

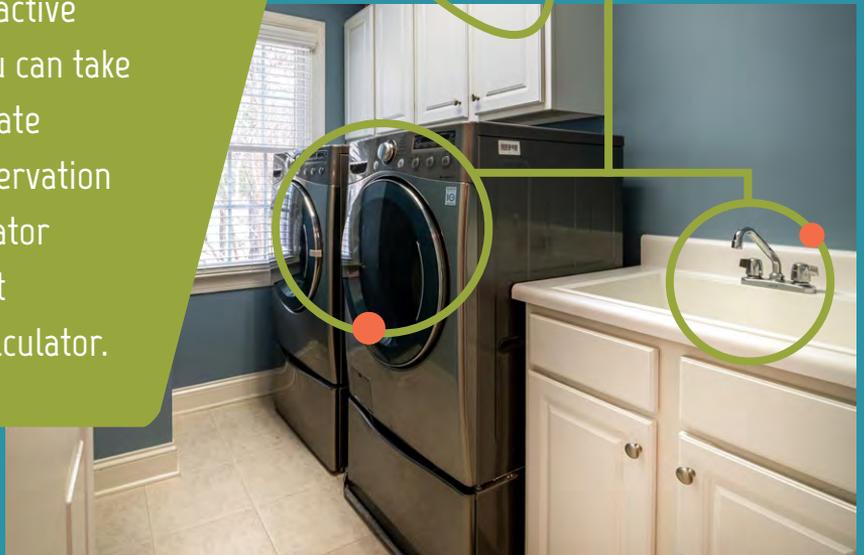


# WATER QUALITY REPORT 2019

**The City of Weatherford** is pleased to share this report with you. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis covers January 1 through December 31, 2019, and was made by using the data from the most recent Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.



Looking for something **fun** and **educational** to do at home with your kids? The Alliance of Water Efficiency offers an interactive Home Water Use Calculator. You can take the tour with your kids to calculate savings from a few simple conservation behavior changes. Water Calculator can be viewed by going online at [www.home-water-works.org/calculator](http://www.home-water-works.org/calculator).



# 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.

## Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

City of Weatherford provides surface water from Lake Weatherford located in Parker County. We also have a secondary source of water-Lake Benbrook located in Tarrant County. Analysis for Lake Benbrook is not included in this report.

## Information About Source Water

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system in 2019. The most recent Source Water Susceptibility Assessment conducted by TCEQ was in 2017, more information can be found on TCEQ's website at [www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview](http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview). Information in the assessment described the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The assessment allowed TCEQ to focus on their source water protection strategies.

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available on the Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

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.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

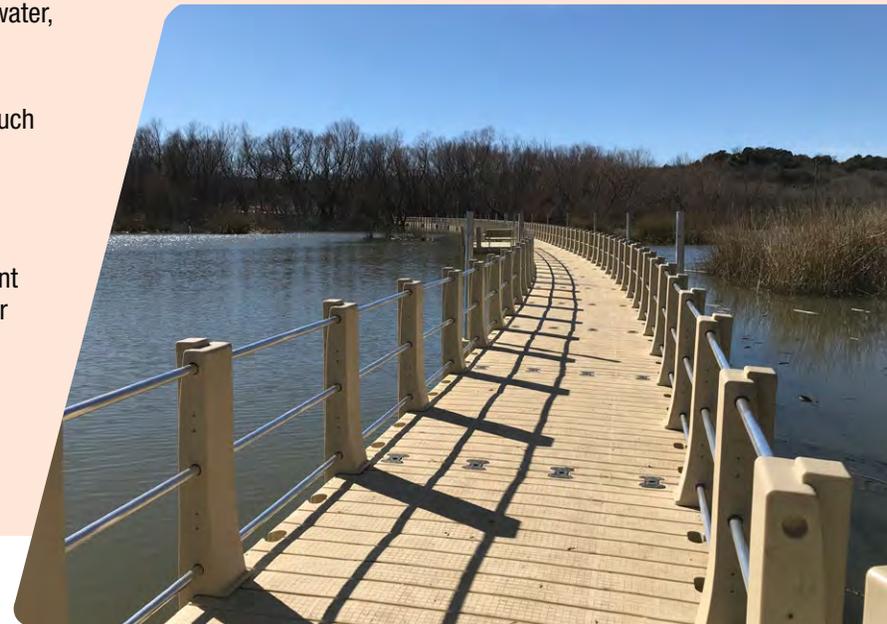
Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. City of Weatherford is 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>.

## Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec. 2019, our system lost an estimated 18.62 gallons per connection per day. Water loss is calculated using data from our finished water meter at the City of Weatherford Water Treatment Plant minus how much is sold to our water customers. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call the City of Weatherford Water Utilities Department at (817) 598-4275.



The following tables lists the regulated and monitored contaminants which have been found in our drinking water. Data collected is primarily from calendar year 2019.

Regulated Contaminants	Year Tested	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Sources of Contamination
Arsenic	2019	1	1-1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2019	0.065	0.065-0.065	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorite	2019	0.558	0-0.558	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chromium	2019	1	1-1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2019	148	148-148	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2019	0.543	0.543-0.543	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	34*	21.7-47.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (measures as Nitrogen)	2019	0.0783	0.0783-0.0783	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2019	5.0	5.0-5.0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Total Organic Carbon	2019	6.41	6.41-6.41	NA	TT	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2019	55*	35.4-77.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

\*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 & TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

	MCLG	MCL	Total No. of Samples Taken	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	TT	372	0	% of positive samples	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	0.38 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil Runoff.
Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting 0.3 NTU Limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil Runoff.

Radioactive Contaminants	Year Tested	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Sources of Contamination
Beta/Photon Emitters	2017	4.2	4.2-4.2	0	50*	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	2017	1.2	1.2-1.2	0	30	ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Lead and Copper	Year Tested	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# of Sites Over Action Level (AL)	MCLG	AL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Sources of Contamination
Copper	2019	0.13	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	1.8	0	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual	Year Tested	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2019	3.52*	1.64-5.5	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

\*The value in the average level is the running annual average of all samples collected over a year.

Secondary Contaminants	Year Tested	Amount Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Likely Source
Chloride	2019	40.5	40.5-40.5	Abundant; naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
pH	2019	8.29	8.01-8.63	Measurement of the corrosivity of water
Sodium	2019	28	28-28	Erosion of natural deposits; by-products of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2019	35	35-35	Naturally occurring common industrial product; by-product of oil field activity
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	2019	151	151-151	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2019	234	234-234	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	2019	168	168-168	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.

Unregulated Contaminants	Year Tested	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Likely Sources of Contamination
Bromodichloromethane	2019	18	11.5-29.1	0	NA	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2019	3.4	2.67-4.24	0	NA	ppb	
Chloroform	2019	14.4	7.73-23.9	70	NA	ppb	
Dibromochloromethane	2019	16.4	12.4-22	60	NA	ppb	

## ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS USED IN TABLES

**90<sup>th</sup> Percentile:** 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

**AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**AVG:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**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.

**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.

**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 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.

**mrem/year:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**NA:** Not applicable

**NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

**PPM (parts per million):** One ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water (or milligrams per liter).

**PPB (parts per billion):** One ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water (or micrograms per liter).

**pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity

**Secondary Contaminants:** Are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. However, EPA recommends these guidelines to water systems.

**Total Organic Carbon:** Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure the water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-product of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA), which are reported elsewhere in this report.

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

**Turbidity:** Turbidity is the measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

**Unregulated Contaminants:** Are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminants is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether further regulation is warranted.

## WATERSHED PROTECTION

### What is a Watershed?

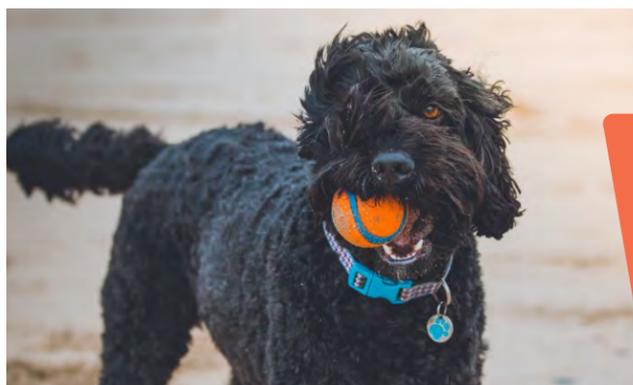
It is an area of land that drains to a common point, such as a nearby creek, stream, river or lake.

### Why is a Watershed Protection Important?

Trash and pollutants can be picked up by rainfall runoff and end up in the watershed. When this happens, it can upset the ecosystem and threaten our resources for water supply and recreation. What may appear as harmless activities such as fertilizing, mowing, and walking the dog can clog or pollute the storm drain which drains to Lake Weatherford, the source of drinking water for residents/businesses of Weatherford.

### What You Can Do to Help Protect Our Watershed

- **Scoop the poop:** Dispose of pet waste in the trash can.
- **Adjust sprinklers or irrigation systems:** Adjust so they are not watering onto paved surfaces such as driveways and sidewalks.



- **Provide landscaping next to sidewalks and driveways** to collect runoff from paved surfaces.
- **Properly dispose** of used oil, antifreeze, paints, and household chemicals (dispose at a household hazardous waste program).
- **Clean up** spilled brake fluid, oil, grease, paint, and antifreeze. Use an absorbent material to clean up the spill, dispose soiled material in a trash can.
- **Use commercial car washes:** These facilities have a grit trap or sand trap that keeps oil, debris, and dirt out of the wastewater collection system.
- **Limit use of fertilizers:** Nutrients from fertilizer runoff can lead to excess plant and algae growth in waterways.
- **Compost leaves & yard clippings:** Leaves that collect in the storm drain can become clogged and during a heavy rain can cause flooding.
- **If you see litter, pick it up and place it in the trash can.**



The Weatherford Municipal Utility Board, Administrators, and Water Treatment Professionals will be available for questions regarding water quality issues during the July 30, 2020 Board Meeting. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 12:00 p.m. at City Hall (303 Palo Pinto Street).

For more information regarding this report, please contact Angel Rudolph at (817) 598-4275.

Este reporte incluye informacio'n importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (817) 598-4275.



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