

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



## 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report

Jan. 1– Dec. 31, 2018

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 naturally-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

Regulated Contaminants

"Disinfectants and

| Disinfection By-Products" | Collection Date                | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| Bromate 2018              | Levels lower than detect level | 0.0 - 0.0              | 5 10                     | ppb  | No  |       |           | By-product of drinking water ozonation. |

NOTE: Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future. TCEQ only requires one sample annually for compliance testing.

| Inorganic Contaminants              | Collection Date                | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Barium 2018                         | 0.068                          | 0.058 - 0.068          | 2 2                      | ppm  | No  |       |           | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Fluoride 2018                       | 0.264                          | 0 - 0.264              | 4 4                      | ppm  | No  |       |           | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Mercury 2018                        | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                  | 2 2                      | ppb  | No  |       |           | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.         |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) 2018 | 0.503                          | 0.022 - 0.503          | 10 10                    | ppm  | No  |       |           | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.                               |

Nitrate Advisory: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

| Radioactive Contaminants  | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG  | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination          |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| Beta/photon emitters 2018 | 8.0             | 8.0 - 8.0              | 0 50                     | pCi/L | No  |       |           | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

| Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination           |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Atrazine 2018  | 0.30            | 0.20 - 0.30            | 3 3                      | ppb  | No  |       |           | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Simazine 2018  | 0.13            | 0 - 0.13               | 4 4                      | ppb  | No  |       |           | Herbicide runoff.                        |

| Turbidity                                   | "Limit | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|--------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| (Treatment Technique)"                      |        | 1 NTU          | 0.45      | No Soil runoff.                |
| Highest single measurement                  |        |                | 0.3 NTU   | 99.10% No Soil runoff.         |
| Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit |        |                |           |                                |

| Disinfectant Type                    | Year  | Average Level of Quarterly Data | "Lowest Result of Single Sample" | MRDL | MRDLG | Units | Source of Chemical                              |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|-------|-------|---|
| Chlorine Residual (Chloramines) 2018 | 2.5   | 1.6                             | 3.7                              | 4.0  | 4.0   | ppm   | <4.0 ppm Disinfectant used to control microbes. |
| Chlorine Dioxide 2018                | 0     | 0                               | 0.8                              | 0.8  | 0.8   | ppm   | Disinfectant.                                   |
| Chlorite 2018                        | 0.012 | 0                               | 1.0                              | N/A  | ppm   |       | Disinfectant.                                   |

NOTE: Water providers are required to maintain a minimum chlorine disinfection residual level of 0.5 parts per million (ppm) for systems disinfecting with chloramines and an annual average chlorine disinfection residual level between 0.5 (ppm) and 4 parts per million (ppm). Water systems using free chlorine are required to maintain a minimum chlorine disinfection residual level of 0.2 parts per million (ppm). The 0.21 ppm result was sampled during our temporary change in disinfectant from chloramines to free chlorine.

| Total Organic Carbon | Collection Date | "Highest Level Detected" | Range of Levels Detected | Units | Likely Source of Contamination        |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Source Water 2018    | 4.70            | 3.68 - 4.70              | ppm                      |       | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Drinking Water 2018  | 3.00            | 1.85 - 3.00              | ppm                      |       | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Removal Ratio 2018   | 54.4%           | 26.5 - 54.4              | % removal *              |       | N/A                                   |

NOTE: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

\* Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

| Lead and Copper | "Date Sampled" | "Action Level (AL)" | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper 2017     | 1.3            | CUST #              | CUST #          | ppm             |       |           | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead 2017       | 15             | CUST #              | CUST #          | ppb             |       |           | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.                                   |

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. [CUSTOMER] 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>.

| Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | "Highest Level Detected" | Range of Levels Detected | Units | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|---|
| Calcium 2018  | 55.3            | 43.6 - 55.3              | ppm                      |       | Abundant naturally occurring element.   |
| Chloride 2018   | 93.7            | 30.8 - 93.7              | ppm                      |       | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Magnesium 2018  | 9.61            | 9.18 - 9.61              | ppm                      |       | Abundant naturally occurring element.   |
| Manganese 2018  | 0.0064          | 0.0037 - 0.0064          | ppm                      |       | Abundant naturally occurring element.   |
| Nickel 2018   | 0.0055          | 0.0053 - 0.0055          | ppm                      |       | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| pH 2018   | 8.51            | 7.83 - 8.51              | units                    |       | Measure of corrosivity of water.  |
| Silver 2018   | 0.001           | 0 - 0.001                | ppm                      |       | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Sodium 2018   | 88.6            | 86.8 - 88.6              | ppm                      |       | Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.                                      |
| Sulfate 2018  | 134             | 86 - 134                 | ppm                      |       | Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.                |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 2018                              | 101             | 65 - 101                 | ppm                      |       | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.  |
| Total Dissolved Solids 2018                                 | 556             | 288 - 556                | ppm                      |       | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.  |
| Total Hardness as CaCO3 2018                                | 188             | 105 - 188                | ppm                      |       | Naturally occurring calcium.  |

**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 .

Gary Machado  
972-442-6811

gmachado@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.