

City of Parker
5700 E. Parker Road
Parker, Texas 75002



2017 Drinking Water Quality Report

Jan. 1– Dec. 31, 2016

PWS ID #0430045

PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

**DATE: 1st and 3rd
Tuesday every month**

TIME: 7:00 PM

**LOCATION
PARKER CITY HALL
5700 East Parker Road**

**PHONE
972-442-6811 City Hall
972-442-4105**

City of Parker is Purchased Surface Water

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 natural-occurring or results 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-product of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas station, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 person such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants, those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV / AIDS or other immune systems 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 HOT-LINE (800-426-4791)**

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is purchased from NTMWD and the water source is: **Lake Lavon**

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This 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 from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessment and protection efforts at our system, contact North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) Bobbi Bryan at (972) 442-5405
SW FROM NORTH TEXAS MWD

430044

The information 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 and/or the system from which we receive water to focus on source water protection strategies. Further details about sources and source water assessment information are available in Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>.

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 minerals and components associated with lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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. For 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>.

About the Following Pages

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

Outdoors

- *One inch of water per week in the summer will keep most Texas grasses healthy*
- *Don't abuse the benefits of an automatic sprinkler system by over watering*
- *To prevent evaporation, water early in the morning or in the evening*
- *Don't waste water by cleaning patios and sidewalks with it; use a broom*
- *Keep grasses at least 3 inches tall during the summer, this will help hold moisture and leave lawn clippings on the lawn instead of bagging*
- *Check hoses and sprinkler heads often for leaks*
- *Switch from sprinklers to soaker hoses around foundation and in the garden*
- *Use mulch to retain moisture in the soil and reduces weeds*
- *Fit hoses with a sprayer and shut off device to control flow*

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that comes in 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.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer at the following URL:
<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in the Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:
<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

En Espanol
Esta informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono
(972) 442-6811

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants								
2016	Barium	0.051	0.042		0.061		2 2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Fluoride	0.40	0.13		0.93		4 4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2016	Nitrate	0.358	0.358		0.358		10 10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Beta emitters	NA	NA		5.6		50 0 pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Organic Contaminants								
2016	Atrazine	0.16	0.31		0.61		3 3 ppb	Runoff from herbicides used to grow crops.
2016	Simazine	0.0	0.0		0.0		4 4 ppb	Runoff from herbicides used to grow crops.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level								
2016	Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2.65	1.28		4.7		4 (MRDL) 4 (MRDLG) ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2015	Chlorine Dioxide	0.0	0.0		0.03		0.8 ppm	Disinfectant
2016	Chlorite	0.05	0.0		0.115		1.0 ppm	Disinfectant
Disinfectant Byproducts								
2016	Haloacetic Acids	22.0	18.5		25.0		no goal ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant
2016	Total Trihalomethanes	26.4	19.7		33.6		no goal ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant.
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.								
2016	Chloroform	11.0	8.6		22.0		ppb	Byproducts of drinking water disinfectant.
2016	Bromoform	1.28	1.0		1.3		ppb	Byproducts of drinking water disinfectant.
2016	Bromodichloromethane	11.0	7.2		11.9		ppb	Byproducts of drinking water disinfectant.
2016	Dibromochloromethane	3.6	3.6		6.2		ppb	Byproducts of drinking water disinfectant.
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 2(UCMR2):								
2011	N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	0.0023	0		0.0023		ppb	Byproduct of manufacturing process (EPA has not established drinking water standards)

Lead and Copper:

Year	Contaminants	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites	Exceeding Action Level	Violations	Units of Measure	Source of Contaminants
08/19/2014	Lead	2.23	0	15	N	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits,
08/19/2014	Copper	0.4819	0	1.3	N	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Recommended 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. 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: 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.

Year	Contaminants	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Units of Measure	Source of Contaminants
2016	Turbidity	1.ntu	96.20%	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff

Total Coliform: Reported Monthly Test Found No Coliform Bacteria

Fecal Coliform: Reported Monthly Test Found No Fecal Coliform Bacteria

Secondary and other Constituents **Not Regulated** (No associated health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2016	Calcium	56.5	30.7	85.2	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	Chloride	38.0	15.2	70.3	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2016	Hardness as Ca/Mg	196	159	238	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2016	Iron	0.02	0.0	0.02	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2016	Magnesium	6.25	5.85	6.65	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	Manganese	0.009	0.0005	0.017	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	Nickel	0.0033	0.0025	0.0041	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	pH	8.1	7.1	9.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2016	Sodium	51.2	26.8	77.4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2016	Sulfate	107.0	69.0	144.0	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2016	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	87.1	60.0	117	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2016	Total Dissolved Solids	375	194	556	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2016	Total Hardness as CaCO3	178	80	268	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2016	Zinc	.001	0.0	0.013	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry

Violations Table

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

MONITORING (TCR), ROUTINE MAJOR 01-01-2016 - 01-31-2016 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminants and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period of time.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps 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).

Public Notice Rule linked to violation above 05-12-2016—06-08-2016 We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

You can play a role in water conservation and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household uses and trying to conserve on landscaping.

The City of Parker Water Department takes pride in delivering safe quality drinking water to our customers. We are constantly upgrading our system to provide the best service possible. Our new one million gallon elevated storage tower went on line in February 2011, This will greatly improve storage for peak demand, fire flow, and pressures.



Water Conservation Tips

Indoors

- Run the dishwasher only when full
- Run washing machine only when full
- Never use toilet to dispose of trash
- Take shorter showers
- Check toilets and faucets for leaks
- Turn off water when shaving
- Turn water off while brushing teeth
- Use garbage disposals sparingly
- Avoid running faucets while cleaning dishes
- When possible replace showerheads, toilets, washing machines, dishwashers, faucets with High-Efficiency Products.

Questions or Concerns?

If you have any questions regarding your drinking water please contact Jeff Flanigan at (972) 442-6811 or jflanigan@parkertexas.us.

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 (800-426-4791).

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 bottle water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily cause for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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

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.

NTU- Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

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) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppb- parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

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

ppq-parts per quadrillion, or picogram per liter.(pg/L)

Avg- Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual averages of monthly samples

Na- not applicable

MFL-million fibers per liter

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

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

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