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ENNIS, TEXAS
75119
PERMIT NO. 135

CY 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report

(CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT)



115 W. Brown Street
Ennis, Texas 75119
(972) 875-1234

<http://www.ennistx.gov>
0700001

Special Notice

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

"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 at (800) 426-4791."

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: August 13, 2020
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Location: Public Works Conference Room
Phone No: 972-875-1234

To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, or to request to schedule one, please call us.

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

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. For more information about this report, please contact Robert Bolen with the City of Ennis at 972-875-1234 or at <http://www.ennistx.gov>.

Source 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.

Contaminates that may be present in our 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.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 972-875-1234.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of the drinking water used by the City of Ennis is surface water from Lake Bardwell. The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Robert Bolen. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/ccr>. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWWW/>.

All drinking water may contain contaminants

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. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Constituents may be found in drinking water and that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns.

For more information about taste, color, or odor problems in drinking water please contact the City of Ennis at 972-875-1234 or at <http://www.ennistx.gov>.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January through December of 2019, our system lost an estimated 120,260,804 gallons of water or 11.90% of total pumped.

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) 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 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.

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 or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Substances

These substances are regulated or are required to be monitored and were detected in Ennis tap water. None of the detected substances exceeded the regulated limits.

Year	Substance	Units	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
2019	Barium	ppm	0.045	0.045	0.045	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from drilling and metal refineries
2019	Arsenic	ppm	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.010	0	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production
2019	Atrazine	ppb	0.2	0.2	0.2	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2019	Fluoride	ppm	0.207	0.207	0.207	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2019	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) *1	ppm	0.103	0.103	0.103	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer, septic tanks, sewage, natural deposits
2017	Beta/photom emitters*2	pCi/L	6.5	6.5	6.5	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2017	Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	1.5	1.5	1.5	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2019	Chloramines *3	ppm	3.22	2.72	3.52	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Disinfectant used to control microbes
2019	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *4	ppb	13	8.3	17	60	No goal for the total	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2019	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) *4	ppb	39	24.3	48.5	80	No goal for the total	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) *5

2019	Source Water	ppm	3.81	3.35	4.12			Naturally present in the environment
2019	Drinking Water	ppm	2.92	2.0	2.47			Naturally present in the environment
2019	Removal Ratio	%	2.03	1.13	3.06	%Removal*		NA

Turbidity *6

Year	Substance	Units	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limit	Turbidity Limits	Possible Source
2019	Turbidity	NTU	0.14	100	0.3	Soil runoff

Lead and Copper *7

Year	Substance	Units	Action Level (AL)	Number of Sites AL	MCLG	90th Percentile	# of Sites Over Action Level (AL)	Possible Source
2019	Lead	ppb	15	0	0	1.2	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2019	Copper	ppm	1.3	0	1.3	0.17	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, corrosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.

Coliform Bacteria *8

Year	Total Bacteriological Samples Collected	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of positive E.coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Possible Source
2019	240	0	0	0	*8	0	Naturally present in the environment

Notes: *1 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. *2 EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. *3 Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfection type, minimum, maximum, and average level. **4 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. *5 Total organic carbon (TOC) no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report. Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed. *6 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. *7 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. 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 (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> *8 Coliform Bacteria Fecal Coliform or E.coli MCL; A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or E.coli positive

Unregulated, and secondary drinking water standards

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist 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 additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Year	Substance	Units	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
2019	Chloroform	ppb	13.3	8.42	18.2	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	By-product of drinking water disinfection not regulated individually included in Total Trihalomethanes
2019	Bromoform	ppb	1.7	0	2.16	100	100	
2019	Bromochloromethane	ppb	14.8	9.1	17.2	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2019	Dibromochloromethane	ppb	9.7	5.77	11.4	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Abundant naturally occurring element Chlorides may get into surface water from several sources including: rocks containing chlorides, agricultural run-off, waste water from industries, oil well wastes, and effluent waste water from waste water treatment plants.
2019	Aluminum	ppm	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.05	0.05	
2019	Chloride	ppm	22.1	22.1	22.1	300	Not Regulated	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2019	Hardness as Ca/Mg	ppm	104	104	104	NA	NA	Measure of corrosiveness of water
2019	pH	ppm	7.54	7.32	7.84	>7.0	>7.0	Erosion of natural deposits, by-product of oil field activity
2019	Sodium	ppm	17.4	17.4	17.4	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2019	Calcium	ppm	37.9	37.9	37.9	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2019	Magnesium	ppm	2.24	2.24	2.24	NA	NA	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity
2019	Sulfate	ppm	26.4	26.4	26.4	300	300	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2019	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	ppm	120	89	154	NA	NA	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2019	Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	151	151	151	1000	1000	

Source Water Monitoring: The Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2 Rule) requires public water systems that use surface water to monitor their source water (influent water prior to treatment) for Cryptosporidium, Giardia, E. coli, and turbidity for 24 month period beginning in October of 2016. Definitions: ND= Analyte not detected in sample. PQL= Practical Quantitation Limit- the method reporting limit (MRL) adjusted for any dilutions or other changes to the sample to deal with interferences/ matrix effects

Year	Substance	Units	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
2018	Turbidity	NTU	15.95	7.43	30	NA	NA	Soil runoff
2018	Cryptosporidium	oocysts/L	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	Septic tanks and animal waste
2018	Giardia	cysts/L	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA	Septic tanks and animal waste
2018	E Coli	MPN/100mL	5 BPQL	0 BPQL	12.1 BPQL	NA	NA	Septic tanks and animal waste