

CITY OF ROCKWALL

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012)
PWS ID Number TX1990001

Purpose of Report

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Rick Sherer, Water Department Manager
Phone (972) 771-7730

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (972) 771-7700.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Rockwall City Council meets on the 1st and 3rd Monday of every month at Rockwall City Hall.
Time: 6:00 PM
Location: 385 South Goliad

To learn about future public meetings visit www.rockwall.com

Sources 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.

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

(Contaminants that may be present in source water continued)

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>.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The City of Rockwall purchases treated water from North Texas Municipal Water District (TX0430044) from the Wylie Water Treatment Plant. The water is obtained from surface water sources. The water comes from the following Reservoirs: Lavon, Texoma, and Jim Chapman.

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:
<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Water Quality Test Results

The following tables contain scientific term and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

(Definitions continued)

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)
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.
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Coliform Bacteria

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	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples	3.9	No goal for the total	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Maximum level of 5% Total Coliform.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL			Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2012	41.4	16.3 - 41.4	No goal for the total	60			ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	2012	34.7	20.7 - 34.7	No goal for the total	80			ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

NOTE: 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.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL			Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2012	0.256	0.195-0.256	6	6			ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition.
Arsenic	2012	1.1	0.951-1.1	0	10			ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2012	0.0389	0.0364-0.0389	2	2			ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4			ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	5			ppb	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	2012	2.55	2.35-2.55	100	100			ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2012	0.66	0.50-0.66	4	4			ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2			ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2012	1.04	0.08-1.04	10	10			ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Selenium	2012	0.244	0.232-0.244	50	50			ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0.5	2			ppb	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL			Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	4/29/2010	4.4	4.4 - 4.4	0	50			pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	4/29/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	15			pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL			Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex)	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50			ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4 - D	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70			ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2			ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2012	0.71	0 - 0.71	3	3			ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200			ppt	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40			ppb	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL			Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlordane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2			ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200			ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2012	0.74	0 - 0.74	400	400			ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6			ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	0			ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7			ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2			ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50			ppt	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400			ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200			ppt	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1			ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50			ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200			ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
Methoxychlor	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40			ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200			ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1			ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Simazine	2012	0.38	0.11 - 0.38	4	4			ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3			ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL			Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200			ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5			ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1 - Dichloroethylene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7			ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70			ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5			ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2 - Dichloropropane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5			ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5			ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5			5	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100			ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5			ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	700			700	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100			ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5			ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected			Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2012	16.7	8.1 - 16.7			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2012	<1.0	<1.0			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2012	12.6	7.5 - 12.6			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2012	5.5	5.1 - 5.5			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected			Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Bicarbonate	2011	120	73 - 120			ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Calcium	2012	47.5	39.9 -47.5			ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2012	26	22.8-26			ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
Hardness as Ca/Mg	2012	133	114-133			ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
Iron	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0.00-0.00			ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2012	3.54	3.5-3.54			ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2012	0.00125	.000525-.00125			ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2012	0.00609	.00563-.00609			ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2012	8.0	7.7-8.0			units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium	2012	30.6	27.2-30.6			ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2012	75.7	59.9-75.7			ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2012	92	74-92			ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2012	264	229-264			ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2012	133	114-133			ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2012	0.00617	.000874-.00617			ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

Mandatory Language for Compliance Deadline Extensions

The City of Rockwall has been granted a two-year extension by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBP2) in accordance with 30 TAC §290.115(a)(2) because it buys some or all of its water from the North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD). This extension is warranted because the NTMWD is making extensive and complex capital improvements to the Wylie Water Treatment Plant to facilitate compliance with the rule; the NTMWD and its customers, and have demonstrated a need for the extension by having one or more locations where high DBP results were evident or possible during drought conditions.

The extension is valid from April 1, 2012 to March 30, 2014. During this period, compliance monitoring will continue under the Stage 1 Disinfection Byproduct Rule. Compliance monitoring for DBP2 will begin on April 1, 2014.