



372 Town Place • Fairview, TX 75069 • Town Hall 972-562-0522

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017

The Town of Fairview provides purchased surface water from Lake Lavon located in Collin County, Texas.

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar.

Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 972-562-0522

Definitions and Abbreviations

Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) determine why total coliform bacteria have been found in a water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a 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 a water system on multiple occasions.
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 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 (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.
MFL	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem	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	micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
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)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique (TT):	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Information about your 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 EPA's 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 (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 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

TOWN OF FAIRVIEW purchases water from NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP. NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP provides purchase surface water from **Lake Lavon** located in **Collin County**.

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the 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 **Town of Fairview, 469-628-4712**.

Regulated at Treatment Plant

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination	Violation
Barium	2017	0.06	0.059-0.060	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Flouride	2017	0.38	0.26-0.38	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	No
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2017	0.97	0.09-0.97	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion from natural deposits	No

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 advice from your health care provider.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination	Violation
Beta/photon emitters	2017	6.2	6.2-6.2	0	50	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man- made deposits	No
Radium	2017	1.27	1.27-1.27	0	5	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbices	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination	Violation
Atrazine	2017	0.2	0.20-0.20	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	No

Turbidity	Limit	Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination	Violation
Highest Single measurement	1 NTU	0.74	Soil Runoff	No
Lowest monthly percentage meeting limit	0.3 NTU	99.30%	Soil Runoff	No

Disinfectant By-Product	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely source of contamination	Violation
Bromate	2017	Levels < detect limit	0-0	5	10	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation	Yes

Violation – Bromate

Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type – Monitoring, Routine (DBP)

Violation Begin – April 1, 2017

Violation End – April 30, 2017

Violation Explanation - NTMWD failed to collect the required monthly samples for bromate of the water entering the distribution system during April 2017. This monitoring is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's "Drinking Water Standards" and the federal "Safe Drinking Water Act," Public Law 95-523. Failure to monitor or monitoring inadequately makes it impossible to know if there is bromate in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) requirement of 0.10 mg/L. NTMWD is required to take one bromate sample once each month. Failure to collect all required bromate samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels	Collection Date	Average Level	Lowest level	Highest level detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Units	Source of Chemical	Violation
Chlorine Dioxide	2017	0	0	0	0.8	0.8	ppm	disinfectant	No
Chlorite	2017	0.004	0	0.72	n/a	1	ppm	disinfectant	No

Total Organic Carbon	Collection Date	Highest lvl detected	Range of levels	Units	Likely Source of Contamination	Violation
Source Water	2017	4.38	3.93-4.38	ppm	Naturally present in the environment	No
Drinking Water	2017	3.24	2.20-3.24	ppm	Naturally present in the environment	No
Removal Ratio	2017	47.2%	22.5-47.2%	% removal	N/A	No

Secondary Constituents	Date	Highest lvl detected	Range of Levels	Units	Likely Source of Contamination	Violation
Hardness as Ca/Mg	2017	164	159-164	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium	No
Total Harness as Ca/CO3	2017	236	124-236	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium	No

Regulated in the Distribution System

Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest lvl detected	Range of Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination	Violation
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	23	13.7-35.1	No goal	60	ppm	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	34	16.8-43.8	No goal	80	ppm	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No

Disinfection Residual	Year	Average level	Range of Levels detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of Chemical	Violation
Chloramines	2017	2.53	1.0-3.9	4.0	4.0	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	No

Violations	Violation begin	Violation End	Violation explanation
CCR Report	07/01/17	2017	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination	Violation
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2017	0.23	0.217-0.23	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer us; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	No

Regulated at the Customers Tap

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action level (AL)	90 th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination	Violation
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.61	0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No
Lead	2017	0	15	1.6	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	No

The Town of Fairview water system PWS ID 0430034 has violated the monitoring/reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC), Section 290, Subchapter F. Public Water systems are required to properly disinfect water before distribution, maintain acceptable disinfection residuals within the distribution system, monitor the disinfectant residual at various locations throughout the distribution system, and report the results for that monitoring to the TCEQ on a quarterly basis.

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe from microbial contamination

This Violation occurred in the monitoring period for the 1st quarter of January 2018 (Jan 1-Mar 30).

We are taking the following actions: **The quarterly report has been submitted to the TCEQ on 07/02/18. All samples were collected and analyzed as required. All samples collected and analyzed during this time frame met the required disinfection levels.**

Please share this information with all 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.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact Aron Holmgren, Public Works Manager at 469-628-4712

Posted on: 07/16/18