

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Sansom Park

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Annual Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019

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. CITY OF SANSOM PARK is ground water only.

For more information about this report contact: *Rodney Jack or Ron Douglas at (817) 626-3791.*

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 compounds associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality 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 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>.

Lead and Copper

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Site Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.086	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	0	15	1.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results – Regulated Contaminants

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFL: Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • na: Not applicable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ppq: parts per quadrillion-or picograms per liter (pg/L)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

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)	2019	23	0 - 28	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	92	5.35 - 121	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2019	0.0074	0.0037-0.0074	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from natural deposits.
Chromium	2019	1.3	0 - 1.3	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	5/2017	0.556	0.19 - 0.556	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2019	0.063	0.0294 - 0.063	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium	2/2016	3.7	0 - 3.7	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2/2016	4.8	0 - 4.8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Gas CL ²	2019	1.15	0.42 – 2.05	4	4	mpl	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule:

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by refusing water corrosively. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	09/29/2019	11/18/2019	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Water Quality Parameter M/R (LCR)	07/01/2019	12/31/2019	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM):

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
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MCL, LRAA	10/01/2019	12/31/2019	Water samples showed that the amount of the this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
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[Emergency Connection with Fort Worth](#)

City of Sansom Park has a contract for Emergency Water purchases with the City of Fort Worth, and only uses water during water emergencies. You can access the most recent water quality report online from the Fort Worth Water Department at <https://fortworthtexas.gov/water/drinking-water/report/>

[About this Report](#)

This Water Quality Report, also known as “The Consumer Confidence Report” (CCR), is published to the public as mandated by the EPA as controlled by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Our water system is under the regulations mandated by the “Surface Water Rule” for drinking water supply systems in the State of Texas.

[Your 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report](#)

This report details where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares with regulatory standards. We want you to know this information so you will be able to understand and support the improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

[Information about your Drinking Water](#)

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 on 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://tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWWW/>



The City of Sansom Park reports an eighteen percent water loss in our water distribution system. This loss reflects water main breaks, theft, infrastructure issues, Fire Department use and some unmetered flushing.