

# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2018

*Presented By*  
**City of Seagoville**



## Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2018. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

## Source Water Assessment

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of Dallas's source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for Dallas's water system are 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, call Dallas's 311 information line.



## Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Seagoville water customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from these four sources: the Elm Fork of Trinity River, Lake Ray Hubbard, Lake Tawakoni, and Bachman Lake. To learn more about our watershed, visit the U.S. EPA's Surf Your Watershed at [www.epa.gov/surf](http://www.epa.gov/surf).

## Water Treatment Process

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from our source and sent to an aeration tank, which allows for oxidation of the high iron levels that are present. The water then goes to a mixing tank, where poly aluminum chloride and soda ash are added. The addition of these substances causes small particles (called floc) to adhere to one another, making them heavy enough to settle into a basin, from which sediment is removed. Chlorine is then added for disinfection. At this point the water is filtered through layers of fine coal and silicate sand. As smaller suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears and clear water emerges.

Chlorine is added again as a precaution against any bacteria that may still be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste.) Finally, soda ash (to adjust the final pH and alkalinity), fluoride (to prevent tooth decay), and a corrosion inhibitor (to protect distribution system pipes) are added before the water is pumped to sanitized underground reservoirs, water towers, and into your home or business.

## Important Health Information

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; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



## Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the first and third Monday of each month at 7 p.m. at City Hall, 702 North Highway 175, Seagoville, Texas.

## Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material; and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 our business office. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## Monitoring and Reporting Violation

The City of Seagoville failed to collect the required number of bacteriological samples for coliform monitoring of the water distribution system during September 2017. This monitoring is required by TCEQ's Drinking Water Standards and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Law 95-523.

Bacteriological samples are used to monitor water quality and indicate if the water is free of coliform bacteria. Our water system is required to submit 16 bacteriological samples each month. Failure to collect all required bacteriological samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements, and we are required to notify you of this violation. Results of the analysis have been received and properly recorded as required by state and federal law.

We do not believe that missing the monitoring requirement had any impact on public health and safety. We have already taken steps to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be performed in the future so that this oversight

will not be repeated. This violation was on the 2017 Consumer Confidence Report, which was delivered in June 2018; therefore, the violation was resolved in 2018, which requires that it also be in the 2018 Consumer Confidence Report.

If you have any questions regarding this violation, you may contact Christopher Ryan at (972) 287-6823.

We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water

## QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Christopher Ryan, Assistant Utilities Director, at (972) 287-6823.

## Lead in Home Plumbing

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 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).



## FOG (fats, oils, and grease)

You may not be aware of it, but every time you pour fat, oil, or grease (FOG) down your sink (e.g., bacon grease), you are contributing to a costly problem in the sewer collection system. FOG coats the inner walls of the plumbing in your house as well as the walls of underground piping throughout the community. Over time, these greasy materials build up and form blockages in pipes, which can lead to wastewater backing up into parks, yards, streets, and storm drains. These backups allow FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water. Exposure to untreated wastewater is a public health hazard. FOG discharged into septic systems and drain fields can also cause malfunctions, resulting in more frequent tank pump-outs and other expenses.

Communities spend billions of dollars every year to unplug or replace grease-blocked pipes, repair pump stations, and clean up costly and illegal wastewater spills. Here are some tips that you and your family can follow to help maintain a well-run system now and in the future:

### NEVER:

- Pour fats, oil, or grease down the house or storm drains.
- Dispose of food scraps by flushing them.
- Use the toilet as a wastebasket.

### ALWAYS:

- Scrape and collect fat, oil, and grease into a waste container, such as an empty coffee can, and dispose of it with your garbage.
- Place food scraps in waste containers or garbage bags for disposal with solid wastes.
- Place a wastebasket in each bathroom for solid wastes like disposable diapers, creams and lotions, and personal hygiene products, including nonbiodegradable wipes.

## Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board during the year covered by this report, our system lost an estimated 36 million gallons. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (972) 287-6823.

## Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with this simple suggestion. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water:

For each substance listed, compare the value in the Amount Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL, SCL) column. If the Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.



## Other Table Information Worth Noting

Verify that there were no violations of the state and/or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report.

If there is an ND or a less-than symbol (<), that means that the substance was not detected (i.e., below the detectable limits of the testing equipment).

The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. If there is an NA showing, that means that only a single sample was taken to test for the substance (assuming there is a reported value in the Amount Detected column).

If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Typical Source.



## BY THE NUMBERS

The number of Olympic-sized swimming pools it would take to fill up all of Earth's water. **800 TRILLION**

**1¢** The average cost for about 5 gallons of water supplied to a home in the U.S.

The amount of Earth's water that is salty or otherwise undrinkable, or locked away and unavailable in ice caps and glaciers. **99%**

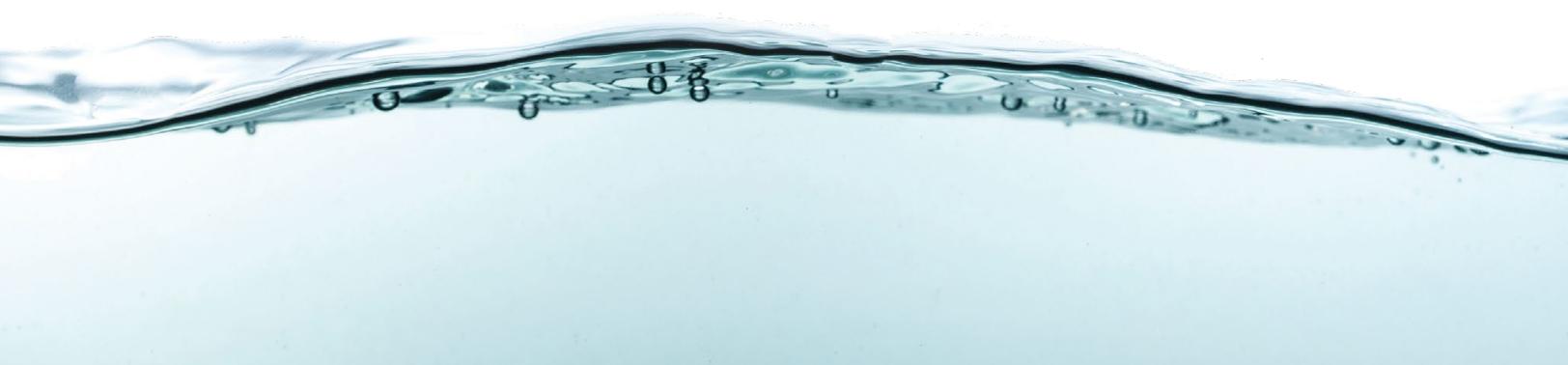
**50 GALLONS** The average daily number of gallons of total home water use for each person in the U.S.

The amount of Earth's surface that's covered by water. **71%**

**330 MILLION** The amount of water on Earth in cubic miles.

The amount of Earth's water that is available for all of humanity's needs. **1%**

**75%** The amount of the human brain that contains water.



## Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. The information in the data table shows only those substances that were detected between January 1 and December 31, 2018. Remember that detecting a substance does not necessarily mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fourth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The percentage of total organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

### REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloramines (ppm)	2018	[4]	[4]	1.54	0.56–3.30	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2018	60	NA	13	ND–21.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2018	10	10	0.153	0.153–0.153	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2018	80	NA	15	8.94–20.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

### Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	1.3	0.33	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2016	15	0	1.3	0/30	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

## Definitions

**90th %ile:** The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

**AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** 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.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND (Not detected):** Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

## 2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM DALLAS WATER UTILITY

### Coliform Bacterica

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL	TOTAL COLIFORM MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	HIGHEST NO. OF POSITIVE	FECAL COLIFORM OR E. COLI MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	TOTAL NO. OF POSITIVE E. COLI OR FECAL COLIFORM SAMPLES	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	1.4		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

### Lead and Copper

	DATE SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.38	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

### Disinfection By-Products

	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Bromate</b>	2018	5	0 - 12	0	10	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b>	2018	22	3.3 - 29.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

### Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>	2018	26	5.84 - 52	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

### Inorganic Contaminants

	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Barium</b>	2018	0.032	0.021 - 0.032	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Chromium</b>	2018	1	0 - 1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Cyanide</b>	2018	42.6	0 - 42.6	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
<b>Fluoride</b>	2018	0.8	0.52 - 0.765	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]</b>	2018	1	0.334 - 0.774	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]</b>	09/05/2013	0.0315	0 - 0.0315	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Radioactive Contaminants

	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Beta/photon emitters</b>	08/23/2017	4.5	4.5 - 4.5	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

**Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides**

	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Atrazine</b>	2018	0.2	0.1 - 0.2	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
<b>Simazine</b>	2018	0.17	0.11 - 0.17	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

**Turbidity**

	LEVEL DETECTED	LIMIT (TREATMENT TECHNIQUE)	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Highest single measurement</b>	0.2 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
<b>Lowest monthly % meeting limit</b>	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

**Definitions**

**NTU:** nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)