

THE CITY OF WEATHERFORD

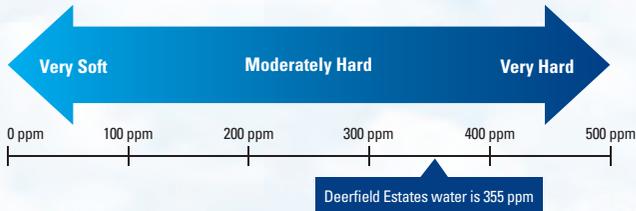
Works Hard to Provide High Quality Water for Deerfield Estates!

The City of Weatherford is pleased to provide you with the Deerfield Estates Water Quality Report for calendar year 2011. Our continuing commitment is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Deerfield Estates has two ground water wells about 360 feet deep into the Trinity Aquifer. Our water is consistently pure and requires a minimum of disinfection to maintain its excellent quality. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality is currently updating a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. For more information about your water please visit the Source Water Assessment Viewer at www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview.

For more details about sources and sourcewater assessments please visit <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>



WHAT IS WATER HARDNESS?

Water hardness is caused by dissolved minerals, mainly calcium and magnesium, but ions of iron, zinc, manganese, etc. may also be present. Excessively hard water limits the effectiveness of soaps and detergents, and may build up as a coating in plumbing. There are many commercial ways of treating hard water including water filters, water softeners, electromagnetic water conditioners and reverse osmosis. If you would like more information regarding water hardness, please contact Jennifer Flood at 817-598-4275.



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Want To Learn More?

Please attend our Utility Board Meetings that occur on Thursdays following the fourth Tuesday of the month. Meetings are scheduled to begin at noon at City Hall (303 Palo Pinto Street). During the meeting on July 26th, the Utility Board and Administrators will be available to answer questions regarding this report and any other water quality concerns. For more information regarding meeting times and dates, please visit our website at www.weatherfordtx.gov.

For more information regarding this report, please contact:
Ms. Jennifer Flood at (817) 598-4275.

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DEERFIELD ESTATES Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2011



EN ESPAÑOL: Este reportaje contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua proporcionado por la ciudad de Weatherford. Si no puede leer inglés, por favor encuentre a una persona para traducírselo.



WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2011

PWS ID# TX1840146

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Organic Contaminants, Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products, Unregulated Contaminants and Coliform Bacteria were not detected and not reported.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Substance	Year Tested	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2010	0.5	0.5-0.5	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics; Production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2010	0.0899	0.0899-0.0899	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	2010	1.97	1.97-1.97	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2010	0.17	0.17-0.17	4	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium (ppb)	2010	0.548	0.548-0.548	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium (ppb)	2010	0.012	0.012-0.012	0.5	2	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Beta Emitters (pCi/L)	2007	7.5	7.5-7.5	0	4	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2007	2.7	2.7-2.7	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2007	8.9	8.9-8.9	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

COPPER AND LEAD CONTAMINANTS

Substance	Year Tested	90 th Percentile	# of sites exceeding action level	Action Level	Typical Sources
Copper (ppm)	2005	0.357	0	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	2005	3.4	0	15	

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DETECTION LEVEL

Disinfectant	Year Tested	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Disinfectant
Chlorine Residual, Free (ppm)	2011	1.17	0.38	1.87	4	<4	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

*UNIT DESCRIPTIONS: pCi/L (picoCuries per liter), ppm (parts per million), ppb (parts per billion)

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of 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 - 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.

90th percentile value: 90% 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.

HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER:

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 1.800.426.4791.

WHY PROVIDE A WATER QUALITY REPORT?

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 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. 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

INFORMATION ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM:

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These type of people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Drinking Water Safety Hotline.

INFORMATION ABOUT SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS:

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information regarding secondary contaminants, please contact Jennifer Flood at 817-598-4275.

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. The City of Weatherford 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. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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>.