

Water Quality

REPORT 2021



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. The City of Coppell has maintained its rating of "Superior Public Water Supply," the highest rating given by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, by exceeding state and federal drinking water standards.

En Espanol

Este report incluye la informacion importante sobre su agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 972-304-3679 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

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.

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS.

Information about your Drinking Water

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment 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 from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the Water Quality Supervisor at 972-462-5187.

Where do we get our drinking water?

City of Coppell purchases water from Dallas Water Utilities, who provides the water from surface water sources. It comes from Lake Tawakoni, Lake Ray Hubbard, Lake Fork and/or the Elm Fork of the Trinity River. The water in the Elm Fork comes from Lake Ray Roberts, Lake Lewisville and Lake Grapevine.

These pages 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.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS City of Dallas

Year	Constituent	Max. Level	Min. Level	AVG. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2017	Gross Beta particle act.	6.6	4.2	5.1	50	0	pCi/L***	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

*** 50 pCi/L - 4 mrem/yr

INORGANICS City of Dallas

Year	Constituent	Max. Level	Min. Level	AVG. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2021	Fluoride	0.715	0.648	0.674	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
2021	Nitrate (as N)	0.666	0.396	0.526	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2021	Barium	0.033	0.024	0.029	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2021	Bromate	12	<5	6	10	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2021	Cyanide	113	38.3	71.8	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

ORGANICS City of Dallas

Year	Constituent	Max. Level	Min. Level	AVG. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2021	Simazine	0.11	<0.06	0.06	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff
2021	Atrazine	0.20	0.10	0.13	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

TURBIDITY

	Year	Level Detected	Limit (TT)	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
Highest Single Measurement	2021	0.45	99	NTU	Soil runoff
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	2021	99%	95% of Readings ≤ 0.03	NTU	Soil runoff

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.

TURBIDITY City of Dallas

Year	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2021	Turbidity	0.45	99	0.3 TT	NTU	Soil runoff

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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS City of Dallas

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For more information and data visit: epa.gov/dwucmr or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Year	Constituent	Max. Level	Min. Level	AVG. Level	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Reason for Monitoring
2021	Chloroform	11.2	2.22	5.8	ppb	70	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2021	Bromodichloromethane	5.83	3.29	4.58	ppb	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2021	Dibromochloromethane	3.87	2.39	3.23	ppb	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2021	Bromoform	1.15	0.00	0.38	ppb	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON City of Dallas

Source Water	AVG. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	TT (no MCL)*****	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2021	2.89	2.18	3.67	35% removal/SUVA <2	ppm	Naturally present in environment

***** Treatment technique requires 35% removal or SUVA <2. The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS City of Coppell

Year	Constituent	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Sample	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2021	Total Trihalomethanes	21	11.5 - 24.8	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
2021	Total Haloacetic Acid****	21	12 - 29	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

****Haloacetic Acids - five species

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS City of Coppell

Collection Date	Inorganic Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Sample	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2021	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	1	0.86 - 0.86	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA City of Coppell

Year	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Likely source of Contamination
2021	0.0%	5% or more of monthly samples	Found/Not Found	Naturally present in the environment

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is bacteriologically safe for human consumption.

DISINFECTANT City of Coppell

Year	Substance	Max. Level	Min. Level	AVG. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2021	Total Chlorine Residual	4.2	1.2	3.24	4 *	4 *	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

* As annual average

LEAD AND COPPER City of Coppell

Year	Constituent	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile**	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2019	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.30	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
2019	Lead	0	15	0	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

** 90 percentile value in the distribution center

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS: The tables above 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 Goal (MRDLG) - The level of 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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.

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.

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.

Abbreviations:

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

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppt – Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppm – Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes

MFL - Million fibers per liter (measure of asbestos)

MREM/YR – Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

N - Nitrogen

NA - Non-applicable

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)

ppb – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

SUVA - Specific UV Absorbance

THAA – Total Haloacetic Acids



All drinking water may contain contaminants.

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 or urban storm water runoff.
- 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. 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 variances. These types of variances are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the .the Public Works Utilities Division at 972-462-5150.

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.

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Department Board for the time period of January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021, Coppell's system lost an estimated 10% of the system input volume. If you have any questions about water loss audit, please call 972-462-5150.

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 two 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 at 800-462-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

Coppell City Council Meetings
 Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month.
 7:30 p.m. | 255 Parkway Blvd.
 If you have questions or concerns about water quality, call the City of Coppell Utilities Division of Public Works at 972-462-5150.



City of Coppell, Texas
 255 E. Parkway Blvd.
 P.O. Box 9478
 Coppell, TX. 75019

City of Coppell Water Utilities	972-462-5150
Water Billing	972-304-3695
Public Works After Hours	972-462-5150
Web Site	www.coppelltx.gov

City of Dallas Water Utilities

Customer Service	214-651-1441
Water Quality Info.	214-670-0900
EPA / Safe Drinking Water Hotline	1-800-426-4791
TCEQ	1-512-239-1000