Upper Trinity provides safe and reliable drinking water service to more than 25 communities and utilities in Denton and Collin Counties. We endeavor to provide water that meets or exceeds all Safe Drinking Water Standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Upper Trinity has two water treatment plants - the Taylor plant in Lewisville and the Harpool plant in northeast Denton County. The treatment process at both plants assures that our Customers receive the best drinking water - for both taste and health.

Every year we provide our Customers an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) which summarizes the quality of drinking water we've provided. The report is based on analysis of data from numerous EPA required tests. The EPA requires all water systems to test for over 100 specified contaminants. Our 2018 CCR reports that all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants that were tested in Upper Trinity's drinking water were below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

For more information, please contact:

Upper Trinity Regional Water District
P.O. Box 305
Lewisville, TX 75067
972-219-1228

www.utrwd.com



Taylor Water Treatment Plant Lewisville. Texas

Find Us







Denton County Greenbelt Plan For the Future



Denton County Greenbelt Plan.com

WaterMyYard.org

Tom Harpool Water Treatment Plant Aubrey, Texas





2018 Consumer Confidence Report

A Report
on the Quality
of Drinking Water for
Members & Customers

Yes! Our Water Meets or Exceeds all State and Federal Standards.

2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER FROM UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT CONSTITUENTS DETECTED FOR 2018

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						
2/13/2018	Barium (ppm)	0.034	0.031-0.034	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
5/9/2018	Bromate (ppb)	9.10	1.10 - 9.10	10 ppb	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Aug-18	Chloramines (ppm)	3.49	3.03 - 3.49	4.0*	4.0^	Water additive used to control microbes
2/13/2018	Cyanide (ppm)	0.0522	ND - 0.0522	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2/13/2018	Fluoride (ppm)	0.240	0.161 - 0.240	4 ppm	4 ppm	Water additive (UTRWD does not add Fluoride to its water), erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2/13/2018	Nitrate (ppm)	0.523	0.065 - 0.523	10 ppm	10 ppm	Fertilizer runoff, septic tanks, wastewater plant effluent, animal waste runoff.
1/27/2018	TOC (ppm)	3.02	1.10 - 3.02	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Aug-18	Turbidity (NTU)	0.24	0.06 - 0.24	TT	N/A	Soil runoff.
*= MRDL ^=MRDLG						
Regulated in the Distribution System						
9/25/2018	Total THM's (ppb)	16.9	N/A	80 ppb	N/A	Disinfection by-product.
9/25/2018	Total HAA's (ppb)	4.6	N/A	60 ppb	N/A	Disinfection by-product.
Radioactive Contaminants						
2/2/2017	Gross Beta Emitters (pCi/L)	ND	N/A	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
9/16/2015	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	N/A	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals Including Pesticides and Herbicides						
6/5/2018	Atrazine (ppb)	0.2	ND - 0.2	3 ppb	3 ppb	Herbicide runoff.
6/5/2018	Simazine (ppb)	0.13	ND - 0.13	4 ppb	4 ppb	Herbicide runoff.

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. Upper Trinity continues to analyze our source water for the presence of *Cryptosporidium*. Cryptosporidium has never been detected in any samples of Upper Trinity water.

Definitions:

MCL- Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contamination that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contamination in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDL-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminations.

MRDLG- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of disinfectants use to control microbes.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units. A measure of turbidity in water.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter. A measure of radioactivity in water equal to 10⁻¹² curies. Quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute. **ppb:** Parts per billion. One part per billion is roughly equal to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into an Olympic-size swimming pool.

ppm: Parts per million. One part per million approximates one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into 250 gallons of iced tea.

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

Turbidity: A measure of the clarity of water. While turbidity has no known health effects, it can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

TOC-Total Organic Carbon: Has no known health affects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these by-products in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS THE MOST RECENT DATA AVAILABLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telephono (972-219-1228)

For opportunities to participate in decisions that may affect water quality, Board Meetings are held on the first Thursday of the month, starting at 1pm.

Additional resources can be found at www.utrwd.com or by calling 972-219-1228