

CITY OF WEATHERFORD
2008
CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE
REPORT



PWS ID#: 1840005

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (817) 598-4275 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Continuing Our Commitment

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

This report is a summary of the quality of water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the following. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about your drinking water. The City of Weatherford Municipal Utility System can assure you that our priority is to supply superior quality drinking water to our customers.

Ensuring the quality of your drinking water and its compliance with all state and federal standards is top priority for the City of Weatherford Water Purification Plant and Distribution Professionals. The Water Purification Plant is responsible for safely treating water and delivering an adequate supply of water to the City of Weatherford. The plant treated 1,439,760,000 gallons in 2008.

For more information, please contact Ms. Sandra Calderon-Garcia at (817) 598-4275.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, Persons with HIV/AIDS or Other Immune System Problems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from two water sources. Our primary water source comes from Lake Weatherford. Lake Benbrook serves as a secondary water supply. TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this report. If we receive or purchase water from another system, their susceptibility is not included in this assessment. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us at (817) 598-4275.



Public Meetings

The Weatherford Municipal Utility Board, Administrators, and Water Treatment Professionals will be available for questions regarding water quality issues and the City's Drought Contingency Plan during the July 30, 2009, Board Meeting. The meeting is scheduled to begin at noon at City Hall (303 Palo Pinto Street). Please call Ms. Christine Williams at (817) 598-4261 for more information and/or to confirm meeting date and time.



Tap vs. Bottled

Thanks in part to aggressive marketing, the bottled water industry has successfully convinced us all that water purchased in bottles is a healthier alternative to tap water. However, according to a four-year study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council, bottled water is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water. In fact, about 25 percent of bottled water is actually just bottled tap water (40 percent according to government estimates).

The Food and Drug Administration is responsible for regulating bottled water, but these rules allow for less rigorous testing and purity standards than those required by the U.S. EPA for community tap water. For instance, the high mineral content of some bottled waters makes them unsuitable for babies and young children. Further, the FDA completely exempts bottled water that's packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for about 70 percent of all bottled water sold in the United States.

People spend 10,000 times more per gallon for bottled water than they typically do for tap water. If you get your recommended eight glasses a day from bottled water, you could spend up to \$1,400 annually. The same amount of tap water would cost about 49 cents. Even if you installed a filter device on your tap, your annual expenditure would be far less than what you'd pay for bottled water.

For a detailed discussion on the NRDC study results, check out their Web site at www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/exesum.asp.



“WELL-INFORMED CUSTOMERS ARE OUR BEST ALLIES.”





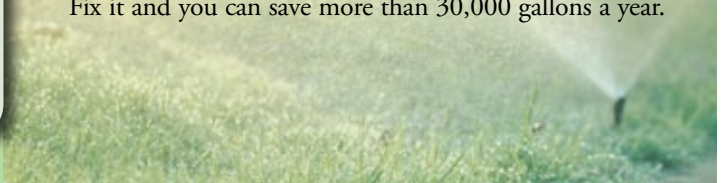
Cryptosporidium Monitoring

We participated in an EPA mandated 24-month *Cryptosporidium* monitoring study of our source water. No *Cryptosporidium* was detected during the 24-month period. *Cryptosporidium* is a microbial pathogen that may be found in water contaminated by feces. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, it cannot guarantee 100 percent removal, nor can the testing methods determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection with nausea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you can save more than 30,000 gallons a year.



Water Conservation Plan

The City of Weatherford supports responsible water usage and encourages all customers to use water wisely. The City has adopted a Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan.

The Objective of the City's Water Conservation Plan is to reduce the per capita consumption of water through practical implementation of efficient water practices. Water is a finite resource.

The Drought Contingency Plan provides procedures for voluntary and mandatory actions to be put into place upon the City's water supply system during a water shortage.

The City of Weatherford is promoting water conservation to water users by providing public education in the form of news articles and educational materials either by direct mail or in the utility bills.

Test Results

The data tables below list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

The state requires us to monitor 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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2004	2	2	0.0624	0.0624–0.0624	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters ¹ (pCi/L)	2005	50	0	6.3	6.3–6.3	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2008	4	4	0.11	0.11–0.11	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [Total HAA] (ppb)	2008	60	NA	18.5 ²	11.4–23.7	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2008	10	10	0.32	0.32–0.32	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2008	80	NA	38.1 ²	22.0–44.4	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon ³ (ppm)	2008	TT	NA	5.23	4.6–6.6	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ⁴ (NTU)	2008	TT	NA	0.55	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2008	TT	NA	96.7	NA	No	Soil runoff

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MRDL	MRDLG	AVERAGE LEVEL	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloramines ⁵ (ppm)	2008	4	<4	2.6	1.8–4.96	No	Disinfectant used to control microbes

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%TILE)	NUMBER OF SITES EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2007	1.3	1.3	0.055	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2007	15	0	1.9	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2004	0.05	NA	0.077	0.077–0.077	No	Abundant naturally occurring element
Chloride (ppm)	2004	300	NA	28	28–28	No	Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; Byproduct of oil field activity
pH (Units)	2008	> 7.0	NA	8.1	8.1–8.1	No	Measure of corrosivity of water
Sulfate (ppm)	2007	300	NA	36	36–36	No	Naturally occurring; Common industrial byproduct; Byproduct of oil field activity
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2008	1000	NA	272	272–272	No	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water

OTHER SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2008	178	178–178	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
Bromodichloromethane ⁶ (ppb)	2008	13	13–13	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform ⁶ (ppb)	2008	4.2	4.2–4.2	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Calcium (ppm)	2004	44.2	44.2–44.2	Abundant naturally occurring element
Chloroform ⁶ (ppb)	2008	8.9	8.9–8.9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane ⁶ (ppb)	2008	16	16–16	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA]–IDSE Results ⁷ (ppb)	2008	19.38	17.10–20.80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Hardness as Ca/Mg (ppm)	2006	196	196–196	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
Magnesium (ppm)	2004	13.1	13.1–13.1	Abundant naturally occurring element
Nickel (ppm)	2004	0.0014	0.0014–0.0014	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2004	33.8	33.8–33.8	Erosion of natural deposits; Byproducts of oil field activity
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]– IDSE Results ⁷ (ppb)	2008	39.76	36.7–42.40	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2008	146	146–146	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2006	196	196–196	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium

¹The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. The U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

²Average Levels.

³Total organic carbon has (TOC) no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA), which are reported elsewhere in this report.

⁴Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

⁵Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum, and average levels.

⁶Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

⁷This evaluation is sampling required by the EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA requires the data to be reported here. Please contact your water system representative if you have any questions.

Definitions

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.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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).

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

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

