

# 2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT | FRISCO WEST | PWS ID#0610253

JANUARY 1, 2018 - DECEMBER 31, 2018

## Water Control & Improvement District of Denton County

Office: 972.987.5250 | Operator: 214.773.6013

[denton8c.countygovt.org](http://denton8c.countygovt.org)

## EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

800.426.4791

[epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://epa.gov/safewater/lead)

*Meetings are held once per month. Please call or see posting at office for changes to time or location. The usual time is 6:30pm to 8:30pm at the following location: 6070 Sport Village Road, Frisco, TX 75033*

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 972.987.4250.

## WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

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.

## WATER SOURCES

### WELL #1

11909 FM423 (Behind Sonic/Willoughby Way Cul-de-sac)

Type: GW | Activity: A

**Status:** Both wells online and operating normal

### WELL #2

1230 Brendan Dr.

Type: GW | Activity: A

**Status:** The TCEQ completed an assessment of your water source and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the Office or Operator.

*The data collected is from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests. These tests monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations.*

*As authorized and approved by the EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. As a result some of our data is more than one year old.*

### OVERALL WATER QUALITY:

# EXCELLENT

A total of 6.4% of the maximum allowable contaminants were found in the water during the last testing cycle.



## ALL DRINKING WATER MAY CONTAIN 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:



### INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic contaminants consist of 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.



### ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

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.



### DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY- PRODUCTS

Water is chloraminated for disinfection purposes, aerated to reduce sulfides and treated with ortho-phosphate for corrosion control.



### PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

These may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.



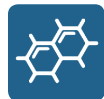
### LEAD AND COPPER

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.



### RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



### MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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## HEALTH RISKS

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.

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).

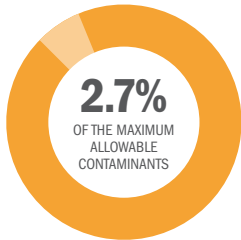
## LEAD

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. 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>.

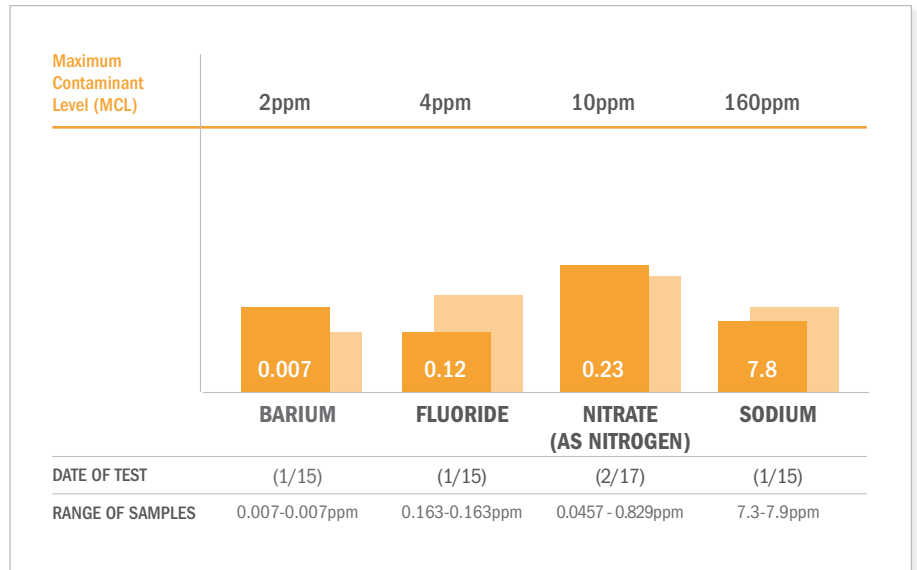


## INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

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.



2.7% of the maximum allowable inorganic contaminants were found in the water during the last testing cycle.



### LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION

#### BARIUM

Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits

#### NITRATE (AS NITROGEN)

Runoff from fertilizer user, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion from natural deposits

#### FLUORIDE

Discharge of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.07 ppm

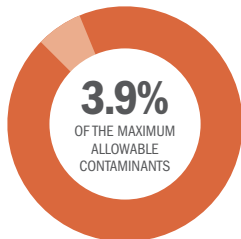
#### SODIUM

Saltwater intrusion, leaching from soil

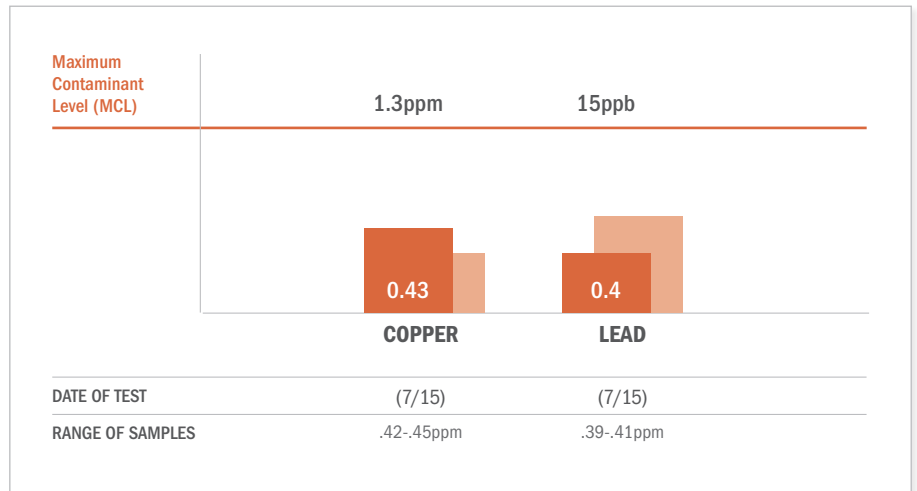


## LEAD AND COPPER

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.



3.9% of the maximum allowable lead and copper were found in the water during the last testing cycle.



### LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION

#### COPPER

Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives

#### LEAD

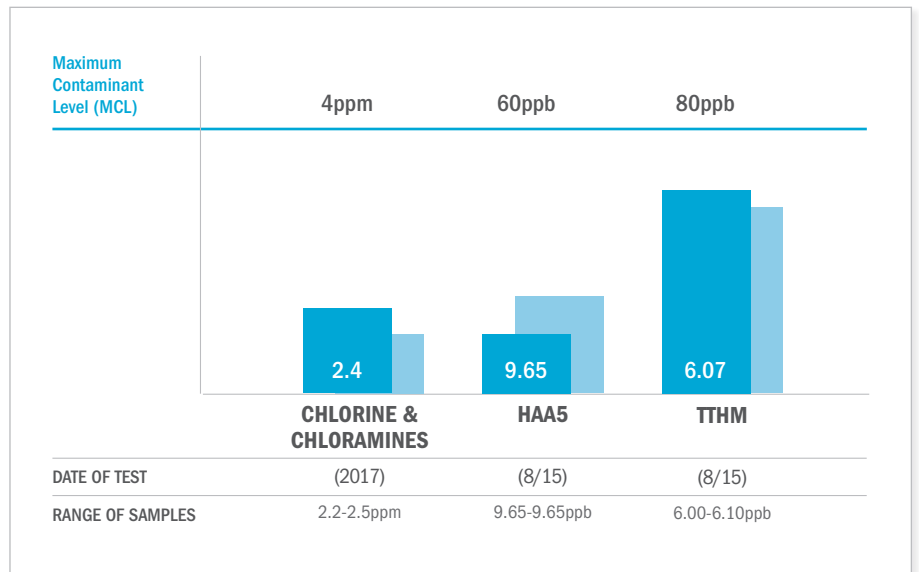
Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits



## DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Water is chloraminated for disinfection purposes, aerated to reduce sulfides and treated with ortho-phosphate for corrosion control.

**NOTE:** Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.



### LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION

#### CHLORINE & CHLORAMINES

Water additive used to control microbes

#### HAA5

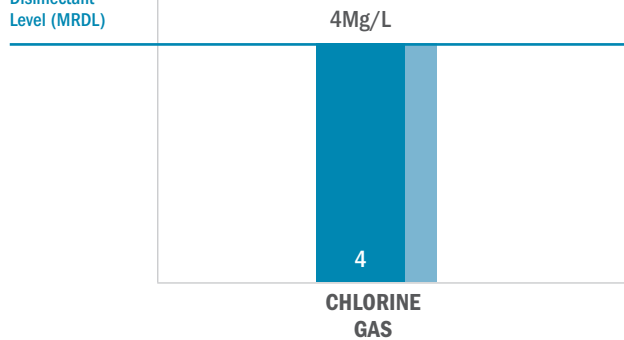
By-product of drinking water disinfection

#### TTHM

By-product of drinking water disinfection

## DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL REPORT | CHLORINE

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)



DATE OF TEST

(2019)

RANGE OF SAMPLES

0.5-1.7Mg/L

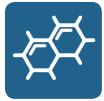
### LIKELY SOURCE OF DISINFECTANTS

#### CHLORINE GAS

Water additive used to control microbes

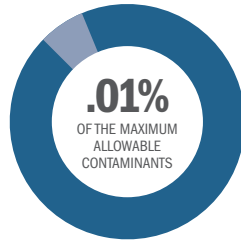
## ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS

The following contaminants were tested, but do not show significant data to report.



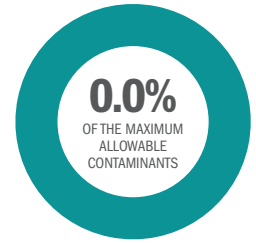
### MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.



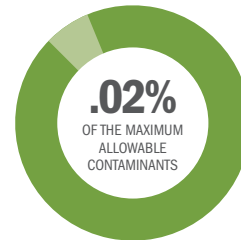
### PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

These may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.



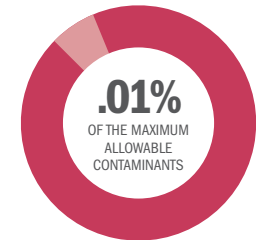
### ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

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

Can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



## SYSTEM SUSCEPTIBILITY SUMMARY | ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS

### ASBESTOS

### CYANIDE

### METALS: HIGH

“HIGH” susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it very likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does **NOT** mean that there are any health risks present.

### MICROBIAL

### MINERALS

### RADIOCHEMICAL

### SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

### DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCTS

### VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS: HIGH

“HIGH” susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it very likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does **NOT** mean that there are any health risks present.

### DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANT CANDIDATE

### OTHER

## VIOLATIONS

### PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION | 2/24/2014 - 6/14/2018 | 8/31/2017 - 7/5/2018

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

### REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR) | MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR | 5/1/2018 - 5/31/2018 | 6/1/2018 - 6/30/2018

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants and young children.

The above violations occurred during the transition of increasing the monthly sample frequency from 4 to 5. This did not affect the water quality during this time and have since been resolved”

## TABLE NOTES

**A.** Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

**B.** For bromate, chloramines, or chlorine, the level detected is the highest running annual average (RAA), computed quarterly of monthly averages of all samples collected. The range of results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

**C.** For haloacetic acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest RAA, computed quarterly of quarterly averages of all samples collected if the system is monitoring quarterly or is the average of all samples taken during the year if the system monitors less frequently than quarterly. Range of results is the range of individual samples (lowest to highest) for all monitoring locations.

## DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following definitions contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

### **ACTION LEVEL**

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.

### **AVG**

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

### **LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT**

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

### **LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT**

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

### **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.

### **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

### **MFL**

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

### **mrem**

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

### **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

### **pp**

parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

### **ppt**

parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

### **TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT)**

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.