

2010 Annual Drinking

Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF FARMERSVILLE

Phone Number: 972-782-6151

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk infections. You should seek advice about drinking water your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines 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

Date: 2ND & 4TH Tuesdays of each month

Time: 6:00 p.m.

Location: City Hall, 205 S. Main St.,
Farmersville, TX 75442
Phone Number: 972-782-6151

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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.

Source 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 pickup 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 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 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.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (972) 782-6151 -para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by CITY OF FARMERSVILLE is Purchased Surface Water. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information 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 information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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>.

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
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Definitions

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 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 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.
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.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	not applicable.
Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
.00084	2010	15	15		0	ppm	N	Corrosion of customer plumbing
Copper								Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
.48	2010	1.3	1.3		0	ppm	N	

Additional Health Information for Lead: Lead was not detected during testing as indicated by this report. 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. The NTMWD 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Barium	0.04	0.03	0.08	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Fluoride	0.58	0.51	0.64	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Nitrate	0.26	<0.07	0.51	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Gross beta emitters	N/A	N/A	4.4	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Atrazine	<0.1	<0.1	0.24	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2010	Simazine	<0.07	<0.07	0.08	4	4	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Regulated Contaminants

Year or Range	Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MRDLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contaminant
2010	Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	1.71	.93 - 2.60	<4.0		N	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes
2010	Chlorine Dioxide	0	0	0.8		N	ppm	Disinfectant
2010	Chlorite	0.33	0.01 - 0.75	N/A		N	ppm	Disinfectant
2010	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	23.1	23 - 24	No goal for the total	60	N	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	38.5	38.5 - 38.5	No goal for the total	80	N	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Chloroform	15.4	0	0			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Bromoform	ND					ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Bromodichloromethane	14.9					ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Dibromochloromethane	8.2					ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Bromoform, chloroform, dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	0.0023	0	0.0023			ppb	Byproduct of manufacturing process.

NOTE: 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. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in this report. For additional information and data visit <http://epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Turbidity

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Turbidity	1.14	99.86	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

NOTE: 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.

Total Organic Carbon

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Source Water	4.34	3.06	9.32	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2010	Drinking Water	3.17	2.22	5.74	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2010	Removal Ratio	30%	15%	45%	% removal*	N/A

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

NOTE: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfection can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

TOTAL COLIFORM

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Total Coliform Bacteria	12.0	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

*Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.

NOTE: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria. Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing 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 microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Bicarbonate	100	73	120	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2010	Calcium	56	34	87	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2010	Chloride	28	24	34	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2010	Copper	0.09	0.04	0.13	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2010	Hardness ad Ca/Mg	174	162	185	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2010	Iron	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2010	Magnesium	4	3.6	4.7	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2010	Manganese	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2010	Nickel	0.04	0.03	0.05	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2010	pH	7.8	7.4	8.6	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2010	Sodium	32	25	36	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2010	Sulfate	79	56	96	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2010	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	100	73	120	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2010	Total Dissolved Solids	346	336	355	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2010	Total Hardness as CaCO3	149	107	186	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2010	Zinc	<0.01	<0.01	0.17	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

