



2019 City of Wilmer Water Quality Report

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2019

CITY OF WILMER purchased water from the CITY OF HUTCHINS. CITY OF HUTCHINS provides purchased treated surface water from the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and lakes Ray Roberts, Lewisville, Grapevine, Ray Hubbard, Tawakoni and Fork that is purchased from the CITY OF DALLAS.

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Phone (972) 441-6373

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (972) 441-6373

Definitions and Abbreviations

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Action Level:

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 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 or 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 or 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 or 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 or 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.
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.

Information about your 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>.

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019, the City of Wilmer system lost an estimated 12.7% of the system input volume.

Information about Source Water

CITY OF WILMER purchased treated surface water from the CITY OF HUTCHINS. CITY OF HUTCHINS provides treated purchased surface water from the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and lakes Ray Roberts, Lewisville, Grapevine, Ray Hubbard, Tawakoni and Fork that is purchased from CITY OF DALLAS.

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

Donald McKinney (972) 441-6373

2019 Water Quality Test Results

This is a summary of 2019 water quality data for The City of Wilmer Water Utilities. The list includes parameters which the City of Wilmer and the wholesale provider City of Hutchins and Dallas Water Utilities currently tests for, in accordance with Federal and State Water Quality Regulations. The frequency of testing varies depending on the parameters and are in compliance with established standards.

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminants
		Average	Minimum	Maximum				
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2019	0.361	0.170	0.472	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N)	2019	0.284	0.284	0.284	10	10	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as N)	2015	0.017	<0.004	0.004	1	1	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	2019	5	<1	13	10 [^]	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Barium	2019	0.029	0.012	0.040	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross beta particle activity	2017	5.1	4.2	6.6	50	0	pCi/L****	Decay of natural or man-made deposits.
Organic Contaminants								
Atrazine	2019	0.1	<0.1	0.2	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Disinfection By Products								
		Highest LRAA						
Total Haloacetic Acid***	2019	27.8	4.0	54	60	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2019	38.5	10.5	38.5	80	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon								
Total Organic Carbon	2019	3.02	1.87	4.07	TT (no MCL) ***** 35% removal/SUVA ≤2		ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfectant								
Total Chlorine Residual	2019	1.56	0.57	2.77	4*	4*	ppm	In distribution system - Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper		90 th Percentile**	# of sites exceeding action level			Unit of measure	
Lead	2019	1	0	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2019	0.294	0	AL=1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity		Highest Single Monthly % of Samples Meeting Measurement Limits	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits		Unit of Measure	
Turbidity	2019	0.36	99%	0.3 (TT)		NTU	Soil Runoff.
Total Coliforms		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples		5 % or more of monthly samples		Unit of Measure	
Total Coliforms Bacteria	2019	0.0%				Found/Not Found	Naturally present in the environment.

* as annual average
 ** 90 percentile value in the distribution system
 *** Haloacetic Acids - five species
 **** 50 µCi/L - 4 mrem/yr
 ***** Treatment technique requires 35% removal or SUVA ≤2. The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements.
 ^The MCL for Bromate is the running annual average of monthly averages, computed quarterly (30 TAC §290.114(b)(5)(C)).

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			Unit of Measure			Source of Contaminants
		Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	
Chloroform	2019	16.18	1.74	44.20	N/A	70	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2019	5.56	2.78	10.60	N/A	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2019	2.91	2.40	3.50	N/A	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

UCMR 4: Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 4

The UCMR program was developed in coordination with the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The CCL is a list of contaminants that are not regulated by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, are known or anticipated to occur at public water systems and may warrant regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Data collected through UCMR are stored in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) to support analysis and review of contaminant occurrence, to guide the CCL selection process and to support the Administrator's determination of whether to regulate a contaminant in the interest of protecting public health. For additional information visit: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			Unit of Measure			Source of Contaminants
		Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	
HAA5	2019	6.02	3.22	12.66	60	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6Br	2019	5.50	3.36	8.59	N/A	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA9	2019	9.73	5.66	19.22	N/A	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Manganese (Total)	2019	1.60	0.40	2.30	50	N/A	ppb	Industrial emissions, fossil fuel combustion, and erosion of manganese-containing soils. MCL is EPA secondary standard

Violations

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR REPORT	07/01/2018	03/22/2019	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water before July 1, 2018.
CCR REPORT	07/01/2019	2019	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water before July 1, 2019.

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2016	06/28/2019	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2017	06/28/2019	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	07/01/2018	06/28/2019	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	01/01/2019	06/28/2019	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Public Notification Rule			
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).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/08/2016	03/21/2019	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	04/20/2016	03/21/2019	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/07/2016	03/21/2019	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/16/2017	03/21/2019	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	06/05/2017	03/21/2019	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/04/2019	03/21/2019	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

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.

The City of Wilmer was not required to perform a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment for 2019.