

2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF OVILLA

Phone No: (972) 617-7262

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: July 28, 2008

Time: 7:00 P.M.

**Location: 105 Cockrell Hill Rd.
Ovilla, TX 75154**

Phone No: (972) 617-7262

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

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

WATER SOURCES: 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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) 617-7262** - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: A Source Water

***SEE BELOW**

Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. 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 contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

*** A COMBINATION BLEND FROM LAKE RAY HUBBARD AND LAKE TAWAKONI**

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based 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.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of 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 contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)

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

Action Level (AL)

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

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 (µg/L)
- ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq** - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Barium	0.025	0.025	0.025	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Fluoride	0.6	0.6	0.6	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2006	Nitrate	0.52	0.52	0.52	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Gross beta emitters	2.5	2.5	2.5	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Chloramine Residual, Free	1.74	0.1	4.2	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	24.9	15.9	32	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	102.9	53.3	193.5	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	21.7	0	52.1	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	100.9	52.5	193.4	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

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

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007 2003	Chloroform	8.5	1.5	15.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007 2003	Bromoform	5	0	10	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007 2003	Bromodichloromethane	4.4	2.3	6.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007 2003	Dibromochloromethane	4.35	3	5.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	6.1	1	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.452	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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>."

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
MCL VIOLATION - TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	7/1/2007 to 9/30/2007		*SEE BELOW
MCL VIOLATION - TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	10/1/2007 to 12/31/2007		*SEE BELOW

*The CITY OF OVILLA purchases water from DALLAS WATER UTILITIES (DWU). DWU was aware of the problem as well as TCEQ and were working to correct the problem. DWU implemented chlorine addition improvements at the water treatment plant which decreased TTHM's to regulatory acceptable levels. Specifically, DWU reduced chlorine addition at the forebay and increased chlorine addition at postfilter. DWU stated they would continue to monitor TTHM levels very closely.

After speaking with a representative from TCEQ, the CITY OF OVILLA was informed there were anywhere from 15-25 cities which were affected by DWU. TCEQ had scheduled a meeting with DWU for the middle of December to discuss this situation.

Samples were scheduled to be collected in October 2007 by Delta Environmental to obtain 4th quarter results for TTHM's.

** The CITY OF OVILLA purchases water from DALLAS WATER UTILITIES (DWU). DWU was aware of the problem as stated in the above paragraphs and were working to correct the problem. The samples collected in October (4th quarter) from the CITY OF OVILLA water system to measure TTHM's decreased exponentially from the 3rd quarter results.

In a late statement by a TCEQ representative: "The City of Ovilla does purchase water from Dallas and redistributes it. Since they do not have their own treatment plant, they can only pass on the water 'as is', they can't make much change it.

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

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Aluminum	0.033	0.033	0.033	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Bicarbonate	63	63	63	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Calcium	28.7	28.7	28.7	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Chloride	22	22	22	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Magnesium	3	3	3	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	pH	8.6	8.6	8.6	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005	Sodium	16	16	16	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Sulfate	34	34	34	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	52	52	52	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2005	Total Dissolved Solids	153	153	153	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	84	84	84	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.