## Regulated at the Treatment Plant

*=MRDL ^=MRDLG

| Year | Contaminant | Maximum Level | Range | MCL Level | MCLG Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2/13/18 . | Fluoride | 0.240 | 0.161 – 0.240 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Water additive, erosion of natural deposit, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 2/13/18 | Nitrate | 0.523 | 0.065 – 0.523 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Fertilizer run off, septic tanks, wastewater plant effluent, animal waste runoff. |
| (Corinth's Water System: | | 1.53 | 0.10 - 1. 53 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Fertilizer run off, septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits.) |
| 8/2018 | Turbidity | 0.24 | 0.06-0.24 | TT | N/A | NTU | Soil runoff. |
| 2/13/18 . | Barium | 0.034 | 0.031-0.034 | 2 | 2 | ppm | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 5/9/18 | Bromate | 9.10 | 1.10 – 9.10 | 10 | 0 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 1/27/18 | TOC | 3.02 | 1.10-3.02 | TT | N/A | ppm | Naturally present in the environment. |
| 8/18 | Chloramines | 3.49 | 3.03 – 3.49 | 4.0* | 4.0^ | ppm | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| 2/13/18 | Cyanide | 0.0522 | ND – 0.0522 | 0.2 | 0.2 | ppm | Discharge from steel/metal factories, plastic and fertilizer factories. |

## Synthetic Organic Chemicals Including Pesticides and Herbicides

| Year | Contaminant | Maximum Level | Range | MCL Level | MCLG Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *6/5/18* | *Atrazine* | *0 .2* | *NA* | *3* | *3* | *ppb* | Herbicide runoff. |
| *6/5/18* | *Simazine* | *0.13* | *ND -0.13* | *4* | *4* | *ppb* | Herbicide runoff. |

## Radioactive Contaminants

| Year | Contaminant | Maximum Level | Range | MCL Level | MCLG Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2/2/2017 | Gross Beta Emitters | ND | NA | 50 | 0 | pCi/L | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| 9/16/2015 | Combined Radium | 1.5 | NA | 5 | 0 | pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits. |

## Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

| Year | Disinfectant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | Chloramine Residual | 2.43 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 4 | 4 | mg/l | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |

## Disinfection Byproducts

| Year | Contaminant | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source Of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 4.40 | 11.6 | 60 | µg/l | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2018 | Total Trihalomethanes | 12.0 | 16.2 | 80 | µg/l | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

## Lead and Copper

| Year | Contaminant | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source Of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | Lead | 0.0007 | 0 | 0.015 | mg/l | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2018 | Copper | 0.5226 | 0 | 1.3 | mg/l | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits ; leaching from wood preservatives. |

*"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."*

# 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

**PHONE NO: 940-498-3200**

## 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 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.

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. We 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.

# Public Participation Opportunities

None Scheduled

Corinth City Hall Business Hours

Monday through Thursday
7:30am to 5:00pm

Friday
7:30am to 11:00am

Phone Number
(940) 498-3200

For more information contact
Gary Parker (940)498-7520

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WATER SOURCES: The sources of the 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: (a) microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (b) 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; (c) pesticides and herbicides, which might have a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (d) 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; and (e) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. For more information about your source of water, refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer at:

URL:www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water 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(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Tim Brazil, Water Operations Superintendent, with UTRWD, at (972) 436-2379.

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Este reporte incluye informaagua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, por favor de llamar al telefono (940) 498-3200.

## Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by CITY OF CORINTH is Purchased Surface Water. It comes from the following Lake: LAKE LEWISVILLE. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) 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 our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment 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 at our system, please contact us.

## 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, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

## 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.

### DEFINITIONS

**The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**
**The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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 health risk. 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.**

### DEFINITIONS CONTINUED...

**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.**

**Average Level**
**Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.**

## ABBREVIATIONS

**NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units**

**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 (µg/L)**

**ppt -parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter**

**ppq -parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter**

**TT – treatment technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water.**