

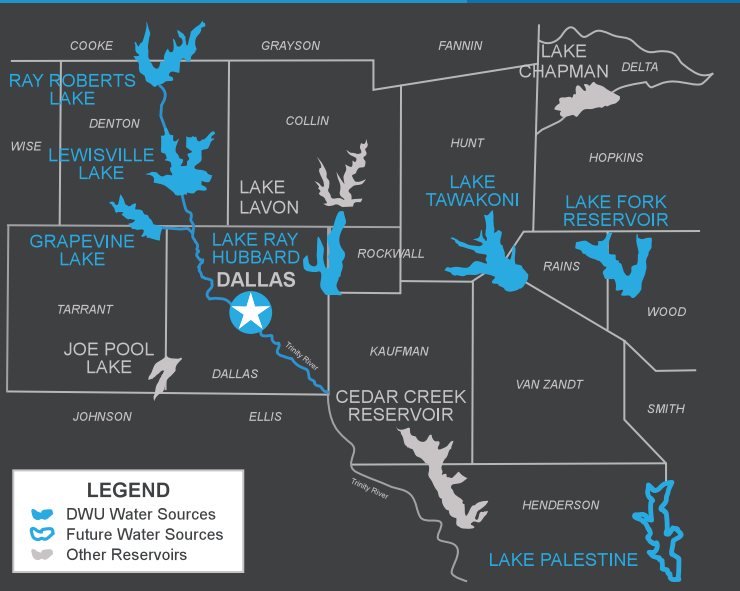
2020 Drinking Water Quality Report



The City charges just over 1 cent for the same amount of water contained in a 24 pack of .5 liter water bottles.



Minimize potential lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water.



Where We Get Our Drinking Water

Carrollton contracts with the City of Dallas for our community's water supply. Dallas uses surface water from seven sources: the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and lakes Fork, Grapevine, Lewisville, Ray Hubbard, Ray Roberts, and Tawakoni. Dallas Water Utilities (DWU) and the City of Carrollton are a "superior" rated water system, the highest of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

972-466-3425
cityofcarrollton.com/water

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Para obtener una copia en español, llame al 972-466-3425.

Special notice for the elderly, infants, cancer patients, and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immuno-compromised 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 for infection.

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 through the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Why You've Received This Report

This report is produced annually and is required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) in order to provide water system information, such as source water, the levels of detected contaminants, and proof of compliance with drinking water regulations. It 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 assists in identifying source water protection strategies.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, is expected to contain reasonably small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA enforces regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) provides the same protection for public health, and prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in bottled water.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a tiny intestinal parasite naturally present in lakes and rivers when the water is contaminated with sewage or animal waste. If ingested, cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an intestinal infection; symptoms include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Cryptosporidium can be spread through contaminated drinking water, contaminated food that is raw or undercooked, exposure to the feces of animals or infected individuals (i.e., changing diapers without washing hands afterward), or exposure to contaminated surfaces. Not everyone exposed to the organism becomes ill.

Dallas has tested for cryptosporidium in untreated and treated water. It has been found only in the untreated water supply. Cryptosporidium has not been found in Dallas-treated drinking water. To safeguard your drinking water, Dallas works to protect the watershed from contamination and to optimize the treatment processes. Although Dallas' water treatment process removes cryptosporidium, immuno-compromised persons should consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Visit water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/index.cfm or call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 for more information.

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020, the City of Carrollton's water distribution system lost an estimated 6.23 percent of the system input volume.

Source Water Assessment and Protection

TCEQ completed an assessment of Dallas' source water, and results indicate that some of the area's sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for Dallas' water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. Call Dallas' 311 information line for more details.

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 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming
- pesticides and herbicides, which might have a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses
- organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems
- radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

Contaminants may be found in drinking water and may cause changes to the taste, color, or odor of the water. These changes are not necessarily cause for health concerns.

Lead and Copper

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. Dallas Water Utilities/the City of Carrollton are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may want to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available through the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead. ***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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.***

Terminology Used in the Report

AL: Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.

Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average is the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level is 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 is 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.

Mrem/year: Millirems per year is a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is 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 is 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.

ND: Not detected.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units is a measure of turbidity.

pCi/L: Picocuries per Liter is a measure of radioactivity.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

TT: Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity: A measure of the clarity of drinking water. The lower the turbidity, the better.

Water Quality Data Report 2020

This is a summary of water quality data for Dallas Water Utilities/the City of Carrollton. The list includes parameters for which DWU/the City of Carrollton currently test, in accordance with federal and state water quality regulations. The frequency of testing varies depending on the parameters, but complies with established standards. DWU and the City of Carrollton are "superior" rated water systems by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. All three water treatment plants are optimized and certified by meeting the Texas Optimization Program and Partnership for Safe Drinking Water criteria. DWU/the City of Carrollton water exceeds federal and state water quality standards.

	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL					UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
		AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MCL	MCLG		
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Fluoride	2020	0.641	0.626	0.667	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N) ¹	2020	0.599	0.213	1.12	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N)	2013	0.017	<0.004	0.032	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2020	0.031	0.025	0.034	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2020	114.7	95.9	149	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Chromium (Total)	2020	1.030	<1	1.8	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; 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	2020	0.13	<0.10	0.2	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS		Highest LRAA						
Total Haloacetic Acid ¹ ***	2020	16.7	3.4	24.4	60	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ¹	2020	20	9.2	28.2	80	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	2020	5	<1	9	10	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Some people who drink water containing TTHMs in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or nervous systems which may lead to an increased risk of cancer.								
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON								
Total Organic Carbon	2020	2.81	2.18	3.59	TT (no MCL)***** % removal/ SUVA ≤2		ppm	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTANT								
Total Chlorine Residual ¹	2020	3.6	1.9	4.0	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	ppm	In distribution system — water additive used to control microbes
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) may experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL may experience stomach discomfort.								
LEAD AND COPPER								
		90th Percentile**	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level		Action Level			
Lead ²	2019	0.0016	0		0.015	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper ²	2019	0.19822	0		1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
TURBIDITY								
		Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits		Turbidity Limits			
Turbidity	2020	0.23	100%		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 ¹	2020	<0.5%	0		Positive/ Negative			Naturally present in the environment

		AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MCL	MCLG		SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Chloroform	2020	9.21	2.55	22.20	N/A	70	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	2020	0.44	<1	1.32	N/A	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	2020	6.38	3.77	11.30	N/A	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	2020	3.74	2.74	4.33	N/A	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the 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.

UCMR 4: UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE 4		Highest LRAA	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MCL	MCLG		SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
HAA5 ¹	2020	18.1	12.7	23.7	60	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br ¹	2020	8.6	6.3	12.3	N/A	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 ¹	2020	24.7	19	31.6	N/A	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
		Average						
Bromide	2019/ 2020	97.2	60.3	160	N/A	N/A	ppb	Indicator collected with HAA samples; associated with fossil fuel extraction
Total Organic Carbon	2019/ 2020	4.7	4.2	5.2	N/A	N/A	ppb	Indicator collected with HAA samples; naturally present in the environment
Manganese ¹	2020	5.75	0.82	10.5	50	N/A	ppb	Naturally occurring in many surface and ground water sources; erosion of soils; human activities

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 epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.

*as annual average
**90 percentile value in the distribution system
***Haloacetic Acids – five species
****Treatment technique requires 35%-45% removal or SUVA <2. The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.
^ The MCL for Bromate is the running annual average of monthly averages, computed quarterly (30 TAC §290.114(b)(5)(C).
This data was collected in the City of Carrollton.
This data is from the most recent sampling in 2019. The City's lead/copper sampling is scheduled to take place again in 2022.
Note: The City of Carrollton took 1,424 samples in 2020 to test for total coliform bacteria.