5150.

Public Participation:

Date: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays each month

Time: 7:30 pm

Location: 255 Parkway Blvd.

Phone No: (972)462-5150

If you have questions or concerns about water quality, call

the Utilities Division of Public Works at 972-462-5150. To request a speaker for your group, call the Engineering Department at 972-304-3679.

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.

City of Coppell, Texas
P.O. Box 9478
Coppell, TX 75019
2015 Water Quality Report

City of Coppell Water Utilities	972-462-5150
Water Billing	972-304-3695
C-LINK (24-Hour auto. info. Phone line)	972-304-3542, msg. #841
Web Site	www.coppelltx.gov

City of Dallas Water Utilities	
Customer Service	214-651-1441
Water Quality Info.	214-670-0900
EPA / Safe Drinking Water Hotline	1-800-426-4791
TCEQ	1-512-239-1000