Unregulated Contaminants

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 regulations are warranted.

YEAR OF RANGE	ANALYTE	MIN	MAX	AVG	UNIT OF MEASURE
2014	Chromium (total)	.488	.864	.676	µg/L
2014	Cobalt	<1	<1	<1	µg/L
2014	Molybdenum	2.19	2.97	2.58	µg/L
2014	Strontium	290	377	333.5	µg/L
2014	Vanadium	.34	.447	.393	µg/L
2014	Chlorate	<20	<20	<20	µg/L
2014	1,4 Dioxane	<0.07	<.0944	<.0822	µg/L
2014	1,1 Dichloroethane	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	µg/L
2014	1,2,3 Trichloropropane	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	µg/L
2014	1,3 Butadiene	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L
2014	Bromochloromethane	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	µg/L
2014	Bromomethane	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	µg/L
2014	Chlorodifluoromethane	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	µg/L
2014	Chloromethane	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	µg/L
2014	PFBS	<0.09	<0.09	<0.09	µg/L
2014	PFHpA	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	µg/L
2014	PFHxS	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	µg/L
2014	PFNA	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	µg/L
2014	PFOA	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	µg/L
2014	PFOS	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	µg/L
2014	Chromium-6	.364	.41	.387	µg/L

Water Loss Audit Results

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015, our system lost an estimated 13.73% of the system input volume. If you have questions about the water loss audit please call 972.919.2597

Lead and Copper

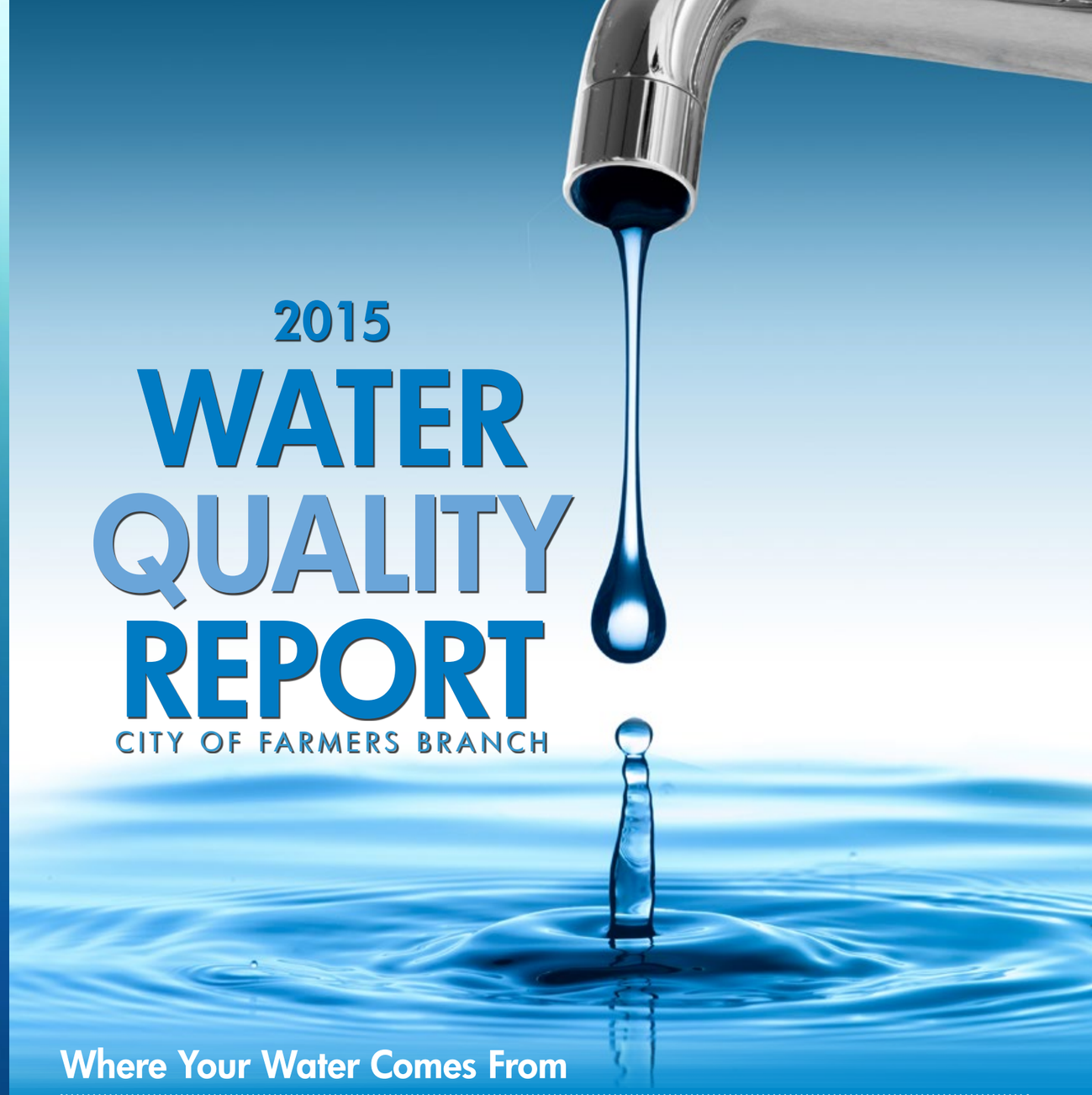
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Farmers Branch is responsible for providing high quality 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To learn more about the City of Farmers Branch Utility Operations, please call 972.919.2597. For questions and concerns about water quality, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791, or go to www.epa.gov. Additional copies of this report may be obtained at Farmers Branch City Hall, Farmers Branch Community Recreation Center, Farmers Branch Senior Center, Manske Library and online at www.farmersbranchtx.gov. The City Council usually meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. For more information about City Council meetings, call 972.919.2503. Meetings start at 6 pm and are held at City Hall at 13000 William Dodson Parkway.

FARMERS BRANCH

Our mission at the City of Farmers Branch is to build a vibrant, dynamic community that consistently seeks to improve the quality of life for our residents.

farmersbranchtx.gov



2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CITY OF FARMERS BRANCH

Where Your Water Comes From

This report is produced to provide information about the Farmers Branch water system including source water, the levels of detected contaminants and compliance with drinking water rules. This report is also produced in order to answer your water quality questions. If you need more information, please call Dallas' Information Line at 214.670.5111.

Regular monthly tests are conducted on Farmers Branch water to ensure that it is clean and meets all water quality requirements.

The City's water distribution system is an arrangement of taps, pump stations, storage facilities and a pipe network designed to supply the citizens and businesses with an adequate amount of potable water for consumption and fire protection. This arrangement of facilities is owned and operated by the City of Farmers Branch and the water is treated by the City of Dallas.

The City of Farmers Branch purchases water through an agreement with the City of Dallas which uses surface water from seven sources: the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, Lake Ray Roberts, Lake Lewisville, Lake Grapevine, Lake Ray Hubbard, Lake Tawakoni and Lake Fork. In addition, Dallas has water rights in Lake Palestine to meet future needs.

FARMERS BRANCH

Water Quality

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;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which might have a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- 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; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily cause for health concerns. If you have concerns about taste, odor or color of drinking water, please contact the City of Farmers Branch at 972.919.2597.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a tiny intestinal parasite found naturally in the environment. It is spread by human and animal waste. If ingested, the parasite enters the gastrointestinal tract and can cause an illness called cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection (symptoms include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps). Some of the ways cryptosporidium can be spread include drinking contaminated water, eating contaminated food that is raw or uncooked, exposure to feces of animals or infected individuals (i.e. changing diapers without washing hands afterwards), or exposure to contaminated surfaces. Not everyone exposed to the organism becomes ill. However, during 2015, Dallas continued quarterly testing for cryptosporidium in both treated and untreated water. Dallas Water Utilities began monitoring for cryptosporidium in 1993. It has only been found in the untreated water supply. Cryptosporidium has not been found in treated drinking water. To protect your drinking water, Dallas works to protect the watershed from contamination and optimizing treatment processes. Although Dallas' water treatment process removes cryptosporidium, immunocompromised persons should consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

To request more information on cryptosporidium, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791 or visit www.epa.gov.

Special Notice

People with immune system disorders, infants and some elderly may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants such as cryptosporidium in drinking water. Also, those persons undergoing chemotherapy treatment, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons who are undergoing treatment with steroids and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk of infections caused by certain microbial contaminants. You should seek advice about drinking water from a physician or health care provider if you have any of these conditions. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

What's In Your Water

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it may dissolve naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

All drinking water may contain contaminants. 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration, which provides the same protection for public health, prescribes regulations which establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

2015 Sampling Results

This chart shows the regulated constituents detected in the water the City of Farmers Branch purchased from the City of Dallas Water Utilities in 2015.

Terms Used in This Report

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):
The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG'S 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. MCLG'S 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.

Treatment Technique:
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant which a water system must follow.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):
Measure of turbidity in water.

Turbidity:
A measure of the clarity of drinking water. The lower the turbidity the better.

ppm: Parts per million

ppb: Parts per billon

pCi/L: Pico-Curies per liter - a measure of radioactivity

µg/L: Micrograms per liter

2015 Sampling Results

Constituent	Year of Range	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Amount in Farmers Branch Water Avg.	Min.	Max.	Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2015	2	2	0.023	0.013	0.041	Erosion of natural deposits: Discharge of waste or metal refineries
Flouride (ppm)	2015	4	4	0.529	0.521	0.536	Water additive to promote strong teeth
Lead (ppb)	2013	0	Action Level = 15	0.00152	0.0004	0.0013	Corrosion of household plumbing Samples taken in 2013**
Copper (ppm)	2013	1.3	Action Level = 1.3	0.03	0.03	0.0519	Corrosion of household plumbing Samples taken in 2013**
Nitrate (ppm)	2015	10	10	0.771	0.304	1.01	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	2015	200	200	77.2	23	155	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Bromate (ppb)	2015	0	10	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Antimony (ppb)	2015	6	6	0.21	<0.200	0.32	Discharge from electronics, petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics
Arsenic (ppm)	2015	0	10	0.32	<0.700	0.95	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from glass and electronic wastes
Selenium (ppb)	2015	50	50	1.57	<1.00	2.8	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total) (ppb)	2015	100	100	0.82	0.76	0.86	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural products
Radioactive Contaminants 2011							
Combined Radium	2011	0	5	1	1	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross beta particle activity (pCi/L)	2011	0	50	5.3	4	7.2	Decay of natural or man-made deposits 50 pCi/L = 4mrem/yr
Organic Contaminants							
Simazine (ppb)	2015	4	4	0.04	<0.05	0.25	Herbicide runoff
Atrazine (ppb)	2015	3	3	0.11	<0.08	0.3	Herbicide runoff from row crops
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	2015	N/A	60*	11.41	4.8	26	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2015	N/A	80	14.08	7.36	30.3	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	2015	—	—	6.8	2.6	17.4	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	2015	—	—	<1	<1	1.1	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloro-methane (ppb)	2015	—	—	4.68	2.5	9.58	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloro-methane (ppb)	2015	—	—	2.41	1.77	3.32	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon							
Source Water (ppm)	2015	Treated Water Alkalinity <60 ppm as CaCO3		4.11	2.71	5.03	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectant							
		MRDLG	MRDL	Avg.	Min.	Max.	
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2015	4	4	1.93	0.5	3.6	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria							
2015	2015	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples was 3.0		MCL = 5% or more of monthly samples			Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity						
Contaminant	**2015**	**Regulated Limits**	**Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits**	**Highest Single Measurement**	**Unit of Measure**	**Source**
Turbidity		0.3	100	0.22	NTU	Soil Runoff

*MCL is based on average of four quarterly samples in the distribution system
** Farmers Branch is required to test for Lead & Copper every 3 years.
*** 90th percentile range
Reported monthly tests found no coliform bacteria or fecal coliform bacteria