



This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water, and the efforts made to the water system to provide safe drinking water. The City of Wilmer utilizes purchased Surface water for more information regarding this report contact: [Building Official/ Utility Service Manager, Troy McCraw 972\)441-6373](mailto:Building.Official/Utility.Service.Manager,Troy.McCraw) or [trmcraw@cityofwilmer.net](mailto:trmcraw@cityofwilmer.net)

**Source of Drinking Water:** The sources of drinking water, including both tap and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface, it dissolves the natural occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material. It can also 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 U.S. EPA's [Safe Drinking Water Hotline \(1-800-426-4791\)](tel:1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which provides the same protection for public health, prescribes regulations which establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

**Contaminates** Contaminates that are found in drinking water, generally cause the taste, color, and smell to change. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information regarding the taste, smell, 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. Cryptosporidium is a tiny intestinal parasite found naturally in the environment. It is spread by human and animal waste. If ingested, cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an intestinal infection (symptoms include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps). Some of the ways cryptosporidium can be spread include drinking contaminated water, eating contaminated food that is raw or undercooked, exposure to the feces of animals or infected individuals (i.e. changing diapers without washing hands afterward), or exposure to contaminated surfaces. Not everyone exposed to the

organism becomes ill. Although Dallas' water treatment process removes cryptosporidium, immunocompromised persons should consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

**Lead and Copper** 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. Dallas 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. 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**En Espanol**

**Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel (972) 441-6373- para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.**

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **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 contaminants. **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

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)	2016	18	11.6-16.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	14	7.94-15.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	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
Nitrate [measures as Nitrgen]	2016	1	0.51-0.51	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

