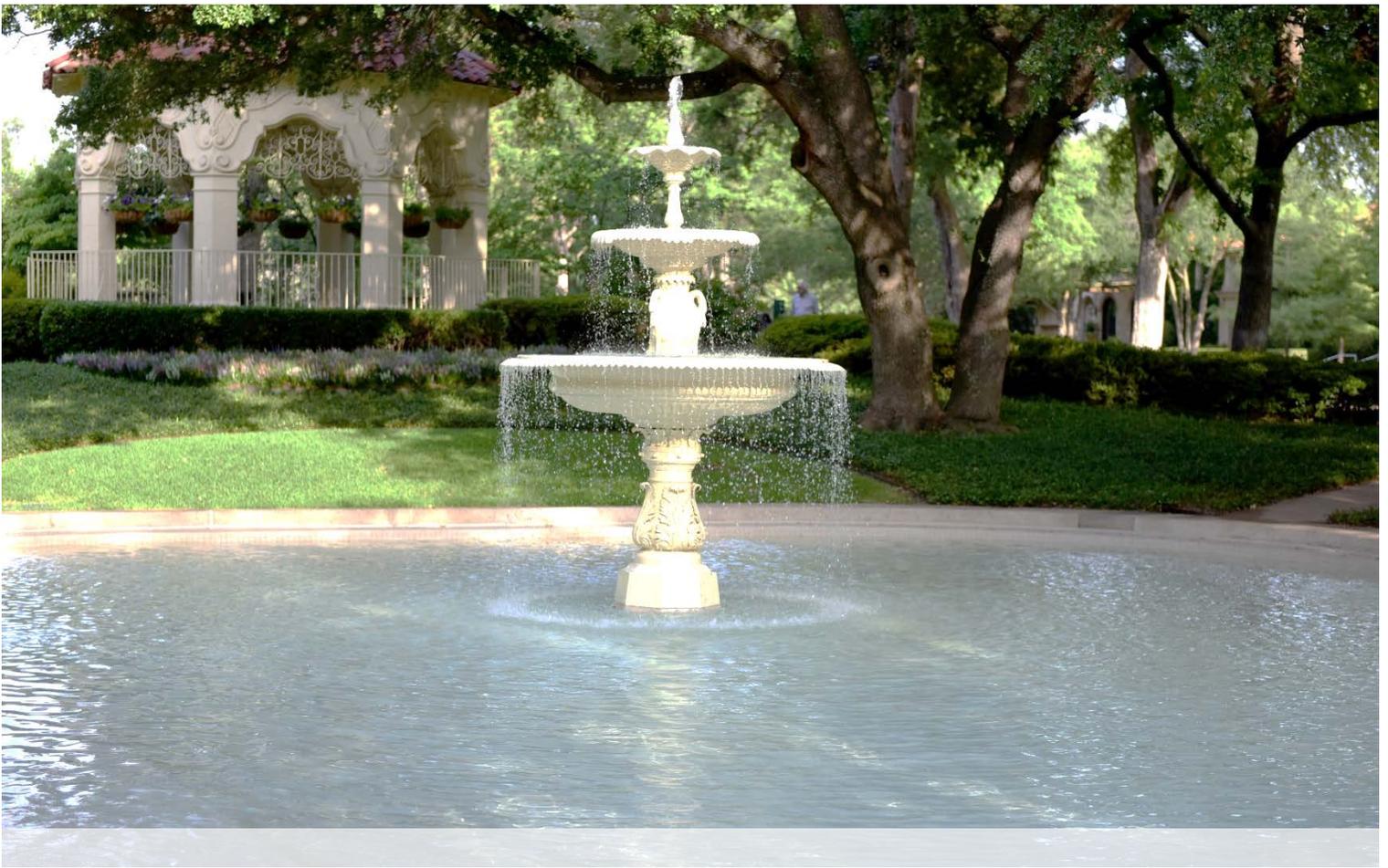


This is your annual Drinking Water Quality Report.
The information in this report is based on tests conducted in 2021.
This Consumer Confidence Report was published June 2022.



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

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2021 Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Highland Park

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.

The Town of Highland Park is a Superior rated water system. The highest rating of the TCEQ. Highland Park meets or exceeds all state and federal requirements for water quality, and safe drinking water.

This report is provided to all Highland Park Utility Customers. Total Water Loss for 2021 was 36,569,000 gallons (3.09% of total water purchased from the District). For more information about this report contact the Customer Service Department, 214-521-4161, or write to 4700 Drexel Drive, Highland Park, TX 75205.

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, 2021, and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking 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 sourcewater 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.

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 1-800-426-4791.

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).

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.

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.

Definitions

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

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.

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.

Our drinking water is obtained from one surface water source, GRAPEVINE RESERVOIR via ELM FORK TRINITY RIVER.

Information About Water Assessments

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the 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 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/drinking_wq.html.

About the Following

The following information lists all 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.

Water Treatment

For information on 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 first and third Tuesdays 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 for more meeting information.

Abbreviations

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
ppm	milligrams per liter or parts per million
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.



Organic Contaminants								
Contaminants	Collection Year	Average Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2021	0.2	0.2 – 0.2	3	3	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	2021	0.06	0.06 – 0.06	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminants	Collection Year	Average Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [Measured as Nitrogen]	2021	1	0.772 - 0.772	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite	2017*	0.004	0.004 – 0.004	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	0.207	0.207 - 0.207	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium	2021	0.017	0.017 - 0.017	2	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries or mining operations.

* Tested every 9 years as required by TCEQ

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level								
Disinfectant Residual	Collection Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramine Residual NH3Cl	2021	3.06	1.50 – 4.10	4	<4	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection By-Products								
Contaminant	Collection Year	Average Level	Range of Individual	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	10*	4.1 - 10.5	60	No goal for the total	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	9**	1.98 – 13.5	80	No goal for the total	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.

**The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Radioactive Contaminants								
Contaminant	Collection Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon emitters	2018	4.6	4.6 - 4.6	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	Collection Year	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019*	1.3	1.3	0.088	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019*	0	15	1.8	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

* Tested every 3 years as required by TCEQ

Secondary Standards and Other Constituents Not Regulated*						
Constituent	Collection Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	Secondary Limit	Units	Likely Source of Constituent
Aluminum	2021	0.057	0.057 - 0.057	0.05 – 0.2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Bicarbonate	2021	35.1	35.1 - 35.1	na	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Chloride	2021	28.0	28.0 - 28.0	250	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
Hardness as Ca/Mg	2021	65	40 - 94	na	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
Magnesium	2021	5.33	5.33 - 5.33	na	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring elements.
Nickel	2021	0.0018	0.0018 - 0.0018	na	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring elements.
pH	2021	8.75	7.59 – 9.24	>7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Potassium	2021	4.44	4.44 - 4.44	na	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring elements.
Sodium	2021	31.6	31.6 - 31.6	na	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2021	77.7	77.7 - 77.7	250	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	2021	38.8	38.8 - 38.8	na	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2021	221	221 - 221	500	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

*No associated adverse health effects

Turbidity*						
Contaminant	Collection Year	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting	Turbidity Limits	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	2021	0.06	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.