2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR THE CITY OF COLLEYVILLE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

This report is a summary of the quality of the water the City of Colleyville provides to 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. This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2023.

Notice for Older Citizens, Infants and People with Immune Deficiencies

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; 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. You should 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 (800-426-4791).**

For more information regarding this report contact: Jon Escamilla, Field Operations Manager **817-503-1376.**

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono **817-503-1376.**

Definitions

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

LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT: The study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.

LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

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

AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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).

Information about your 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.

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 e‘ects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 4264791.

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 runo‘, 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 runo‘, 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 runo‘, 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 o‘ice.

Information about Lead and Drinking Water

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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.

COPPER AND LEAD								
	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	6/28/2022	1.3	1.3	0.194	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	6/28/2022	0	15	3.4	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Information about Source Water

The City of Colleyville purchases water from TRA Tarrant County Water Project. The primary water source is Lake Arlington located in the City of Arlington in Tarrant County.

Source Water Name		Type of Water
SW FROM TRA TARRANT COUNTY	TX2200199	SW

Source Water Assessments

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is 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 e‘orts 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: www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available using the source water name and number located at the top of this page at Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW//

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Individual Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Atrazine	2/27/23	0.10	0.10-0.10	3	3	ppb	N	RunoU from herbicides used on row crops.
Simazine	2/27/23	0.23	0.23-0.23	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoU.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Individual Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	2/27/23	0.038	0.038-0.038	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2/27/23	65.0	65.0-65.0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2/27/23	0.352	0.352-0.352	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2023	0.353	0.353-0.353	10	10	ppm	N	RunoU from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

COLIFORM BACTERIA						
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	**Total Coliform Contaminant Level**	**Highest Number of Positive**	**Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level**	**Total no. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
0	1 positive monthly sample	5	There was no violation of the E. Coli MCL.	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment(s). One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed one of these actions.

During the past year one Level 2 assessment was required to be completed for our water system. One Level 2 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed one of these actions.

*Retrained operators on sample techniques and performed maintenance on all sample stations.

TURBIDITY*				
	Level Detected	**Limit (Treatment Technique)**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Highest single measurement	0.26 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoU.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	

*****Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspected particles. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the eUectiveness of filtration systems.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON								
	Collection Date or Range	**Highest Single Sample**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Source of Contaminant**
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2023	1.27	1.03 – 1.27	None	TT=1.0	None	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Removal Ratio*								

*****Removal ratio is the percent TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC removal required by TCEQ.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS*					
Contaminant	**Collection Date or Range**	**Highest Single Sample**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**Units**	**Source of Contaminant**
Bromodichloromethane	9/14/23	13.5	13.5-13.5	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	9/14/23	12.4	12.4-12.4	ppb	
Dibromochloromethane	9/14/23	6.73	6.73-6.73	ppb	

*****Unregulated Contaminants are those for which 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.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODCUTS								
By-Product	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Individual Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Bromate	2023	7.87	<5-7.87	0	10*	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	21**	10.7-29.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	47**	18.8-71.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	

*****Compliance is based on Running Annual Average of monthly averages for Bromate at the end of each quarter, which was less that 5ppb for each quarter in 2023.

*** ***The value in the Highest Level Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 and TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED							
Constituent	**Collection Date or Range**	**Highest**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**Secondary Limit**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Source of Constituent**
Acetone	9/14/23	9.29	9.29-9.29	None	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Aluminum	2/27/23	30	30-30	200	ppb	No	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Bicarbonate (as Calcium carbonate)	2/27/23	101	101-101	None	ppm	No	Erosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Calcium	2/27/23	41.1	41.1-41.1	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element.

Chloride	2/27/23	23.7	23.7-23.7	300	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; By-product of oil field activity.
Conductivity @ 25ºC	2/27/23	391	391-391	None	µmho/cm	No	Ability of water to conduct electricity due to electrolytes.
Copper	2/27/23	1.0	1.0-1.0	1000*	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Magnesium	2/27/23	4.10	4.10-4.10	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2/27/23	1.7	1.7-1.7	50	ppb	No	Naturally occurring element.
Potassium	2/27/23	4.49	4.49-4.49	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element.
pH	2023	9.5	7.1-9.5	> 7.0	units	No	Measure of the corrosivity of water.
Sodium	2/27/23	28.2	28.2-28.2	None	ppm	No	Abundant naturally occurring element; By-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2/27/23	52.0	52.0-52.0	300	ppm	No	Naturally occurring constituent; common industrial by-product; byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity (as Calcium carbonate)	2/27/23	101	101-101	None	ppm	No	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2/27/23	231	231-231	1000	ppm	No	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness (as Calcium carbonate)	2/27/23	119	119-119	None	ppm	No	Naturally occurring soluble Calcium and Magnesium 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 to drinking water.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL								
Year	**Disinfectant**	**Average Level**	**Minimum Level**	**Maximum Level**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Unit of Measure**	**Source of Chemical**
2023	Chloramine	2.58	0.89	3.85	4	4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

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 e'ective 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 https://capitol.texas.gov

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period of January through December 2023, our system lost an estimated 173,524,399 gallons of water. This equates to a water percentage loss of 5.86%.

If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call: Public Works - Operations Division at 817.503.1376.