

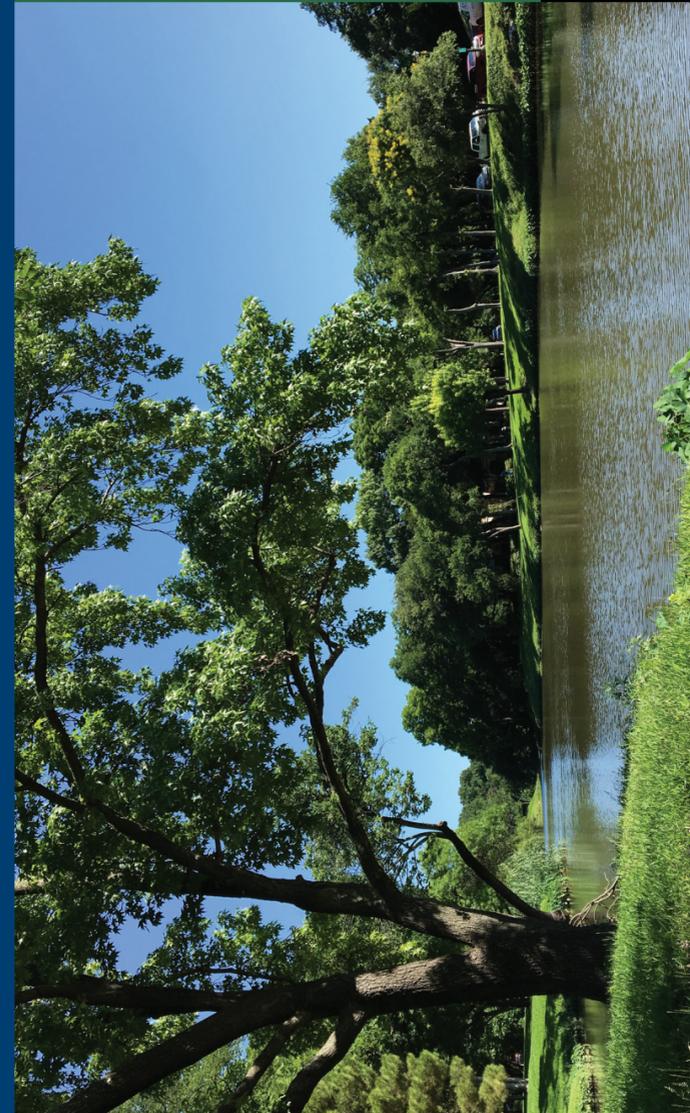
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Town of Highland Park  
Water Administration  
4700 Drexel Drive  
Highland Park, TX 75205

# 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

Published June 2016

Town of  
Highland Park,  
Texas  
214-521-4161



This is your annual  
drinking water  
quality report. The  
information in this  
report is based on  
tests conducted  
in 2015.



## 2015 Drinking Water Quality Report

The Town of Highland Park Water Department is responsible for providing safe and reliable drinking water to all residents. Our water department maintains the distribution system that delivers treated water to your tap. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has assessed our system and determined that OUR WATER IS SAFE to drink. The analysis was made by using the data listed in the following charts.

This report is provided to all Highland Park Utility Customers. For more information about this report contact the Customer Service Department, 214-521-4161, or write to 4700 Drexel Drive, Highland Park, TX 75205.

**En Español**  
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (214) 521-4161 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

### Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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 from January 1 through December 31, 2015 and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

### Information About Water Assessments

Our drinking water is obtained from one surface water source, GRAPEVINE RESERVOIR via ELM FORK OF THE TRINITY RIVER. 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://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>.

Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: [https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/SWAP/index\\_swa.html](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/SWAP/index_swa.html).

### Special Notice

Immuno-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 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 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>.

### All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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.

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. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### Water Treatment

The District's \$33 million membrane filtration and granular activated carbon filter system has been completed and is operational. For more information on the new system, water plant tours, source water protection efforts, or other questions on water quality, call 214-652-8639, or write to: Dallas County Park Cities Municipal Utility District, 1811 Regal Row, Dallas, Texas 75235.

The Dallas County Park Cities Municipal Utility District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected by citizens of the Town of Highland Park and the City of University Park.

### Public Participation Opportunities

The Highland Park Town Council meets the second Monday at 8:00 a.m., and the fourth Monday at 4:00 p.m., of every month, unless otherwise set by the Council. To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water or to request to schedule one, call 214-521-4161 during normal business hours, 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., weekdays. Visit [www.hptx.org](http://www.hptx.org) for more meeting information.

About The Following
The following information lists 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.
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 concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.
Water Sources
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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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 waste water 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.

## Definitions

**Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

**NA** - Not applicable.

**AVG** - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on the running annual average of monthly samples.

## Abbreviations

**NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

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

**ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

**ppb** - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

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

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

## Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2015	Fluoride	0.34	0.34	0.34	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2015	Nitrate	0.71	0.71	0.71	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Nitrite	0.004	0.004	0.004	10	10	ppm	

## Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2015	Simazine	0.21	0.21	0.21	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff.
2015	Atrazine	0.08	0.08	0.08	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

## Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2015	Chloramine Residual	3.01	0.50	4.4	4	<4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

## Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2015	Haloacetic Acids	10.1	5.6	18.6	60	*	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
2015	Total Trihalomethanes	6.0	2.3	14.6	80	*	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

\* MCLG - No goal for the total.

## Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts

Waived or not yet sampled

## Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.									
Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant			
2015	Chloroform	4.6	4.6	4.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.			
2015	Bromodichloromethane	0.59	0.0	1.93	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.			

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2013	Lead	3.2	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2013	Copper	0.13	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

## Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Bicarbonate	40.3	40.3	40.3	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2015	Chloride	28.5	28.5	28.5	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Hardness as Ca/Mg	88.0	64.0	114.0	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2015	pH	8.9	8.5	9.2	>7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2015	Sodium	33.8	33.8	33.8	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Sulfate	88.2	88.2	88.2	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	43.7	43.7	43.7	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2015	Total Dissolved Solids	243.0	243.0	243.0	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

## Turbidity

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2015	Turbidity	0.22	100%	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.
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.						

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.