

City of Cedar Hill

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018

Phone number: 972-291-5126

Water Testing

Providing safe and reliable drinking water is the highest priority of the Cedar Hill Water Department. Our employees take pride in delivering water to your tap that meets or exceeds state and federal standards. In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the United States EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water.

The regulatory authority for water systems in the State of Texas is the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Dallas Water Utilities (DWU) regularly tests drinking water for more than 180 constituents. About 50,000 tests each month are conducted on Dallas water to ensure that it is clean and meets all water quality requirements. In addition, the Cedar Hill Water Dept conducts at least 50 bacteriological tests locally each month.

Cedar Hill's peak water use day during 2018 was July 23rd. On that day, 10.3 million gallons was delivered to customers.

Although there is not a current meeting scheduled, the Water Department staff can provide Public Education meetings on Water Conservation and Protection of Water Resources. If your school or organization would like to host a Public Education meeting, please contact Water Operations at 972-291-5126.

The City Council is the governing body that guides the Water Department. The City Council meets twice a month and meetings are open to all. For more information on City Council meetings, please call 972-291-5100 x1011.

Water System Facts

Year Established1939
Max Day Usage..... 19.7 million gals 8/21/2006
Storage Tank System Capacity..18 million gals
Avg. Daily Demand.....5.9 million gals per day
Service Connections16,200

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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants. 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 compounds, 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 runoff, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Cedar Hill is Purchased Surface Water. Our water is obtained from SURFACE and GROUND sources. It comes from the following: **Trinity aquifer, Elm Fork of the Trinity River, and lakes, Ray Hubbard, Ray Roberts, Lewisville, Grapevine, and Tawakoni.** The City of Cedar Hill purchases water from Dallas Water Utilities (DWU). In addition, a small portion of the water comes from a well owned by the City.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Adam Campbell. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Some of the source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/dww> For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018, Cedar Hill system lost an estimated 14.54% of the system input volume. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, contact the Public Works Department.

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents, such as calcium, sodium or iron, which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, 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 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

This report includes important information about your drinking water. To receive a copy of this report, please call 972-291-5126.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para obtener una copia de esta información traducida al Español, favor de llamar al teléfono 972-291-5126.

Terms and abbreviations used in this report:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant allowed 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 risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

mrem/year - Millirem per year (measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ND - Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) - Measure of turbidity in water

ppm - Parts per million - One part per million equals one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into 250 gallons of iced tea.

pCi/L - Pico curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

ppb - Parts per billion - One part per billion is equal to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into an Olympic-size swimming pool.

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Treatment technique (TT) - 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 level, the better.

MFL- million fibers per liter a measure of asbestos

N- nitrogen

About the following pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2018	Atrazine	0.1	0.1	0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2018	Simazine	0.13	0.13	0.13	4	4	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Aluminum	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.2	0.2	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element
2016	Arsenic	0.00081	0.00081	0.00081	0.01	0.01	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2016	Barium	0.037	0.037	0.037	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Chloride	18.1	18.1	18.1	300	300	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2017	Fluoride	.311	.311	.311	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2016	Selenium	1.1	1.1	1.1	50	50	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
2018	Nitrate (as N)	0.842	0.578	0.842	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.

Year or Range	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2018	Total Chlorine Residual	2.52	0.86	3.87	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level Detected	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2018	Total Haloacetic Acids	11.09	9.0	15.2	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2018	Total Trihalomethanes	16.5	13.7	22.0	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Year or Range	Contaminant	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Lead	1	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
2016	Copper	.567	1	1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives

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>

Total Coliform

Total Coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2018	Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of bacteria in 5% or more of monthly samples	Presence	N	Naturally present in the environment

Fecal Coliform: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria

Violations: None

The following tables contain regulated contaminant test results from the Dallas Water Utilities, which is where Cedar Hill purchases water from and is included for your information.

