

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

City of Midlothian

Phone Number: 972-775-6663

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 persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy; 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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Open Monday – Friday
Time: Call for Appointment
Location: Water Treatment Plant
Phone Number: 972-775-6663

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

Contact Information

For additional information regarding this report or any question about your drinking water, please contact:

Tim Walker, Plant manager at 972-775-6663

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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 knowledgeable about what's in your 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. 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 éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (972) 775-3481 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Midlothian is surface water from Joe Pool, Richland Chambers, and Cedar Creek Reservoirs. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The report will describe 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 in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Water Audit Report

The State of Texas requires retail water suppliers serving more than 3,300 connections to submit an annual Water Loss Audit to the Texas Water Development Board. For the period January to December 2015, Midlothian produced 1,895,989,848 gallons of retail treated water, with an adjusted total water loss volume totaling 72,170,997 gallons, which equates to an approximate loss of only 3.8%. (This is as reported to Texas Water Development Board in the 2015 Water Audit Report.) If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Tim Walker, Plant Manager at 972-775-6663.

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. 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 water treatment plant at 972-775-6663. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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. Secondary constituent levels were not exceeded, however, they may affect the 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>.

Definitions

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

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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.

Definitions (continued)

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.

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.

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.

NA: Not applicable.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A unit for expressing cloudiness of a sample.

ppb: Parts per billion.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

Contaminants Detected in 2015

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL) ppm	90 th Percentile	No. of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	7-25-13*	1.3	1.3	0.162	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	7-25-13*	0.015	0.015	0	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

* Lead and copper are tested every 3 years.

Disinfectant Residuals

Disinfectant Used	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Chemical
Chloramine	3.2	1.1	4.0	4.0	<4.0	ppm	No	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	7/15	0.81	<0.05 – 0.81	1.0	0.8	ppm	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection By-Products (continued)

	Collection Date	Highest Locational Running Annual Average	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	7/22/15	0.037	0.0198 – 0.0611	.060	0	ppm	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Trihalomethanes (THMs)	7/22/15	0.058	0.0418 – 0.0848	.080	0	ppm	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Regulated Contaminants

	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	3/19/15	0.001	0.00079 – 0.001	0.01	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Atrazine	6/1/15	0.00032	0.00032	0.003	0.003	ppm	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Barium	3/19/15	0.06	0.034 – 0.06	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	6/1/15	0.00084	0.00045 – 0.00084	0.1	0.1	ppm	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (as free cyanide)	3/19/15	0.156	0.154 - 156	0.2	0.2	ppm	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6/1/15	0.0006	0.0006	0.006	0	ppm	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Fluoride	6/1/15	0.224	0.168 – 0.224	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Regulated Contaminants (continued)

	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	6/1/15	0.419	0.208 – 0.419	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	6/1/15	0.0032	0.0032	0.05	0.05	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

Total Organic Carbon

Month of Lowest Percent Removal	Lowest Percent Removal	Range of Removal	Required Removal
April 2015	29.5%	29.5 – 57.9%	25 – 35%

Turbidity

	Highest Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits	Violation
Turbidity	0.69 NTU	.3 NTU	98%	No

For more tips, information, notices, and links on using water wisely, please visit the City of Midlothian's website at <http://www.midlothian.tx.us> or click on <http://www.midlothian.tx.us/index.aspx?nid=382> to go directly to the Water Conservation link. If you have any questions, please contact the Engineering Department at 972-775-7199.

For more information about the Water Treatment Plant, click on <http://www.midlothian.tx.us/index.aspx?nid=140> or click on <http://www.midlothian.tx.us/index.aspx?nid=22> to learn more about Water Distribution.