Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.65 NTU	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	99.0%	No	Soil runoff.

NOTE: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Chemical Used	Year	Average Level of Quarterly Data	Lowest Result of Single Sample	Highest Result of Single Sample	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2015	1.99	0.5	2.2	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2015	0	0	0.03	0.8	0.8	ppm	Disinfectant.
Chlorite	2015	0.03	0	0.33	1.0	N/A	ppm	Disinfectant.

Total Organic Carbon

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water	2015	7.6	3.82 - 7.60	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Drinking Water	2015	6.32	1.45 - 6.32	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Removal Ratio	2015	62.0%	21.9 - 62.0	% removal *	N/A

NOTE: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

* Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	0	0	ppm	0	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2015	15	0	0	ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD: 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. City of Forney 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 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.

Cryptosporidium And Giardia

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium	2015	0	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste.
Giardia	2015	0	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste.

NOTE: Taken on treated water samples.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2015	26.70	21.75	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2015	2.76	1.76	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2015	15.30	6.30	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2015	9.90	5.80	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
N-nitrosodimethlyamine (NDMA)	2009	0.0023	0 - 0.0023	ppb	By-product of manufacturing process.

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

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Calcium	2015	113	45.3 - 113	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2015	143	16.1 - 142	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
Hardness as Ca/Mg	2015	190	106 - 190	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
Iron	2015	< 0.02	0.0 - 0.0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2015	9.36	3.22 - 9.36	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2015	0.011	0.0014 - 0.011	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2015	0.0065	0.0028 - 0.0065	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2015	9.88	6.75 - 9.88	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium	2015	60.1	53.2 - 76.7	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2015	117	110 - 1177	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2015	154	38 - 154	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2015	620	158 - 620	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2015	300	100 - 300	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2015	0.004	0.000-0.004	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

Public Works
402 N. Bois d' arc
P. O. Box 826
Forney, Texas 75126

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

Lavon Lake is your water source

www.ntmwd.com

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The Source of drinking water used by CITY OF FORNEY is Purchased Surface Water from North Texas Municipal Water District, which is delivered to our ground storage tanks. From there, the water is delivered to customers through the city's distribution system. The NTMWD receives raw water from Lavon Lake for treatment at the Wylie Water Treatment Plants. In addition to Lavon Lake, NTMWD holds water rights in: Lake Texoma; Jim Chapman Lake (Cooper Lake); Take Tawakoni; and the East Fork Raw Water Supply Project (Wetland) which augment supplies. For detailed information on our water sources, treatment processes and more, please visit NTMWD's website at: www.ntmwd.com.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality is currently available. 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. This source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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. This report does not include secondary constituent data, but this information can be found on Texas Drinking Water Watch under "Chemicals" by name or code at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/.

Special Notice: ARE YOU VULNERABLE?

Immuno-compromized 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 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 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 use 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.

Source of Drinking Water

The source of drinking water used by City of Forney is Purchased Surface 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 the presence of animals or from human activity. 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.

All drinking water may contain contaminants.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Water Conservation Update

No Outdoor landscape or lawn watering between the hours of 10 am and 6 pm

Twice per Week Watering Days

Please visit www.cityofforney.org to view monthly calendars for exact water days

Addresses ending in 0,2,4,6,8 Monday and Thursday

Addresses ending in 1,3,5,7,9 Tuesday and Friday

Schools, Parks, Athletic Facilities, Places of Worship, Right of Ways, Medians, and Designated Open Spaces Wednesday and Saturday or Sunday

Washing of vehicles is permitted by handheld hose with automatic shut off nozzle.

No wasteful water use by over-watering or allowing water to run down the street.

Customers are encouraged to sign up for WaterMyYard.org, which provides weekly updates regarding how much and when to water your lawn.

EPA WaterSense PARTNER

http://www.epa.gov/watersense

Violations for the reporting period - NONE

En Español: Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (972)564-7300 ext. 1104 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Public Works
402 N. Bois D'Arc
P. O. Box 826
Forney, Texas 75126
Phone: 972-564-7340
publicworks@cityofforney.org
www.cityofforney.org
Water Hotline
972-564-7338

"Water-IQ, Know Your Water" Conserve Our Natural Resources Get Easy, Simple Water Saving Tips at Www. WaterIQ.org Water IQ is a licensed service mark of the Texas Water Development Board.

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

"WATER-IQ, KNOW YOUR WATER"
Conserve Our Natural Resources
Get Easy, Simple Water Saving Tips at
www.WaterIQ.org

Water IQ is a licensed service mark of the Texas Water Development Board.

SIGNS YOUR LAWN NEEDS WATER

1. Dull purplish cast, leaf blades begin to fold or roll, shows tracks after someone walks on lawn. Test this in the morning.
2. Common Bermuda grass lawns can go 5 to 7 days or longer between watering without loss of quality.
3. Early morning is the best time to water. Wet the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches. (Watch for runoff.) Wind is usually calm and the temperature is low so less water is lost to evaporation and wind drift.
4. Watering in late evening keeps lawn wet all night, making it more susceptible to disease.
5. For soils high in clay, an inch of water is usually necessary to wet the soil to the desired depth.
6. If watering is too light or too frequent the lawn may become weak and shallow-rooted, which in turn makes it more susceptible to stress injury especially during drought.
7. Use the soak and cycle method when watering your yard.

OTHER CULTURAL PRACTICES

Other cultural practices that add to the efficient use of water by plants are:
1. Periodic checks of the irrigation system.
2. Properly-timed insect and disease control.
3. Elimination of water-demanding weeds.

RECOMMENDED MOWING HEIGHTS

Type of Grass	Min	Max
Common Bermudagrass	1"	2"
Hybrid Bermudagrass	½"	1"
St. Augustine	2"	3"

Cutting your grass to the maximum height increases its tolerance to infrequent watering and drought stress because there are increased moisture reserves in the leaf tissue and root system. Weeds can also be drastically reduced when your lawn is maintained at a higher cut.

1/3 Rule - Cut only 1/3 the height of the grass blade when mowing.

WaterSense Sprinkler Spruce-Up

Homes with automatically timed irrigation systems use about 50 percent more water outdoors than those without. Your system can waste even more if it's programmed incorrectly, a sprinkler head is pointed in the wrong direction, or you have a leak.

Simple Tips for Sprucing Up Your Sprinkler

When it comes to a home's irrigation system, a little maintenance goes a long way. Before you ramp up your watering efforts, spruce up your irrigation system by remembering four simple steps—inspect, connect, direct, and select.

Inspect. Check your system for clogged, broken or missing sprinkler heads. If you're not the do–it–yourself type, go with a pro—look for an irrigation professional certified through a WaterSense labeled program.

Connect. Examine points where the sprinkler heads connect to pipes or hoses. If water pools in your landscape or you have large wet areas, you could have a leak in your system. A leak about as small as the tip of a ballpoint pen (or 1/32nd of an inch) can waste about 6,300 gallons of water per month.

Direct. Are you watering the driveway, house, or sidewalk instead of your yard? Redirect sprinklers to apply water only to the landscape.

Select. An improperly scheduled irrigation controller can waste water and money. Update your system's watering schedule with the seasons, or select a WaterSense labeled controller to take the guesswork out of scheduling.

About The Following Pages - 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.

Action Level Goal (ALG) - The level of a contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

Ppm - milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Ppb - micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Na - not applicable

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)
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

Texas Water Development Board

WATER WEEKLY

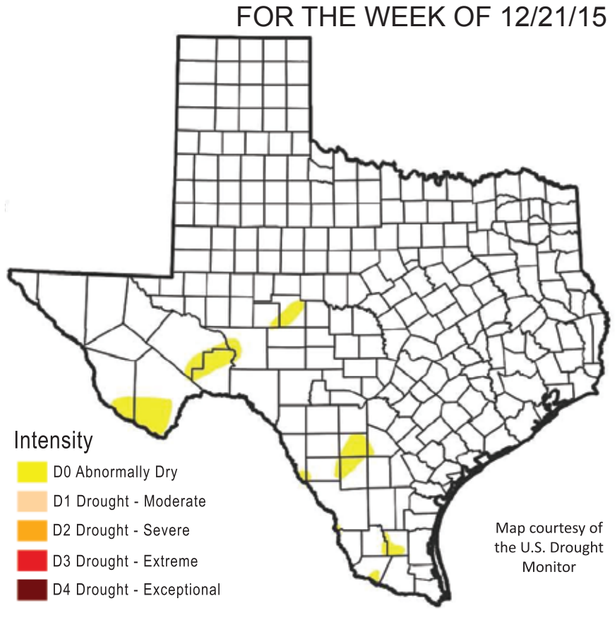
FOR THE WEEK OF 12/21/15

WATER CONDITIONS

Texas remains drought-free with a slight increase in abnormally dry conditions from 2.8 to 3.2 percent. The latest U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook predicts drought-free conditions in Texas through the end of March. May your reservoir and aquifer levels rise in the New Year!

Drought conditions

- 0% now
- 0% a week ago
- 27% three months ago
- 44% a year ago



Map courtesy of the U.S. Drought Monitor

NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants - Water Quality Data for Wholesalers

Coliform Bacteria

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

NOTE: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	27.8	21.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	52.6	32.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	2015	8.9	0.0 - 8.9	5	10	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water ozonation.

NOTE: Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2015	0.2	0-0.2	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition.
Arsenic	2015	0.7	0.0-0.7	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2015	0.055	0.039-0.055	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2015	Levels lower than	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from
Cadmium	2015	Levels lower than	0 - 0	5	5	ppb	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from
Chromium	2015	0.92	0.53 - 0.92	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	0.86	0.25-0.86	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	1.79	0.05 - 1.79	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2015	2	0 - 2	5	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium	2015	Levels lower than	0 - 0	0.5	2	ppb	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites;

NITRATE ADVISORY: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	4/29/10	4.4	4.4 - 4.4	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	4/29/10	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium	NA	NA	NA	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex)	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4 - D	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2015	0.19	0.13-0.19	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2015	0.7	0.0 - 0.7	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	0	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
Methoxychlor	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Simazine	2015	Levels lower than	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2015	Levels lower than	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1 - Dichloroethylene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2 - Dichloropropane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	700	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o - Dichlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p - Dichlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans - 1, 2 - Dicholoroethylene	2015	Levels lower than	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January through December 2015, our system lost an estimated 58.36 million gallons of water, a 6.62% loss. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (972)564-7340.

PWS# 1290002 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report