

Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System

TX0610091

CITY OF HACKBERRY

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua par en español, favor de llamar al telefono 940-393-5590

CITY OF HACKBERRY is Purchased Surface 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.

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 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.

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).

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>.

Information about 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(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Connie Fluharty 1-940-393-5590

For more information about your sources of 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 in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM NORTH TEXAS MWD THRU Trinity Aquifer	CC FROM TX0430005 CITY OF FRISCO	SW	A City of Hackberry

2017 Water Quality Test Results For City Of Hackberry

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.18	0	ppm	N
Lead	2017	0	15	2.1	0	ppb	N

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions and Abbreviations

Action Level:

Action Level Goal (ALG):

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

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow

Water Quality Test Results

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 t system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if p and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system 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

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 allo

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfec 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 no control microbial contaminants.

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)

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

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Li
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	15	15.3 - 15.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	29	28.8 - 28.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Li
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	0.347	0.347 - 0.347	10	10	ppm	N	Ru tar
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	09/10/2015	0.0745	0.0745 - 0.0745	1	1	ppm	N	Ru tar

Chlorine (Chloramines)	Unit of Measure (MG/L)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Average Quarterly Level	1.87mg/l	N	CL2 is added to control microbes
Lowest Result of a Single Sample	0.53mg/l	N	
Highest Result of a Single Sample	3.70mg/l	N	
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	4.0	N	
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	4.0	N	

Free Chlorine	Unit of Measure (MG/L)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Average Quarterly Level	1.16/l	N	CL2 is added to control microbes
Lowest Result of a Single Sample	0.63mg/l	N	
Highest Result of a Single Sample	2.80mg/l	N	
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	4.0	N	
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	4.0	N	

2017 Water Quality Test Results For City Of Frisco

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Like
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	24	11.3 - 28.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-1

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	32	12.2 - 38.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-1
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* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Like
Asbestos	12/27/2012	0.3974	0.3974 - 0.3974	7	7	MFL	N	Dec natu
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	0.379	0.0575 - 0.379	10	10	ppm	N	Run tank

2017 Water Quality Test Results For NTMWD Wylie Water Plant

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Like
Bromate	2017	1	0 - 0	0	10	ppb	N	By-1
Chlorite	2017	0.38	0 - 0.38	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-1
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	31	30.8 - 30.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-1

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	32	32.3 - 32.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-1
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* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likelihood
Barium	2017	0.06	0.059 - 0.06	2	2	ppm	N	Disc refir
Cyanide	2017	99.2	0 - 99.2	200	200	ppb	N	Disc Disc
Fluoride	2017	0.3	0.263 - 0.268	4	4.0	ppm	N	Eros pror alun
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	0.0931	0.0688 - 0.0931	10	10	ppm	N	Run tank

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likelihood
Beta/photon emitters	2017	6.2	6.2 - 6.2	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Dec

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likelihood
Atrazine	2017	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	3	3	ppb	N	Run