



City of Lucas  
2014 Annual Drinking  
Water Quality Report  
Consumer Confidence Report

**SPECIAL NOTICE  
REQUIRED LANGUAGE FOR ALL COMMUNITY  
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES**

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.



**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES**

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one. Please call us. On the first and third Thursday of each month, citizens have an opportunity to address the City Council about water related issue during the Citizens' Input agenda item on every City Council meeting. The next City Council meeting will be held:

Date: July 17, 2014  
Time: 7:00 p.m.  
Location: Lucas City Hall  
665 Country Club Road  
Lucas, Texas 75002-7651  
Telephone: (972) 727-8999

**En Español** - Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien o llame a Linezka Maduro a la Ciudad de Lucas.

information on source water assessments, protection efforts at our system, or the water loss audit; please contact our Public Works Director Stanton Foerster, PE, [sfoerster@lucastexas.us](mailto:sfoerster@lucastexas.us) (972) 727-8999. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following site: [www.dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW](http://www.dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW).

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

### REQUIRED 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 the following site: [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## 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.

### 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 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.

### WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

The source of drinking water used by the **City of Lucas is Purchased Surface Water**. The **Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (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 from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. In the **Water Loss Audit** submitted to the Texas Water Development Board, the City of Lucas estimated that 87,000,000 gallons of water were unaccounted for during the 2013 calendar year. Unaccounted for water use went to leaks, hydrant flushing, water works maintenance, fire-rescue operations, etc. For more



## North Texas Municipal Water District Wylie WTP Consumer Confidence Report For Year 2013 Wholesale Report (City of Lucas)

### Coliform Bacteria

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	0	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.

**NOTE:** Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2013	21.4	21.4 - 21.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	2013	35	35 - 35	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromate	2013	1.41	1.41	5	10	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water ozonation.

**NOTE:** Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2013	1.21	0.00 - 1.21	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2013	0.04	0.04 - 0.04	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2013	0.96	0.00 - 0.96	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2013	0.76	0.36 - 0.76	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2013	0.073	0.049 - 0.073	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

**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 should ask your health care provider.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Selenium	2013	3.45	2.83-3.45	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Beta/photon emitters	4/29/2010	4.4	4.4 - 4.4	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2013	0.4	0.36-0.40	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2013	0.74	0 - 0.74	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Simazine	2013	0.18	0.18-0.18	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.

Turbidity							
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination			
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.82	No	Soil runoff.			
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	95.60%	No	Soil runoff.			
NOTE: Turbidity 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.							
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2013	0.00651	0.001 - 0.00631	15	15	ppb	Corrosion of customer plumbing. Action Level = 15
Copper	2013	1.22	0.0798 - 1.22	1.3	1.3	ppm	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Action Level = 1.3
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. The NTMWD 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 <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a> . We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. 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.							
Cryptosporidium And Giardia							
Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination		
Chloroform	2013	12.5	12.5	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.		
Bromoform	2013	1.41	1.41	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.		
Bromodichloromethane	2013	12.4	12.4	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.		
Dibromochloromethane	2013	8.7	8.7	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.		
NOTE: Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.							



## DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest permissible level of a contaminant in the 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 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.

**mrem** - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**ppb** - micrograms per liter or parts per billion- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

**na** - not applicable

**avg** -Some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**MFL** - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

**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 (ug/l)

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

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

Images in this report are from the following sites:

[www.manataka.org/page1058.html](http://www.manataka.org/page1058.html); [www.spoonfulofskinny.com/tag/water](http://www.spoonfulofskinny.com/tag/water); [www.gewoon-nieuws.nl/2013/04/nestle-water-is-geen-fundamenteel-mensenrecht](http://www.gewoon-nieuws.nl/2013/04/nestle-water-is-geen-fundamenteel-mensenrecht); [www.anteagroup.com](http://www.anteagroup.com)

