



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2019

Presented By



CITY OF _____
MURPHY

LIFE LIVED AT YOUR PACE

Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Source Water Assessment

The Texas Commission for Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has completed a source water susceptibility assessment 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 from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact North Texas Municipal Water District at 501 East Brown Street, Wylie, Texas 75098, or (972) 442-5405.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our regular public forums and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The City Council meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall, Council Chambers, 206 North Murphy Road, Murphy.

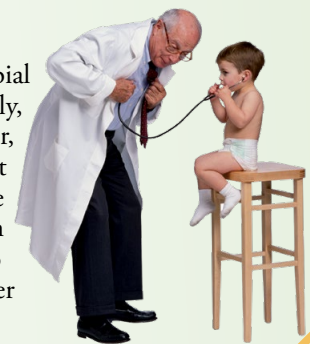
Lead in Home Plumbing

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 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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Important Health Information

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.



QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Customer Service at (972) 468-4100.

Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board during the year covered by this report, our system lost an estimated 420 million gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (972) 468-4100.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 our business office. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with this simple suggestion. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water:

For each substance listed, compare the value in the Amount Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL, SCL) column. If the Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.

Other Table Information Worth Noting

Verify that there were no violations of the state and/or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report.

If there is an ND or a less-than symbol (<), that means that the substance was not detected (i.e., below the detectable limits of the testing equipment).

The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. If there is an NA showing, that means that only a single sample was taken to test for the substance (assuming there is a reported value in the Amount Detected column).

If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Typical Source.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Murphy and 60 other North Texas communities receive drinking water from the North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD). More than 1.6 million citizens rely on the treated water supply provided by the NTMWD. Murphy's water is mainly from Lavon Lake. The NTMWD water treatment plants are in Wylie, Texas. These treatment facilities provide billions of gallons of clean drinking water every year to their area customers, like the City of Murphy. Lavon Lake serves as the NTMWD's main raw water supply source, with the NTMWD holding water rights in the reservoir. Lavon Lake also serves as a terminal reservoir for additional supplies that are transferred to the reservoir to augment supplies from Lake Texoma, Jim Chapman Lake, Lake Bonham, and the East Fork Wetland Project. Additional supplies are available through a contract with the SRA, providing for water transfer to Lavon Lake from Lake Tawakoni and a contract with the Greater Texoma Utility Authority for additional supplies from Lake Texoma.

We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

The percentage of total organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

We participated in the fourth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Atrazine (ppb)	2019	3	3	0.2	0.1–0.2	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	0.044	0.043–0.044	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2019	50	0	ND	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2019	10	0	6.3	5.2–6.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	2019	[4]	[4]	4.0	0.8–4.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2019	[800]	[800]	ND	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2019	1	0.8	0.012	ND–0.42	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	0.230	0.215–0.230	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2019	60	NA	25	17–25	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	0.284	0.284–0.284	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (pCi/L)	2019	5	0	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Simazine (ppb)	2019	4	4	0.33	0.32–0.33	No	Herbicide runoff
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2019	TT	NA	63.3	19.3–63.3	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	80	NA	36	26.4–44.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ¹ (NTU)	2019	TT	NA	1	0.3–1	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	1.3	0.63	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0	2	0/30	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2019	300	NA	65.3	11.6–65.3	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2019	300	NA	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2019	50	NA	4.47	4.39–4.47	No	Leaching from natural deposits
pH (Units)	2019	>7.0	NA	8.65	7.94–8.65	No	Naturally occurring
Silver (ppb)	2019	100	NA	ND	NA	No	Industrial discharges
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	300	NA	132	34.8–132	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2019	1,000	NA	534	250–534	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2019	5	NA	ND	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES ²

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Calcium (ppm)	2019	60.7	60.6–60.7	Naturally occurring
HAA5 (ppb)	2019	20.84	13.315–20.84	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br (ppb)	2019	19.820	10.791–19.820	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 (ppb)	2019	35.390	21.331–35.390	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	4.47	4.39–4.47	Naturally occurring
Nickel (ppm)	2019	0.0051	0.0049–0.0051	Naturally occurring element
Sodium (ppm)	2019	40	39.8–40.0	Erosion of natural deposits; By-product of oilfield activity
Total Alkalinity [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2019	119	81–119	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2019	191	114–191	Naturally occurring

¹Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of disinfectants.

²Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year. Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.



Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90 percent of our lead and copper detections.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

SCL (Secondary Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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