

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Balch Springs (formerly Dallas County WCID #6)
PWS ID Number: TX0570032
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

The source of drinking water used by the City of Balch Springs residents, 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. Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: William Freeman
Phone: 972-286-4477 x232

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 papers. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd and last Monday of the month. **Time:** 7:00 p.m. **Location:** 13503 Alexander Road, Balch Springs, TX **Phone Number:** 972-286-4477 x 200. To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) or to request to schedule one, please call us.

En Español

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel 972-286-4477 x 206.

Information on Sources of Water

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) including 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of contaminants that may be present in source water. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and 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. 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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Balch Springs is Purchased Surface Water. The City of Balch Springs purchases 100% of its drinking water from the City of Dallas (PWS #0570004). Balch Springs uses surface water (thru DWU) 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.

Special Notice

Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Sate 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 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 the 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Information about Water Source Assessments

The TCEQ has completed a source water assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on the source water assessments and protection at our system contact William Freeman @ 972-286-4477 X232.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: or 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 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 residual disinfectant level goal or MRDGL: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDGLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminant.

Maximum residual disinfectant level: 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.

Avg.: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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

Ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Na: Not applicable

Water Quality Test Results

Contaminants – All testing for the following contaminants performed by Dallas Water Utilities. All Data provided from that testing was provided to the City of Balch Spring by Dallas Water Utilities:

| Inorganic Contaminants | Year of Range | Average | LEVEL Minimum | LEVEL Maximum | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source Contaminates |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Flouride | 2013 | 0.4 | 0.32 | 0.44 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate (as N) | 2013 | 0.53 | 0.29 | 1.06 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (as N) | 2013 | 0.017 | <0.004 | 0.0315 | 1 | 1 | ppm | Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Bromate | 2013 | <1.0 | <1.0 | <5.0 | 10 | 0 | ppb | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |
| Aluminum | 2013 | 25.4 | 7.1 | 41.6 | 200 | - | ppb | Naturally occurs in rocks and soil |
| Arsenic | 2013 | 1.65 | 1.42 | 2.09 | 10 | 0 | ppb | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronic production wastes |
| Barium | 2013 | 23.2 | 14.7 | 36.3 | 200 | 200 | ppb | Discharge from drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | 2013 | 0.643 | 0.521 | 0.707 | 100 | 100 | ppb | Discharge from steel or pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Manganese | 2013 | 2.16 | <0.400 | 6.49 | 50 | - | ppb | Naturally occurs in rocks and soil |
| Selenium | 2013 | 2.86 | 2.2 | 4.08 | 50 | 50 | ppb | Discharge from metal and petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Radium (226 & 228) | 2011 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | pCi/L**** | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross beta partical activity | 2011 | 5.3 | 4 | 7.2 | 50 | 0 | pCi/L**** | Decay of natural or man-made deposits |
| Organic Contaminants | Year of Range | Average | LEVEL Minimum | LEVEL Maximum | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source Contaminates |
| Atrazine | 2013 | <0.08 | <0.08 | 0.18 | 3 | 3 | ppb | Runoff from herbicide on row crops |
| Simazine | 2013 | 0.15 | 0.07 | 0.27 | 4 | 4 | ppb | Herbicide runoff |
| Total Organic Carbon | Year of Range | Average | LEVEL Minimum | LEVEL Maximum | Treated Water Alkalinity | Unit of Measure | Source Contaminates | |
| Total Organic Carbon | 2013 | 4.27 | 3.55 | 4.99 | <60 mg/L as CaCO3 | ppm | Naturally present in enviroment | |
| Turbidity | Year of Range | Highest Single Measurments | Lowest Monthly % of Samples | Trubidit y Limits | Unit of Measure | Source Contaminates | | |
| Turbidity | 2013 | 0.18 | 100% | 0.3 | NTU | Soil Runoff | | |

Unregulated Contaminates

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. The data provided in this table was provided to the City of Balch Springs by Dallas Water Utilities. 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 of Range | Average | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measurement | Source of Contaminants |
|----------------------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------------|-----|------|---------------------|--|
| Chloroform | 2013 | 3.3 | 3.22 | 3.38 | na | na | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromodichloromethane | 2013 | 2.91 | 2.37 | 3.59 | na | na | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Dibromochloromethane | 2013 | 1.85 | 1.63 | 2.24 | na | na | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 th Percentile | # of sites over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------|--|
| Copper | 7/24/2013 | 1.3 | 1.3 | .345 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion o natural deposits; leaching of household plumbing |
| Lead | 7/24/2013 | 0.015 | .015 | 5.58 | 2 | ppb | N | Corrosion of plumbing; Natural deposits |

Regulated Contaminants - the following tests were taken directly from the City of Balch Springs system.

| Disinfectants and Disinfection by Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* | 2013 | 10 | 3.6-12.7 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | n | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|----|----------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|---|
| Total Trihalomethans (TThm)* | 2013 | 13 | 7.6-18.5 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | n | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
|------------------------------|------|----|----------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|---|

Disinfection

| | Year | Average Residual | Lowest Residual Taken | Highest Residual Taken | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measurement | |
|-------------------------|------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------|-------|---------------------|--|
| Total Chlorine Residual | 2013 | 2.81 | 1 | 3.5 | 4* | 4* | ppm | In distribution system - Water additive used to control microbes |

Nitrate

| | Sample Year | Amount Detected | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measurement | Source of contaminant |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------|---|
| Nitrate | 2013 | 0.34 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits. |

Violations:

Note on Violations:

TCEQ recently completed a review of Public Notice Violations that were historically present in our database. This review was done at the request of the Environmental Protection Agency and was triggered by the TCEQ migration to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). Following EPA guidelines, TCEQ returned to compliance many PN violations that had existed, but may not have been reported on a prior year CCR. We strongly encourage you to check Drinking Water Watch (HYPERLINK <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>) for current status of any violations display on this page.

The City of Balch Springs no violations in this testing period.