2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Phone Number: (972) 562-0522 x 5013

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 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."

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Date: **09/25/14**

Time: **3:00 p.m.**

Location: **Public Works – 500 S. Hwy 5**

Phone No.: **(972) 562-0522 X 5013**

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

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

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.

Source of 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. 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.

En Español

Este informe contiene informacion may importante sobre el agua que usted beb. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. .

Where do we get our drinking water?

The sources of drinking water used by the Town of Fairview is Purchased Surface Water. 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 may come into 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 available at the following URL://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=
Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dwww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

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 Town of Fairview at 972-562-0522 x 5013

Required 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. 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.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest permissible level of a contaminant in The 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 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.

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

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

na: not applicable

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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 (ug/l)

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

2013 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

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 contamintation
0	0	0		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action level	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	0.444	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of house hold plumbing systems.
Lead	2013	0	15	1.37	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2013	16	16.1-16.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2013	36	35.7-35.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2013	0.059	0.041-0.059	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2013	Chloramine	2.5	0.9	3.5	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Violations Table

Chlorine				
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.				
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Corrective action taken
Disinfectant level Quartly Operating Report (DLQOR)	01/01/2013	03/31/2013	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.	We did test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. The reports have been resubmitted.
Disinfectant level Quartly Operating Report (DLQOR)	04/01/13	06/30/13	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.	We did test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. The reports have been resubmitted.
Disinfectant level Quartly Operating Report (DLQOR)	07/01/13	09/30/13	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.	We did test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. The reports have been resubmitted.
Disinfectant level Quartly Operating Report (DLQOR)	10/01/13	12/31/13	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.	We did test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. The reports have been resubmitted.