

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Balch Springs
PWS ID Number: TX0570032
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

The source of drinking water used by the City of Balch Springs residents, 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. Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: William Freeman
Phone: 972-286-4477 x207

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

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 and is presented in the attached papers. The City of Balch Springs is a "Superior" Rated Water System, the highest rating of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Balch Springs water meets or exceeds all State and Federal requirements for water quality and is safe to drink. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd and 4th Monday of the month. **Time:** 7:00 p.m. **Location:** 13503 Alexander Road. Balch Springs, TX.
Phone Number: 972-286-4477 x 210. To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) or to request to schedule one, please call us.

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

CITY OF BALCH SPRINGS (PWS# 0570032)

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2022

CITY OF BALCH SPRINGS provides treated surface water from Lake Ray Hubbard (via Dallas Water Utilities PWS# 0570004) located in Dallas and Rockwall Counties.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: **William Freeman – Director of Public Works**

Phone: **972-286-4477 x207**

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (972) 286-4477 x221 or x201.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.

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)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.

Information about your 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 EPAs 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 components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are 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 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>.

Information about Source Water

CITY OF BALCH SPRINGS purchases water from DALLAS WATER UTILITY. DALLAS WATER UTILITY provides purchase surface water from [insert source name of aquifer, reservoir, and/or river] located in [insert name of County or City].

Water Quality Data Report for 2022 (DWU)

This is a summary of water quality data for Dallas Water Utilities. The list includes parameters which DWU currently tests for, in accordance with Federal and State Water Quality Regulations. The frequency of testing varies depending on the parameters and are in compliance with established standards. Dallas Water Utilities is a “Superior” Rated Water System by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. All three water treatment plants are optimized and certified by meeting the Texas Optimization Program and Partnership for Safe Drinking Water criteria. Dallas water meets or exceeds federal, state and local water requirements.

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
		Average	Minimum	Maximum				
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2022	0.602	0.520	0.647	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (as N)	2022	0.883	0.400	1.19	10	10	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as N)	2022	0.006	<0.0100	0.017	1	1	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2022	0.033	0.032	0.033	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2022	168	139	192	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross beta particle activity	2017	5.1	4.2	6.6	50	0	pCi/L****	Decay of natural or man-made deposits.
Organic Contaminants								
Atrazine	2022	0.13	0.10	0.20	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2022	0.08	0.06	0.11	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff.
Disinfection By Products								
		Highest LRAA						
Total Haloacetic Acids***	2022	12.6	1.3	15.3	60	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2022	18.5	4.7	17.0	80	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	2022	6.9	0	27.2	10^	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon								
Total Organic Carbon	2022	3.21	2.49	4.63	TT (no MCL) ***** 35% removal / SUVA ≤2		ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfectant (DWU)								
Total Chlorine Residual	2022	3.02	2.75	3.27	MRDL*	MRDLG*	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.
					4	4		
Lead and Copper (DWU)								
		90 th Percentile**	# of sites exceeding action level					
Lead	2021	0	0		AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2021	0.26	0		AL=1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity								
		Level Detected	Limit (TT)		Violation			
Highest single measurement	2022	0.27	1 NTU		N		NTU	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2022	100%	95% of readings ≤ 0.3NTU		N		NTU	Soil runoff.
Total Coliforms (DWU)								
Total Coliforms Bacteria	2022	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples			5 % or more of monthly samples		Found/Not Found	Naturally present in the environment.
		0.8%						

* as annual average
** 90 percentile value in the distribution system
*** Haloacetic Acids - five species
**** Treatment technique requires 35% removal or SUVA ≤2. The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.
***** 50 pCi/L - 4 mrem/yr
^The MCL for Bromate is the running annual average of monthly averages, computed quarterly [30 TAC §290.114(b)(5)].

Unregulated Contaminants (DWU)

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 regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
		Average	Minimum	Maximum				
Chloroform	2022	2.61	1.08	5.13	N/A	70	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2022	1.11	0.00	1.78	N/A	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2022	3.19	2.55	3.54	N/A	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2022	3.13	1.72	4.23	N/A	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.

Lead and Copper (Balch Springs)	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/15/2020	1.3	1.3	0.15	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

2022 Water Quality Test Results (Balch Springs)

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	6	3.9 - 6.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*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

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	13	7.72 - 17.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*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

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.364	0.363 - 0.364	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual (Balch Springs)

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine Residual	2022	2.62	.94 - 3.91	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.