

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report)
Denton County Fresh Water Supply District No. 10 (Savannah)
Public Water Supply (PWS) No. TX0610254
Phone No. 713.621.3707

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; persons 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.

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. 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.

Sources 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?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: LAKE LEWISVILLE. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source 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. 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=>. Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://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. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which 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 which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 3rd Thursday of each month

Time: 6:00 p.m.

Location: Savannah Clubhouse, 701 Savannah Boulevard, Savannah, Texas 76227

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.

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

mrem/year – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na not applicable.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. (µg/L)

ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.(mg/L)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

**WATER FROM UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT
CONSTITUENTS DETECTED FOR 2014**

Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Date	Substance	Maximum Detected	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
2014	Fluoride (ppm)	0.335	0.186-0.335	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2014	Nitrate (ppm)	0.88	0.31- 0.88	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Turbidity (ntu)	.16	0.03-0.16	TT*	N/A	Soil runoff.

*Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Date	Substance	Maximum Detected	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
2014	Atrazine (ppb)	0.43	0.14-0.43	3.0	3.0	Herbicide runoff.

*Treatment Technique: MCL is achieved through coagulation, flocculation and filtration of membrane filtration.

Regulated in Denton County Fresh Water Supply District No. 10-Savannah Distribution System

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2014	21	15.9-27	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2014	41	29.4-54.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	0.516	0.445-0.516	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	0.071	0-0.071	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

*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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Chemical
2014	Chloramine Residual	2.57	0.60	4.00	4.0	<4.0	mg/L	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/21/2009	1.3	1.3	0.967	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/21/2009	0	15	4.23	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Total Coliform

Reported Monthly Tests Found No Coliform Bacteria.

Violations Table

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Consumer Confidence Rule – The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
CCR Report	07/01/2013	06/09/2014	Although the annual report was provided to our drinking water customers, we failed to provide certification to TCEQ that such annual report was provided to you. Copy of certified letter receipt was sent to TCEQ showing CCR was mailed by due date.
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.			
Follow-up or routine tap M/R (LCR)	10/01/2012	2014	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.
Follow-up or routine tap M/R (LCR)	10/01/2013	2014	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.
Follow-up or routine tap M/R (LCR)	10/01/2014	2014	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.