

Celina, Texas

Consumer Confidence 2015 Report



City of Celina is dedicated to Water Quality. If you have any questions or concerns, please let us know immediately. Also on our website, find some great water conservation information, fun facts, and kids activities put together for you by the City of Celina Public Works Department.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Date: 2nd Tuesday of each Month
Time: 5 pm
Location: 112 N Colorado St.
Phone No: 972-382-2682

WWW.CELINA-TX.GOV

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (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, and 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 concern. Therefore, secondary are not

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE AND GROUND water sources. It comes from Lake Chapman (UTRWD) Upper Trinity Regional Water District (Wholesale Surface Water Provider); Trinity, Woodbine, and Paluxy Aquifers. The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. This assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. The source water information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/> For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts of our system, please visit <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>, or contact Andrew Moore @ 214-585-7142



Know how much to water your lawn

Sign up for WaterMy Yard @ www.watermyyard.org

If you have any questions regarding these violations please contact the Water Supervisor; Andrew Moore @ 214-585-7142 or amoore@celina-tx.gov

Chlorine								
Some people who use water containing chlorine 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					
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	01/01/2015	03/31/2015	We failed to submit our disinfectant level quarterly operating report to TCEQ within the required time frame. The water was properly disinfected, maintained acceptable disinfection levels and was properly monitored.					
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	10/01/2015	12/31/2015	We failed to submit our disinfectant level quarterly operating report to TCEQ within the required time frame. The water was properly disinfected, maintained acceptable disinfection levels and was properly monitored.					
E. coli								
Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.								
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation					
MONITOR GWR TRIGGER/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	10/01/2014	2015	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected					
MONITOR GWR TRIGGER/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	09/01/2015	09/30/2015	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.					
Lead and Copper Rule								
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.								
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation					
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCN)	12/30/2014	2015	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.					
Public Notification Rule								
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).								
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation					
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/27/2014	2015	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.					
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	09/25/2015	2015	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.					
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	11/30/2015	2015	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.					
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	0.15	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2014	0	15	2.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
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	1 positive monthly sample.	1	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.		

Regulated Contaminants

<i>Disinfection Byproducts</i>								
Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
2015	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* (ppb)	31	18.4-44.9	No goal for total	60	N	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2014	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)* (ppb)	45	23.4-72.3	No goal for total	80	N	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Units	Likely Source of Contamination	
2010	Arsenic (ppb)	0.462	0.456 - 0.462	0	10	N	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	
2010	Barium (ppm)	0.026	0.0115 - 0.026	2	2	N	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	
2010	Chromium (ppb)	0.00108	.00108 - 1.69	100	100	N	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.	
2014	Fluoride (ppm)	0.898	0.192 - 0.898	4	4	N	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	
2015	Nitrate (ppm) [Measured as Nitrogen]	1	0.472-0.705	10	10	N	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	
Collection Date	Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Units	Likely Source of Contamination	
2015	Atrazine	0.13	0-0.13	3	3	N	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	
Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramine	2015	2.59	0.75	3.7	0.5	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity is the measure of the clarity of water and has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

***Nitrate Advisory—Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you may seek advice about drinking water from your health care provider.**



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 this report. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

WATER SOURCES: 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:

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 incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar (214) 585-7142, para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU -Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppt- parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
MFL -million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb -parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppq- parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter
pCi/L -picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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.

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

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

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

ppb: Milligrams per liter or parts per billion– or one ounce 7,350,000 gallons of water.

n/a: not applicable.

2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT						
WATER FROM UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT CONSTITUENTS DETECTED FOR 2015						
	UTRWD Source Water	Name: Lewisville/Chapman Lakes	Type: Surface Water	Location: Denton/Delta and Hopkins Counties		
Date	Substance	Maximum Amount in UTRWD Water	Range in UTRWD Water	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
Regulated at the Treatment Plant						
9/16/2015	Barium (ppb)	0.049	0.038 - 0.049	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
11/10/2015	Bromate (ppb)	3.60	ND - 3.60	10	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
11/1/2015	Chloramines (ppm)	4.3	0.7 - 4.3	4.0*	4.0^	Water additive used to control microbes
9/21/2015	Cyanide (ppm)	ND	N/A	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
9/16/2015	Fluoride (ppm)	0.175	0.174 - 0.175	4.0	4.0	Water additive, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
9/21/2015	Nitrate (ppm)	0.266	0.142 - 0.266	10	10	Fertilizer runoff, septic tanks, wastewater plant effluent, animal waste runoff.
1/27/2015	TOC (ppm)	6.00	2.88 - 6.00	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
8/5/2015	Turbidity (NTU)	0.29	0.04 - 0.29	TT	N/A	Soil runoff.
* = MRDL ^ = MRDLG						
Regulated in the Distribution System						
9/16/2015	Total THM's (ppb)	15.6	N/A	80	N/A	Disinfection by-product.
9/16/2015	Total HAA's (ppb)	6.3	N/A	60	N/A	Disinfection by-product.
Radioactive Contaminants						
6/20/2011	Gross Beta Emitters (pCi/L)	4.4	ND - 4.4	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
6/20/2011	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1	ND - 1	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals Including Pesticides and Herbicides						
9/21/2015	Atrazine (ppb)	0.21	0.19 - 0.21	3	3	Herbicide runoff.
9/21/2015	Simazine (ppb)	ND	N/A	4	4	Herbicide runoff.
<p>You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as <i>Cryptosporidium</i>, 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 <i>Cryptosporidium</i> are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Upper Trinity continues to analyze our source water for the presence of <i>Cryptosporidium</i>. <i>Cryptosporidium</i> has never been detected in any of the samples tested for Upper Trinity water.</p>						
Definitions:						
<p>MCL- Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contamination that is allowed in drinking water.</p> <p>MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contamination in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.</p> <p>MRDL-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminations.</p> <p>MRDLG- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of disinfectants use to control microbes.</p> <p>NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units. A measure of turbidity in water.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ppb: Parts per billion. One part per billion is roughly equal to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into an Olympic-size swimming pool.</p>			<p>ppm: Parts per million. One part per million approximates one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into 250 gallons of iced tea.</p> <p>TT- Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>TOC-Total Organic Carbon: Has no known health affects. 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.</p>			
THIS REPORT CONTAINS THE MOST RECENT DATA AVAILABLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS.						
Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (972-219-1228)						
<p>For opportunities to participate in decisions that may affect water quality, Board Meetings are held on the first Thursday of the month, starting at 1pm. Additional resources can be found at www.utrwd.com or by calling 972-219-1228</p>						