

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report)
January 1 – December 31, 2021
Denton County Fresh Water Supply District No. 8-A
Phone No. 713.621.3707
Public Water System (PWS) No. TX0610258**

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is intended to provide you with important information regarding your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. The report is based on analysis of data from numerous 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.

Information About Your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) generally 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, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems, which are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact our system operator at the number listed on your water bill.

Special Notice

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 providers. 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. Upper Trinity Regional Water District continues to analyze our source water for the presence of Cryptosporidium, and Cryptosporidium has never been detected in any of the samples tested.

Information About Source Water

Our drinking water is surface water purchased from Upper Trinity Regional Water District. It comes from the following lakes: JIM CHAPMAN LAKE in Delta and Hopkins Counties and LEWISVILLE LAKE in Denton County.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report 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 system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Upper Trinity Regional Water District at (972) 219-1228.

Public Participation Opportunities and Requests for Additional Information

Date: Board of Directors generally meets the 3rd Wednesday of each month
Time: 5:45 p.m.
Location: 10210 N. Central Expressway, Suite 300, Dallas, Texas 75231
Phone No: 713.621.3707

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, or for any further information regarding this report, please call us.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (713) 621-3707.

WATER FROM UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT

CONSTITUENTS DETECTED FOR 2021

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS - The following definitions and abbreviations pertain to scientific terms and measures used in the tables included in this report.

- Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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.
- mg/L or ppm** - milligrams per liter or parts per million. One part per million approximates one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into 250 gallons of iced tea.
- NTU** - nephelometric turbidity units. A measure of turbidity in water.
- pCi/L** - picocuries per liter. A measure of radioactivity in water equal to 10-12 curies. Quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.
- ppb** - parts per billion. One part per billion is roughly equal to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into an Olympic-size swimming pool.
- TOC** - total organic carbon. Has no known health effects. However TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these by-products in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
- TT** - Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Turbidity** - A measure of the clarity of water. While turbidity has no known health effects, it can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Regulated at Upper Trinity Regional Water District's Treatment Plant

| Date | Substance | Maximum Amount Detected in Water | Range Detected in Water | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Possible Source |
|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|--|
| 9/27/21 | Barium | 0.041 | 0.033 - 0.041 | 2 | 2 | ppm | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sept 2021 | Bromate [^] | 7.0 | 6.7 - 7.0 | 10 | 0 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| 2/23/21 | Cyanide | 110 | 26-110 | 200 | 200 | ppb | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| 2/23/21 | Fluoride | 0.214 | 0.168 - 0.214 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 2/10/21 | TOC | 3.7 | 1.2 - 3.7 | TT | N/A | ppm | Naturally present in the environment |
| 2/1/21 | Turbidity ^{^^} | 0.20 | 0.06 - 0.20 | 0.3 | N/A | NTU | Soil runoff |
| 2/23/21 | Nitrate | 0.583 | 0.19 - 0.583 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Fertilizer runoff; Septic tanks; Animal waste runoff |

[^] The MCL for Bromate is the running annual average of monthly averages, computed quarterly (30 TAC § 290.114(b)(C)).

^{^^}100% of samples were below the 0.3 NTU turbidity limit

Radioactive Contaminants

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----|-----|---|---|-------|-----------------------------|
| 9/16/2015 | Combined Radium | 1.5 | N/A | 5 | 0 | pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits |
|-----------|-----------------|-----|-----|---|---|-------|-----------------------------|

Synthetic Organic Chemicals Including Pesticides and Herbicides

| Date | Substance | Maximum Amount Detected in Water | Range Detected in Water | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Possible Source |
|---------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|--|
| 9/27/21 | Atrazine | 0.20 | <0.1 - 0.2 | 3 | 3 | ppb | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| 2/23/21 | Simazine | 0.09 | <0.06 - 0.09 | 4 | 4 | ppb | Effluents at manufacturing sites; Runoff from herbicides |

Regulated in Denton County Fresh Water Supply District No. 8-A's Distribution System

Inorganic Contaminants

| Collection Date | Substance | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples Detected | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely Source |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 2021 | Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 1 | 0.532 - 0.532 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfection By-Products

| Collection Date | Substance | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples Detected | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely Source |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 2021 | Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)• | 29 | 20.3 - 33.7 | 80 | No goal for the total | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| 2021 | Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)• | 15 | 10.4 - 19.2 | 60 | No goal for the total | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

• The value in the Highest Level Detected column is the highest average of all sample results collected at a location over a year

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

| Year | Disinfectant Used | Average Level of Quarterly Data | Lowest Result of Single Sample | Highest Result of Single Sample | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Source |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2021 | Total Chlorine Residual | 2.49 | 1.18 | 3.60 | 4.0 | <4.0 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

LEAD AND COPPER

| Date Sampled | Lead and Copper | MCLG | Action Level | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over Action Level | Units | Violation | Likely Source |
|--------------|-----------------|------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------|-----------|--|
| 9/12/2019 | Lead | 0 | 15 | 3.2 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| 9/12/2019 | Copper | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.41 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

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

TOTAL COLIFORM

Reported Monthly Tests Found No Coliform Bacteria