

City of Dalworthington Gardens

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

City of Dalworthington Gardens
Water Department
817.274.7368
817.275.1234 after hours
Administrative Office:
City of Dalworthington Gardens City Hall
2600 Roosevelt Dr.

The Water Department is part of the City of Dalworthington Gardens city government. The City Council meets the third Thursday of each month. The meetings are at 7p.m. Check the website online to make sure a meeting is not cancelled or rescheduled.

Frequently asked questions about this report

Why am I receiving this report?

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to include a requirement that water utilities annually notify customers about their drinking water quality.

The law is quite specific regarding what information must be included.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about you drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact Mike Watkins at 817.274.7368.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 817.274.7368.

Sources of 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 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 EPA's 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.

How is this report distributed?

The direct web address of the CCR Report will be listed on the monthly bill mailed to all utility accounts, posted on the city website: www.cityofdwwg.net, and posted in the lobby of City Hall at 2600 Roosevelt Dr. The lobby area is open to the public 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Information for immunocompromised people

The following information is not meant to alarm or scare you. It is meant to make you aware. The exact wording shown below is required by state regulations.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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>.

Source water assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Mike Watkins, 817.274.7368.

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

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Dalworthington Gardens drinking water during 2015 consisted of approximately 30% ground and 70% surface water. Dalworthington Gardens has two wells that pull **ground** water from the Trinity and Paluxy aquifer. The wells are located at 3220 Roosevelt. Dalworthington Gardens also purchases treated **surface** water from the City of Fort Worth. The Fort Worth main comes into the Dalworthington Gardens pump station located at 3214 Arkansas Lane.

A summary of the City of Fort Worth Drinking Water Quality Report is included in this report. The complete City of Fort Worth Drinking Water Quality Report is available on the City of Fort Worth website: <http://fortworthtexas.gov/water/info/>.

Water quality test results

Definitions/Abbreviations – The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples

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.

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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.

MFL: Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).

na: Not applicable.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity).

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L).

City of Dalworthington Gardens Groundwater Analysis Results

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminants	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2014	Fluoride	1.75	1.75	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Arsenic	0.524	0.524	10	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2010	Barium	0.0227	0.0227	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Chromium	0.318	0.318	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Cyanide	46.4	46.4	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2015	Nitrate Measured as Nitrogen	0.562	0.566	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Thallium	0.013	0.013	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminants	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2015	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7.1	11.2	60		ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	7.54	15.3	80		ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Contaminants	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2015	Beta/photoin emitters	4.7	4.7	50	0	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2015	Combined Radium 226/228	1.5	1.5	5	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion on natural deposits

* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminants	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over All	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2014	Lead	2.6	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Copper	0.607	0	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Violations Table			
Lead and Copper Rule	The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.		
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12.30.14	5.20.15	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.
The City has testing currently in place to satisfy the Lead and Copper Rule for reporting DWG was exempt for many years because of low readings on copper and lead. The reports were mailed to consumers as soon as the data became available.			

E. coli	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, your children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.		
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitor GWR Triggered/ Additional Major	11.01.2015	11.30.2015	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.
* The City has <u>discontinued</u> combining well water to the Water Distribution System since January 2016. All water in the Water Distribution System is provided by the City of Ft Worth and the City of Arlington.			

*NOTE: In November 2015, the City collected water samples from the Water Distribution System as required by TCEQ. The testing indicated a coliform positive sample. Staff followed up with samples from the Distribution System within 24 hours of learning of the coliform positive sample. TCEQ required a Raw Water sample from the well water as well.



DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

INSTANT WATER

Pure and Good

*you don't have to pump it or
tote it*

and it costs only

9¢

PER

TON

(240 Gal)

FORT WORTH WATER DEPARTMENT



YEAR 2015 BATA

On the cover



Several years ago, staff found this old sign inside one of the workshops at the North Holly Water Plant. Its date is unknown but today the cost for a ton of water is 99 cents.

Information for immunocompromised people

The exact wording shown below is required by state regulations. The following information is not meant to alarm or scare you. It is meant to make you aware.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Microorganisms detected in untreated water

Tarrant Regional Water District monitors the raw water at all intake sites for *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia Lamblia* and viruses. The source is human and animal fecal waste in the watershed. The 2015 sampling showed low level detections of *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia Lamblia* and viruses that are common in each raw water source.

Cryptosporidium and *Giardia Lamblia* monitoring is done monthly. Virus monitoring is

Fort Worth Water Department

Customer Service: 817-392-4477

Speakers Bureau: 817-392-8206

wps@FortWorthTexas.gov

www.FortWorthTexas.gov/water

www.SaveFortWorthWater.org

Facebook: [Fort Worth Water](https://www.facebook.com/FortWorthWater)

Twitter: [@EYWWater](https://twitter.com/EYWWater)

Administrative Office:

Fort Worth City Hall, 2nd Floor
1000 Throckmorton St. 76102

The Water Department is part of the Fort Worth city government. The City Council meets each Tuesday at City Hall, 1000 Throckmorton St. at 7 p.m. Check the calendar online for changes or cancellations.

performed four times a year in January, March, July and September.

Presence in raw water does not mean presence in the finished water. Treatment processes are designed to kill or remove these contaminants.

Viruses are treated through disinfection processes. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia Lamblia* are removed through a combination of disinfection and/or filtration.

Intake location	<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	<i>Giardia Lamblia</i>	Adenovirus	Enterovirus	Astrovirus	Rotavirus
Richland-Chambers Reservoir	Not detected	Not detected	January	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected
Cedar Creek Lake	Not detected	Not detected	January & March	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected
Lake Benbrook	Not detected	Not detected	January & March	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected
Eagle Mountain Lake	June	June, December	January	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected
Lake Worth	Not detected	Not detected	January & March	September	Not detected	Not detected
Clearfork of Trinity River	Not detected	February, June, July	January & March	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected

Lakes are the source of city's drinking water

Fort Worth uses surface water from Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Bridgeport, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek Reservoir, Lake Benbrook and the Clear Fork Trinity River.

Fort Worth owns Lake Worth. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for Benbrook Lake. The other four lakes are owned and operated by Tarrant Regional Water District.

As water travels over the land or through the ground, it dissolves

naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material. Water also can pick up substances resulting from animal waste or human activity.

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 the water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be in source water before treatment include microbes, inorganic

contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive materials and organic chemical contaminants.

In addition, contaminants found in drinking water may cause taste, color or odor problems.

These types of problems are not necessarily cause for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor or color of drinking

water, please contact us at 817-392-4477 or wpe@fortworthtexas.gov.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality regulate the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems.

TCEQ assesses raw water supplies

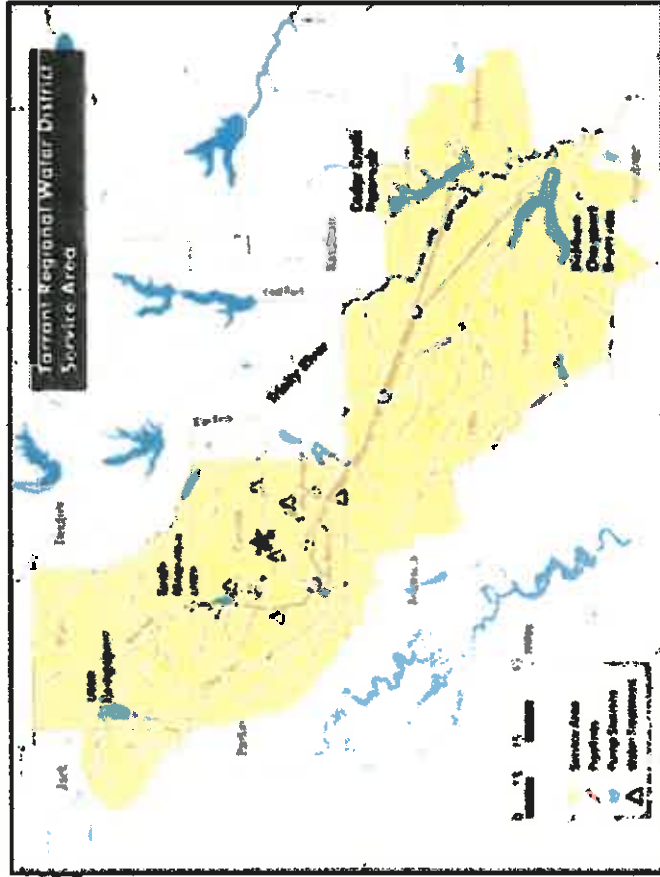
The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of Fort Worth's sources of water. TCEQ classified the risk to our source water as high for most contaminants.

High susceptibility means there are activities near the sources water and/or watersheds that make it very likely that chemical constituents come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.

Tarrant Regional Water District, from which Fort Worth purchases its raw water, received the assessment reports. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at

our system, contact Stacy Walters at 817-392-8203.

More information about the source-water assessments is available online in TCEQ's Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>.



Tarrant Regional Water District supplies Fort Worth with raw water.



Drinking water quality test results

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2015 Highest single result	Lowest monthly % of samples > 0.3 NTU	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	TT	0.50	98.9%	N/A	Soil runoff (Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.)

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2015 Level	Range	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform & E. coli)	% positive samples	Presence in 5% or less of monthly samples	Presence in 2% of monthly samples	0 to 2%	0	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2015 Level	Range	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Gross Beta particles & Photon emitters ¹	pCi/L	50	5.6	4 to 5.6	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation
Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	0 to 0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	1.70	0.9% to 1.70	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Antimony	ppb	6	0.021	0 to 0.021	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Barium	ppm	2	0.07	0.05 to 0.07	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total)	ppb	100	1	0.87 to 1	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	200	145	13.4 to 145	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	4	0.56	0.12 to 0.56	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	0.67	0.2 to 0.67	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	0.04	0 to 0.04	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	10	6.22	0 to 6.22	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halooacetic Acids	ppb	60	15.6	8.8 to 15.6	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	27.8	12.4 to 27.8	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant	Measure	MPEL	2015 Level	Range	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Chloramines	ppm	4	4.3	0.94 to 4.3	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Total Organic Carbon	1	1	1	TT = % removal	N/A	Naturally occurring

It is used to determine disinfection by-product precursors. Fort Worth was in compliance with all monitoring and treatment technique requirements for disinfection by-product precursors.

¹ Because of historically low levels of radionuclides in its water, TCEQ has Fort Worth on a reduced monitoring schedule. The test results shown are from 2011 (Radium) or 2014 (Gross Beta).
 The tables list only those contaminants detected in Fort Worth's water. For a complete list of what is tested for in drinking water, visit <http://water.org.gov/drink/contaminants/index.shtml#list>.

Unregulated Contaminants

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.

Contaminant	Measure	Range of Detects	2015 Level	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Chloral Hydrate	ppb	0.30 to 0.67	0.67	Not regulated	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	ppb	1.5 to 9.9	9.9	Not regulated	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually, included in Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2.6 to 8.9	8.9	Not regulated	None	
Chloroform	ppb	2.8 to 15.2	15.2	Not regulated	None	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	1.9 to 9.0	9.0	Not regulated	None	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	2.0 to 5.0	5.0	Not regulated	None	
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	7.3 to 9.3	9.3	Not regulated	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually, included in Haloacetic Acids
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	1.2 to 6.8	6.8	Not regulated	None	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 2.4	2.4	Not regulated	None	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 3.8	3.8	Not regulated	None	

Abbreviations used in tables

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.

MRL: Minimum Report Level - The lowest concentration of a contaminant that can be measured by a laboratory

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; a measure of water turbidity or clarity
pCi/L - Picouries per liter; a measure of radioactivity

ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

Secondary Constituents

These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industry.

Item	Measure	2015 Range
Bicarbonate	ppm	96.4 to 120
Calcium	ppm	33.3 to 42.1
Chloride	ppm	12.5 to 25.9
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	333 to 427
pH	units	8.0 to 8.2
Magnesium	ppm	3.55 to 6.79
Sodium	ppm	12.3 to 28.5
Sulfate	ppm	20.2 to 29.0
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ppm	96.4 to 120
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	163 to 234
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	ppm	101 to 133
Total Hardness in Grains	grams/gallon	6 to 8

Violation Cited in 2015

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality cited Fort Worth for a treatment technique violation that occurred in February 2015.

The violation was for failing to properly disinfect the drinking water for a period of more than four hours. The Water Department

notified customers by postcard of the violation in early March.

The problem was corrected within a few hours. In addition, the Water Department retrained employees on the standard operating procedure and updated that procedure to include additional checks and balances.

FREE Water Savings Seminars

During the evening monthly seminars attendees learn:

- to keep landscapes healthy even during restrictions,
- to plan and grow a water-saving garden,
- to do irrigation check-ups; make minor repairs and adjustments, and
- why drip irrigation is the most efficient irrigation method.

To register FortWorthTexas.Gov/water/education/seminars.



What you should know about lead in drinking water

If present, elevated lead levels can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Fort Worth's drinking water does not have elevated lead levels.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Fort Worth 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 two minutes before using the tap water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, the Fort Worth Water Department Laboratory offers testing to our customers. The cost is \$15 per sample. Call 817-392-4477 to make the arrangements.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize your exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Fort Worth has been on reduced monitoring for lead and copper, meaning we sample 50 homes every three years. In 2009, we were asked by the regulatory agency to add one apartment complex, one daycare and one school to the sampling.

This year the results have our 90th percentile value at 6.3 parts per billion. Because this value is above 5 ppb, the utility must repeat the sampling in 2016 instead of waiting till 2018.

Contaminant	Year of testing	Measure	90th percentile	# of sites exceeding action level	Action Level	Common Sources of Substance
Lead	2015	ppb	6.3	1	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2015	ppm	.78	1	1.3	

90th Percentile Value:

90 percent of the samples were at or below this value. EPA considers the 90th percentile value the same as an "average" value for other contaminants. Lead and copper are regulated by a treatment technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10% of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps.

Action Level:

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Identifying a lead water service line

Use the flat edge of a screwdriver or other tool to scratch through any corrosion that may have built up on the outside of the pipe.



If the scraped area is shiny and silver, your service line is lead. A magnet will not stick to a lead pipe.



If the scraped area is copper in color, like a penny, your service line is copper. A magnet will not stick to a copper pipe.



If the scraped area remains a dull gray, and a magnet sticks to the surface, your service line is galvanized steel.

Eliminating lead plumbing is a shared responsibility

Fort Worth Water cares about the health of our customers and their families. We want to be transparent about issues and facts surrounding lead in Fort Worth's drinking water.

Lead is not in the water source. It is not present in the water leaving the treatment plant. It enters drinking water when it leaches from lead service lines or private lead plumbing, lead solder or plumbing fixtures, especially brass, that may contain some lead.

The water must sit stagnant in the pipes for several hours for the leaching to occur.

The situation in Flint

The public health crisis in Flint, Mich. could have been avoided completely.

That water utility switched its source water without proper study and testing. As a result, the new source, the Flint River, was corrosive and caused lead to leach from public service lines and private plumbing.

The situation in Flint has a short-term fix (restore corrosion control) and a long-term fix (lead line removal) to the lead problem.

Corrosion control

Fort Worth has a corrosion control plan. Fort Worth's corrosion control technique is to adjust pH so the finished water is non-corrosive. The goal is to maintain a water pH of 8.1 or higher.

Treating water so it is harder and not corrosive actually help coat pipes with a mineral deposit as the water passes through them.

Shared responsibility

Because EPA defines the service line as from the main to the point it enters the home, there is a shared ownership.

The utility owns the portion from the main to the meter, including the meter. The property owner is responsible for the line exiting the meter and all plumbing and fixtures inside the home.

Lead service line replacement

Fort Worth Water Department's goal is to eliminate all city-owned lead service lines, but it will take many years to achieve.

Through the years, the city's lead service lines have been replaced when they are found through repairs or rehabilitation projects. Fort Worth estimates about 4,000 to 8,000 city-owned, lead service lines remain in the system.

The utility has no data on the type of material used in private plumbing lines inside homes and business. We do know developments built in the past 30 years would not have lead service lines, lead solder or lead private plumbing lines.

Locating lead service lines

The utility currently is undertaking an in-house project to obtain GPS coordinates for every meter in the city.

At the same time, staff will check and record the type of pipe material on both sides of the meter. Project is estimated to take two-years to complete.

Just because the line coming out of the meter is not lead, does not mean the home or business may not have lead and/or copper pipes with lead solder, or plumbing fixtures that contain lead.

Only a licensed plumber can evaluate the entire private plumbing materials to determine if any lead pipes or solder have been used.

If the utility finds a lead service line or lead private plumbing, we will notify the customer

and provide information on steps that can be taken to minimize the risk.

Actions customers can take

Flushing is an effective and inexpensive, short-term solution.

It is simply running cold water from the faucets you use for drinking. This can improve water quality by drawing fresh water into the home, particularly after long periods of time when water has not been used.

If you have a lead service line, run the water at the kitchen tap for three to five minutes to clear the water that has been sitting in the line.

There are many ways to flush and still be efficient with your water use. Washing clothes, showering, flushing the toilet and running the dishwasher are effective methods for flushing pipes and allowing fresh water from the distribution system to enter household pipes.

The long-term and permanent solution is to replace any private plumbing that is lead. The actual cost of service line replacement depends on a number of factors including the length of the service line, where the service line is located, and the technique used to install the new service line.

Did you know?

Fort Worth Water is now on social media

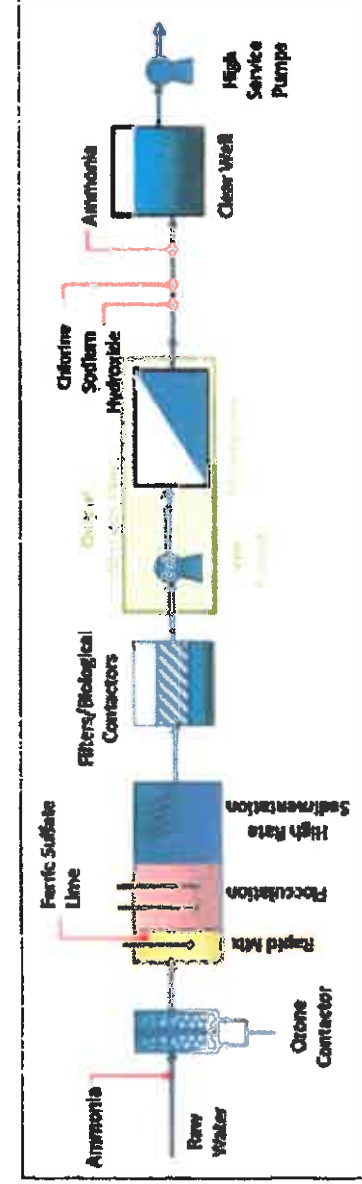


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Water treatment process protects public health



are added to the water to cause small particles to adhere to each other, forming clumps. This process is called flocculation.

In the sedimentation basins, the particles, called floc, settle to the bottom of the basin and are removed. A small amount of fluoride is added to the amount naturally present for dental health.

Water is filtered through four feet of biologically active charcoal filters. At the Westside Water Treatment Plant, the water then passes through membrane filters.

Monochloramine is added to provide disinfection all the way to your faucet. The chlorine kills bacteria and viruses. Ammonia is added to reduce the chlorine odor and the amount of chlorine byproducts created.

Water is temporarily stored in tanks, called clearwells, before it is pumped to the public.

adding ozone to kill bacteria and viruses. Adding ammonia prior to ozonation decreases bromate formation.

Chemicals, called coagulants and polymers,

A multi-barrier approach is used in treating drinking water. The treatment process may vary between utilities based on source water quality.

In Fort Worth, the process starts with

Managing system water loss

Water loss control represents the efforts of water utilities to provide accountability in their operation by reliably auditing their water supplies and implementing controls to minimize system losses.

Water loss control programs can potentially defer, reduce, or eliminate the need for a facility to expend resources on costly repairs, upgrades, or expansions.

Many variables influence water loss, including meter inaccuracy, data discrepancies, reported breaks and leaks unauthorized consumption and unreported losses.

Fort Worth's Water Conservation Plan addresses water loss and has goals for lowering this over time. In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for calendar year 2015, the Fort Worth system lost

an estimated 7,340,060,382 gallons of water from the 66,708,332,000 gallons of water purchased. Fort Worth has an Infrastructure Leakage Index of five, which means, theoretically, the leakage could be reduced five times before reaching the lowest possible value.

The city will continue to use its state-of-the-art technologies that use acoustic leak-noise detectors to target and locate suspected leaks. Its leak detection program continuously monitors almost 230,000 linear feet of pipe in critical areas, as well as surveying over 2.5 million linear feet annually.

Customers are encouraged to report visual leakage by calling 817-392-4477.

If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please contact Water Conservation Manager Micah Reed at 817-392-8211.

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- ...fire protection
- ...support for the economy
- ...the overall quality of life we enjoy

American Water Works Association