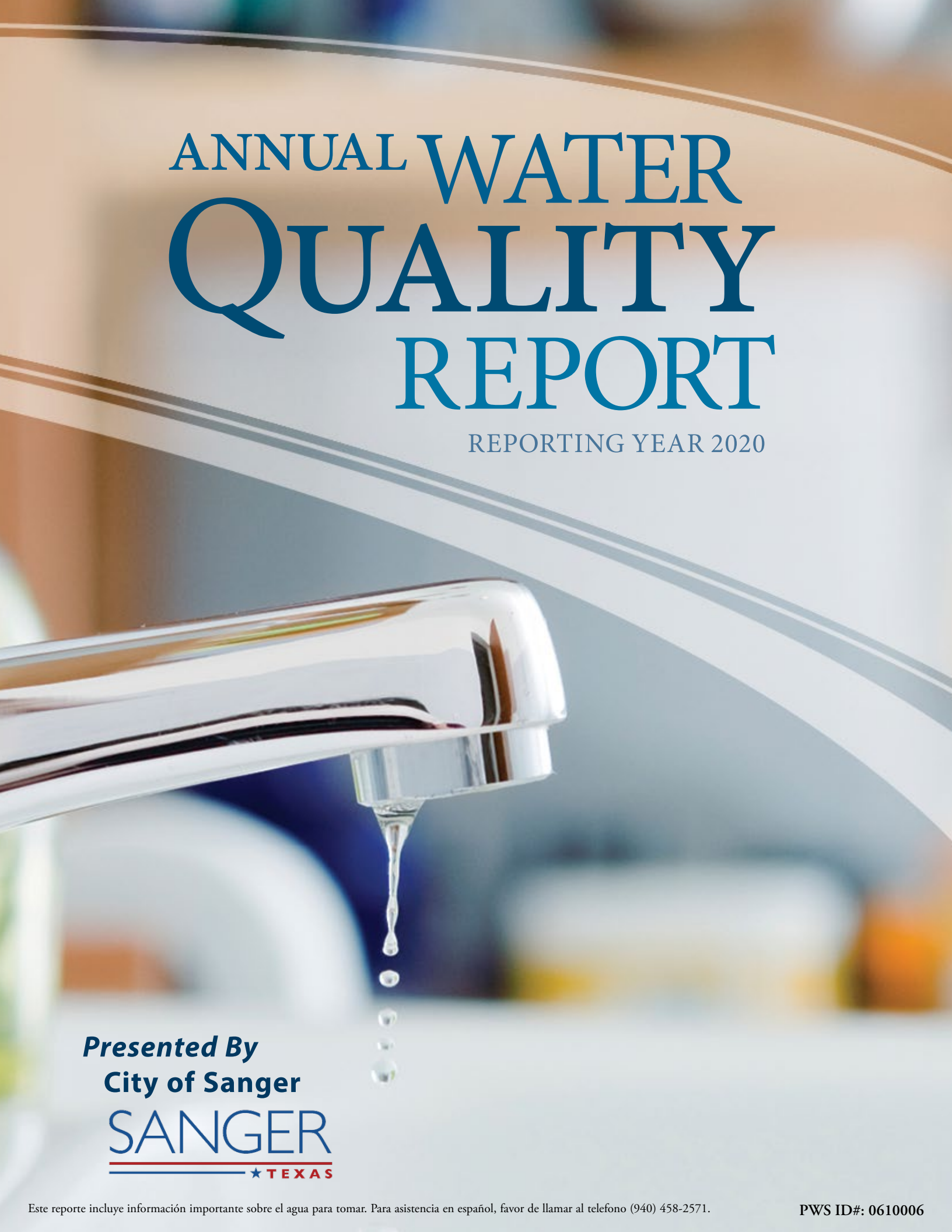


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2020

Presented By

City of Sanger

SANGER

★ TEXAS

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (940) 458-2571.

PWS ID#: 0610006

Quality First

Once again, we are pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2020. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

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.

> We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water

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;

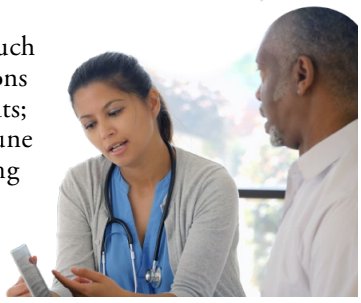
Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

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.

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.



Source Water Assessment

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Jim Bolz, (940) 458-2571. It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of higher does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated within the assessment area.

If you would like a copy of our assessment, please feel free to contact our office during regular business hours at the number provided in this report.

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA (https://goo.gl/TFAMKc) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) websites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health. TCEQ has a website (https://goo.gl/vNHNJN) that provides complete and current information on water issues in Texas, including valuable information about our watershed.

QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Jim Bolz, Public Works Director, at (940) 458-2571.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Sanger utilizes groundwater from six wells located within the city and also purchases water from UTRWD Regional Water Treatment Plant. UTRWD provides surface water from Lewisville Lake, located in Denton County.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer at http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview.

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available at Drinking Water Watch, https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.

SOURCE WATER NAME	TYPE OF WATER	REPORT STATUS	LOCATION
2 - Cherry / Second	GW	Active	Trinity
5 - S OF FM 455	GW	Active	Trinity
6- McReynolds Rd.	GW	Active	Trinity
7 - Lois Rd.	GW	Active	Trinity
8 - Cherry/Second	GW	Active	Trinity
9 - Keith Dr.	GW	Active	Trinity
SW from Upper Trinity RWD through City CC FROM TX0610213 UTRWD	SW	Active	Trinity

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 (unless a TOC violation is noted in the Violation column).

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	10	0	1.8	ND–1.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2020	2	2	0.012	0.012–0.012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	[4]	[4]	1.25	0.27–2.85	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2020	100	100	8.3	ND–8.3	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2019	5	0	1.5	1.5–1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	4	4	0.157	0.101–0.157	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2020	60	NA	15	ND–24	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	10	10	0.535	0.0155–0.535	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2020	50	50	7.1	ND–7.1	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2020	80	NA	35	4.1–54.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	1.3	0.096	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2018	15	0	2.6	0	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits

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% 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.

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).

2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER FROM UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT
CONSTITUENTS DETECTED FOR 2020

UTRWD Source Water - **Name:** Lewisville/Chapman Lakes - **Type:** Surface Water - **Location:** Denton/Delta and Hopkins Counties

Date	Substance	Maximum Amount in UTRWD Water	Range in UTRWD Water	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
Regulated at the Treatment Plant						
8/18/2020	Arsenic (ppb)	1.1	n/a	10 ppb	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
8/18/2020	Barium (ppm)	0.037	n/a	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sep - 2020	Bromate (ppb)	7.2	5.7 - 7.2	10 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
8/18/2020	Chromium (ppb)	1.7	n/a	100 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
8/18/2020	Cyanide (ppb)	65.3	n/a	200 ppb	200 ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
8/18/2020	Fluoride (ppm)	0.164	n/a	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.*
Dec - 2020	TOC (ppm)	3.0	2.2 - 3.0	TT	n/a	Naturally present in the environment.
Oct - 2020	Turbidity^ (NTU)	0.18	0.06 - 0.18	0.3 NTU	n/a	Soil runoff.
^100% of samples were below the 0.3 NTU turbidity limit.						*UTRWD does not add fluoride to its water.
Radioactive Contaminants						
9/16/2015	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	n/a	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals Including Pesticides and Herbicides						
8/18/2020	Atrazine (ppb)	0.3	n/a	3 ppb	3 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

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