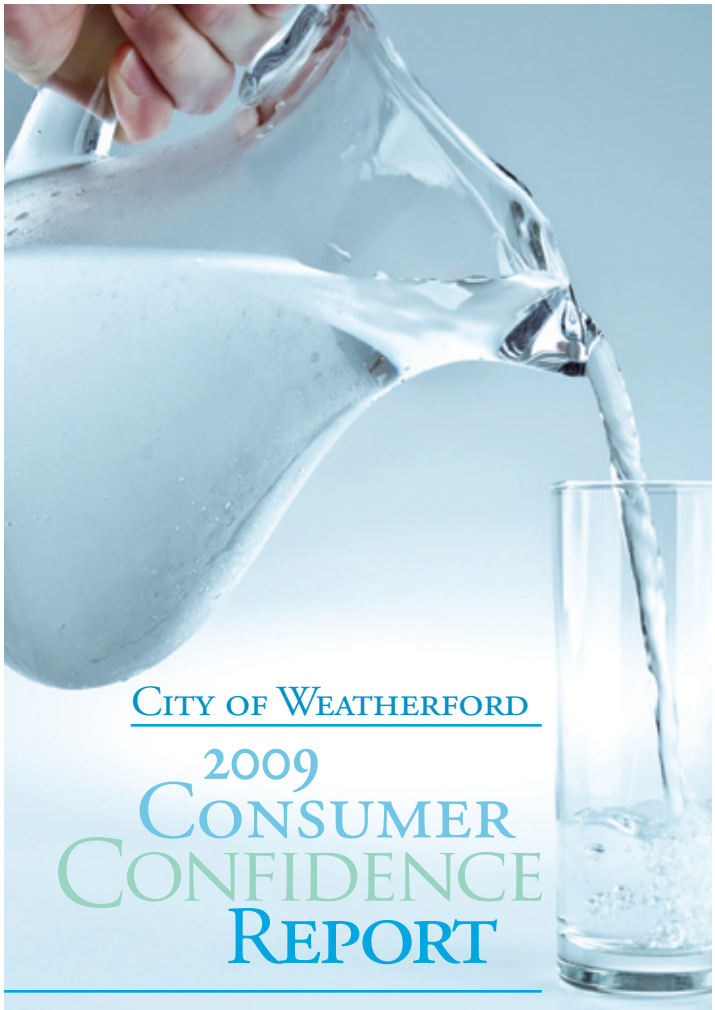

City of Weatherford

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

Presented By:

CITY OF WEATHERFORD

PWS ID#: 1840005

Continuing Our Commitment

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 tests required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). We hope this information helps you to 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.

The Water Purification Plant is responsible for safely treating and delivering an adequate supply of water to our customers. Our water has received a "Superior" rating from TCEQ and exceeds all state and federal standards.

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

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. 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.

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.

Our water has received a "Superior" rating from TCEQ and exceeds all state and federal standards.

Public Meetings

The Weatherford Municipal Utility Board, Administrators, and Water Treatment Professionals will be available for questions regarding water quality issues during the July 29, 2010, Board Meeting. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 12:00 PM 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.

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, while the Drought Contingency Plan provides procedures for voluntary and mandatory actions aimed at reducing the daily water demand of the City in times of water shortages.

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

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.

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/watrhome) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health. Also, the TCEQ has a Web site (www.tceq.com) that provides complete and current information on water issues in Texas, including valuable information about our watershed.

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.

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.

Lead and Drinking Water

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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Sampling Results

The data tables below list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents that have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 different constituents. The state allows 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 [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	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
Chloramines (ppm)	2009	[4]	[4]	2.6	1.0–4.3	No	Disinfectant used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2009	4	4	0.30	0.30–0.30	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2009	60	NA	22.70	20.80–25.50	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2009	10	10	0.14	0.14–0.14	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2009	80	NA	48.78	43.00–55.30	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon[2] (ppm)	2009	TT	NA	5.01	4.51–5.81	No	Naturally present in the environment

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES ≤ 0.3 NTU	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Turbidity[3] (NTU)	2009	TT	NA	0.48	97.4%	No	Soil runoff

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)	SITES ABOVE AL	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	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2009	300	NA	32.7	32.7–32.7	No	Abundant, naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
pH (Units)	2009	6.5-8.5	NA	7.9	7.9–7.9	No	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sulfate (ppm)	2009	300	NA	34.7	34.7–34.7	No	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2009	1000	NA	262	262–262	No	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [4]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane[5] (ppb)	2009	11.32	11.32–11.32	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform[5] (ppb)	2009	5.13	5.13–5.13	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform[5] (ppb)	2009	3.69	3.69–3.69	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane[5] (ppb)	2009	15.99	15.99–15.99	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Sodium (ppm)	2009	23.9	23.9–23.9	Erosion of natural deposits; by-products of oil field activity

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2009	124	124–124	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
Calcium (ppm)	2004	44.2	44.2–44.2	Abundant naturally occurring element
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.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2008	146	146–146	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	2004	164	164–164	Naturally occurring calcium

INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION [6]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Haloacetic Acids [HAA]- IDSE Results (ppb)	2008	19.38	17.10–20.80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–IDSE Results (ppb)	2008	39.76	36.7–42.40	By-product of drinking water disinfection

[1] The 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.

[2] Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs), which are reported elsewhere in this report.

[3] Turbidity 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.

[4] 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. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

[5] Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

[6] We were required by the U.S. EPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system that have elevated disinfection by-product concentrations. Disinfection by-products (e.g., HAAs and TTHMs) result from continuous disinfection of drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter that naturally occurs in the source water. 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 that 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).

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