

City of Dublin 2019 Annual Drinking Water Report

(Also known as the Consumer Confidence Report)
Water System Identification Number — TX0720001

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019 The City of Dublin purchases treated surface water from the from Upper Leon River MWD (ULRMWD) which treats surface water from Lake Proctor.

For more information regarding this report contact: Corey James, Public Works Director at (254) 445-3331
Este reporte incluye información sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar at telephono (254) 445-3331

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Dublin City Council Meetings

Date: Second Monday of the month. Time: 6:30 pm
Location: Dublin City Hall, 213 Blackjack, Dublin, Texas 76446

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. 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 EPAs 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800426-4791).

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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

Information about Source Water Assessments

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicated that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on the source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Cory James, Public Works Director at 254-445-3331.

Source Water	Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW From the ULRMWD	CC From TX0470015	sw	Complete	Lake Proctor

Water Quality Test Results Explanation of Acronyms Used in this Report: 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 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.

Level 1 Assessment: A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water,

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) mrem:

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

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

na: not applicable

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce

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

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

in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Disinfectant Chloramine levels

Results in the Dublin Distribution S stem

Testing

Disinfectant	Year of Range	Average Level	Range of Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Chemical
Chloramines	2019	2.33	1.0-3.4	4.0	4.0	ppm		Disinfectant used to control microbes

Microbiological

Coliforms

Results in the Dublin Distribution S stem

Testing

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Fecal coliform or E. coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Number of Positive E. coli or Fecal coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
	1 positive monthly sample	0				Naturally present in environment

Time Period Covered by Audit

Estimated Gallons of Water Lost During ¹

Comments and/or Explanations

January to December ²

Most of the water lost during 2019 was the result of flushing to maintain water quality or leaks in the distribution system

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination

¹ Water Loss Audit Information

² Regulated Contaminants Detected

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 triggers treatment or other requirements which a water tem must follow

Copper	09/28/2016	1.3	1.3	0.073		ppm		Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/28/2016		15	2.8	0	ppb		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants in the Dublin Distribution System

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCI-G	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	37	16.4 - 44	No Goal for the Total	60	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	56	32.4-87.9	No Goal for the Total	80	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	0.209	0.209---0.209	10	10			Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants in the Source Water — Upper Leon River MWD

<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2019	0.0735	0.0735-0.0735	2	2			Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2019	140	140-140	200	200	ppb		Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories Discharges from steel/metal factories,
Fluoride	2019	0.1	0.1-0.1	4	4			Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as N)	2019	0.38	0.38-0.38	10	10			Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2018	8.4			50			Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Violations Table

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 plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation

FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP WR (LCR)	10/01/2019	2019	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.
-----------------------------------	------------	------	---

Notice of Violation—Lead and Copper Initial or Routine Tap Sampling—received from TCEQ on March 13, 2020 Lead and Copper Rule Monitoring and Reporting Violation Mandatory Language—Tier III

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER CITY OF DUBLIN

Our system had violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing (or did) to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June 1, 2019 to September 30, 2019 we did not monitor or test for lead and copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples will be taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples will be taken
Lead and Copper Tap Water Sampling	Every three years	20	6-1-19 to 9-30-19	6-1-20 to 9-30-20

What is being done?

We are working to correct the problem. For more information, please contact Cory James, Public Works Director, at 254-445-3331.

We have scheduled the collection of the lead and copper samples this summer.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and

businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent by the City of Dublin.

Public Water System ID# TX2210011 Date distributed: June 25, 2020