## Regulated at the Treatment Plant Data (UTRWD)

**2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT**

**WATER FROM UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT**
**CONSTITUENTS DETECTED FOR 2023**

**UTRWD Source Water - Name:** Lewisville/Chapman Lakes - **Type:** Surface Water - **Location:** Denton/Delta and Hopkins Counties

| Date | Substance | Maximum Amount in UTRWD Water | Range in UTRWD Water | MCL | MCLG | Possible Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regulated at the Treatment Plant** | | | | | | |
| 2023 | Bromate* (ppb) | 5.5 | 2 - 7.5 | 10 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2023 | Haloacetic Acids ( ppb) | 19.4 | 19.4 - 19.4 | 60 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2023 | Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 36.1 | 36.1 - 36.1 | 80 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2023 | Arsenic (ppb) | 1.5 | 0 - 1.5 | 10 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| 2023 | Barium (ppm) | 0.044 | 0.04 - 0.044 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2023 | Chromium (ppb) | 1.9 | 0 - 1.9 | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2023 | Cyanide (ppb) | 154 | 68.7 - 154 | 200 | 200 | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories. |
| 2023 | Flouride** (ppm) | 0.287 | 0.183 - 0.287 | 4.0 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2023 | Nitrate (ppm) | 0.774 | 0.2 - 0.774 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2023 | Turbidity (NTU) | 0.22 | 0.06 - 0.22 | 0.3 | N/A | Soil runoff. |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| 2023 | Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L****) | 4.2 | 4.2 - 4.2 | 50 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| **Synthetic Organic Chemicals Including Pesticides and Herbicides** | | | | | | |
| 2023 | Atrazine (ppb) | 0.1 | 0 - 0.1 | 3 | 3 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| 2023 | Simazine (ppb) | 0.08 | 0 - 0.08 | 4 | 4 | Herbicide runoff. |
| **Disinfectant Residual** | | | | | | |
| 2023 | Chloramine (ppm) | 3.16 | 1.60 - 3.90 | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes. |

*=MRDL ^=MRDLG

### Coliform Bacteria

| Maximum Contaminant | Total Coliform Maximum | Highest No. of | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 positive monthly sample. | 1 | 0 | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

| Year | Disinfectant Residual | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | Chloramine Residual | 2.5 | 0.51 | 4.1 | 4 | 4 | mg/l | N | Water additives used to control microbes. |

### Inorganic Contaminants

| Year | Contaminant | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCl | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | Nitrate (N) | .731 | .427-.731 | 10 | 10 | g/l | N | Water additives used to control microbes. |

### Disinfection Byproducts

| Year | Contaminant | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCl | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | Haloacetic Acids | 9 | 4.7-12.1 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2023 | Total Trihalomethanes | 19 | 14.8-20.7 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

### Lead and Copper

| Year | Contaminant | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Over Action Level | MCLG | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Violation | Source Of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | Lead | 1 | 0 | 0 | 15 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2023 | Copper | 1.3 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | ppm | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; |

### Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring

| UCMR5: Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 5 | Location | Year | Contaminant | MRL(µg/L) | Sample Average | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | City of Corinth | 2023 | PFPeA | 0.003 | 0.0053 | PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications |
| | | | PFBA | 0.005 | 0.0069 | |
| | | | PFHxA | 0.003 | 0.0049 | |
| | | | PFBS | 0.003 | 0.0026 | |

# CORINTH
## 2023

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

**PHONE NO: 940-498-7501**

## Special Notice

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.

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 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

# Public Participation Opportunities

None Scheduled

Corinth City Hall Business Hours

Monday through Thursday
7:30am to 5:00pm

Friday
7:30am to 11:00am

Phone Number
(940) 498-3200

For more information contact
Rusty Guzman (940)498-7521

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WATER SOURCES: The sources of the 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (a) microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (b) 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; (c) pesticides and herbicides, which might have a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (d) 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; and (e) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. For more information about your source of water, refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer at:

URL:www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report 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 system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Tim Brazil, Water Operations Superintendent, with UTRWD, at (972) 436-2379.

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Este reporte incluye informaagua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, por favor de llamar al telefono (940) 498-3200.

## Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by CITY OF CORINTH is Purchased Surface Water from UTRWD Regional Water Treatment Plant. UTRWD Regional Water Treatment Plant comes from the following Lake: LAKE LEWISVILLE in Denton County. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(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 our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment Information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW . For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

## 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.

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.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

*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*

## About The Following Pages

The pages that follows 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.

**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 (MRDL)**
**The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing**

## DEFINITIONS

**The following tables 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 be

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 (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.

Average Level
Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**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.

**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.

## ABBREVIATIONS

**NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units**

**pCi/L -picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)**

**ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)**

**ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)**

**ppt -parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter**

**ppq -parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter**

**TT – treatment technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water.**

**MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)**

na **– not applicable**

**mrem – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)**

https://www.cityofcorinth.com/waterqualityreport