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# ECRWSS COLLEYVILLE POSTAL CUSTOMER

# 2017 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



CONTINUED FROM INSIDE

Secondary Constituents							
Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit	Source of Contaminant
2017	Acetone	9.29	9.29	9.29	None	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2017	Aluminum	56	56	56	200	ppb	Abundant naturally occurring element
2017	Bicarbonate (as Calcium carbonate)	98.7	98.7	98.7	None	ppm	Erosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2017	Calcium	41	41	41	None	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2017	Chloride	21.5	21.5	21.5	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; By-product of oil field activity
2017	Conductivity @ 25° C	380	380	380	None	µmhos/cm	Ability of water to conduct electricity due to electrolytes
2017	Copper	24	24	24	1000*	ppb	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.							
2017	Magnesium	4.23	4.23	4.23	None	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2017	Manganese	24.0	24.0	24.0	50	ppb	Naturally occurring element
2017	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	1.48	1.48	1.48	None	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2017	Nickel	1.3	1.3	1.3	None	ppb	Naturally occurring element
2017	Potassium	4.12	4.12	4.12	None	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2017	pH	8.9	7.5	8.9	>7.0	pH Unit	Measure of the corrosivity of water
2017	Sodium	24.2	24.2	24.2	None	ppm	Abundantly naturally occurring element, By-product of oil field activity
2017	Sulfate	49.4	49.4	49.4	300	ppm	Naturally occurring constituent, common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity
2017	Total Alkalinity (as calcium carbonate)	98.7	98.7	98.7	None	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2017	Total Dissolved Solids	188	188	188	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2017	Total Hardness (as Calcium carbonate)	120	120	120	None	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble Calcium and Magnesium deposits

**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**



**Colleyville’s drinking water meets or 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.

**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 EPA’s 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 byproducts 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 the system’s business office.

**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.

**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 like 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.

**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**

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your 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

**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/L)
- ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
- ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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 David Smyth at 817-503-1370 or dsmyth@colleyville.com.

Coliform Bacteria						
MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 monthly sample	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
2017	Barium	.046	.046	.046	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2017	Fluoride	.714	.714	.714	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2017	Arsenic	1.1	1.1	1.1	10	10	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits, run-off from orchards, glass/electronics production waste
2017	Bromate	<5	<5	12	10*	0	ppb	By-product of water disinfection

\*Compliance is based on Running Annual Average of monthly averages for Bromate at the end of each quarter, which was less than 5 ppb for each quarter in 2016

2017	Atrazine	0.2	0.2	0.2	3	3	ppb	Run-off from herbicides used on row crops
2017	Cyanide	24.3	24.3	24.3	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2017	*Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	1.18	1.00	1.18	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
2017	Chloramine	2.33	.51	4.0	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant residual used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants								
2017	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)		.302	10	10	ppm		Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits.

Radionuclides								
2017	Beta/photon emitters		5.2	50	0	pCi/L		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
2016	Turbidity	0.19	100	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

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 Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.237	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2016	0	15	4	2	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	Source of Contaminate	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	25	8.1-35.7	No goal	60	ppb	No	By-product of Drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	36	19.8-41.6	No goal	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 determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.					
Contaminant	Date	Highest single sample	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Source of Contaminant
Bromodichloromethane	2017	11.7	11.7-11.7	ppb	By-product of Drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	2017	12.5	12.5-12.5	ppb	
Dibromochloromethane	2017	5.55	5.55-5.55	ppb	