



Haltom City Water Department

Drinking Water Quality Report

June 2014

based on 2013 data

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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 from infections. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation, and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

WATER SOURCES: 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 materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants and organic chemical contaminants.

Should you have questions regarding any information in this report, please call:

- € Haltom City Public Works Department, 817-834-9036, Hours: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
- € Fort Worth data, 817-572-3154
- € Billing/New Accounts Haltom City Water Department, 817- 222-7717. Hours: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Where do we get our water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following: Cedar Creek Reservoir, Richland-Chambers Reservoir, Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, Benbrook Lake and Lake Bridgeport. A source water susceptibility assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the TCEQ and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe the susceptibility of types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us and the system from which we receive water to focus on source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and

protection efforts at our system, contact us.

What's in the water?

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or consumer point-of-use devices. 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 1-800-426-4791.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color and odor problems. Taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not cause 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.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 817-222-7718 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Regulated at the treatment plant (Fort Worth data)

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2013 Highest Single Result	Lowest Monthly % of Samples	MCLG	Common Source of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	TT	0.38	< 0.3 NTU 99.4%	N/A	Soil runoff (Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is monitored because it is an good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2013 Level	Range	MCLG	Common Source of Substance
Total Coliforms (including Fecal coliform & E. Coli)	% of positive samples	Presence in 5% monthly samples	Presence in 2.2% monthly samples	0-2.2%	0	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms % E. coli only come from human % animal waste.
Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2013 Level	Range	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Alpha particles 2	pCi/L	15	2.8	0-2.8	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta emitters(2)	pCi/L	50	7.5	0-7.5	N/A	Decay of natural & man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radio active & may emit forms of radiation known as photons & beta radiation
Radium 228(2)	pCi/L	5	1.1	0-1.1	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	4.48	1.33-4.48	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronic production wastes
Atrazine	ppb	3	0.087	0.04-0.22	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	ppm	2	0.06	.05-.06	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; & from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	ppb	100	2.12	1.28-2.12	100	Discharge from steel & pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	0.65	0.23-0.65	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion - natural deposits: discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	0.78	0.46-0.78	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	0.03	0.01-0.03	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	3.98	2.92-3.98	50	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Bromate	ppb	10	0.08	0-0.08	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	12.5	6.5-12.5	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	22.1	5.8-22.1	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant	Measure	MRDL	2013 Level	Range	MRDLG	Common Sources of Substance
Chloramines	ppm	4	2.8	.7-4.1	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLB	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.

Additional Parameters

Item	Measure	2013 Level
Bicarbonate	ppm	88 to 114
Calcium	ppm	31 to 42
Chloride	ppm	10 to 26
Conductivity	µmhos/m	264 to 360
pH	ppm	7.7 to 8.3
Magnesium	ppm	3 to 6
Sodium	ppm	17 to 27
Sulfate	ppm	22 to 36
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	ppm	88 to 114
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	150 to 244
Total Hardness as CaCO3	ppm	92 to 122
Total Hardness as Grains	Grains/gallons	5 to 7

Data gathering to determine if more regulation is needed

Water utilities in the United States monitor for more than 100 contaminants and must meet 91 regulations for water safety and quality.

But should other contaminants be regulated? The Safe Drinking Water Act amendments require that once every five years, EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health.

The first unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 1) was published on Sept. 17, 1999, the second (UCMR 2) was published

on Jan. 4, 2007, and the third (UCMR 3) was published on May 2, 2012. For Worth did not detect any of the contaminants in the UCMR 1 and UCMR 2 testing.

The third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule includes assessment for 21 chemical contaminants, seven hormones and two viruses. The virus testing did not impact Fort Worth. This testing was limited to small groundwater systems that do not disinfect.

UCMR benefits the environment and public health by providing EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking

water.

Health information is necessary to know whether these contaminants pose a health risk.

Public water systems will sample for these contaminants for four consecutive quarters from 2013 to 2015. For Worth's sampling occurred from June 2013 through March 2014. The results shown are for the first three quarters of sampling. The final Quarter's results will appear in next year's annual water quality report.



UCMR 3

Fort Worth's testing detected only six of the 21 chemical contaminants and none of the seven hormones.

Contaminant	Measure	Range of Detects	2013 level	MRL	Common Sources of Substance
Bromochloromethane	ppb	0 - .25	.25	0.06	used as a "re-extinguishing" fluid, and explosive suppressant and a solvent in the manufacturing of pesticides
Vanadium	ppb	.56 - 1.6	1.6	0.2	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as a vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate & a catalyst
Molybdenum	ppb	1.6-2.5	2.5	1	Naturally occurring element found in ores & present in animals & bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical re-agent
Strontium	ppb	260 - 330	330	0.3	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate class of cathode ray tube TVs to block x-ray emissions.
Chromium1	ppb	0 - 0.4	0.4	0.2	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel & other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes & pigments, leather tanning & wood preservation
Chromium-6	ppb	0 - 0.14	0.14	0.03	(Same as Chromium 1 above)
Chlorate	ppb	0 - 720	720	20	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by-product; & used in production of chlorine dioxide

*Total chromium, the sum of chromium in all its valence states, is already regulated in drinking water. As part of the UCMR 3, EPA requires testing for total chromium in the same samples used to test for Chromium 6, which is on the UCMR 3 list. The value differs from what is listed in the previous table because of different sampling periods. The MCL for EPA's current total chromium regulation was determined based upon the health effects of Chromium 6.

UCMR 3 contaminants not detected (Fort Worth & Haltom City)

<p>CHEMICALS</p> <p>1,2,3 - trichloropropane 1,3 - butadiene Chloromethane (methyl chloride) 1,1 - dichloroethane bromotethane chlorodi"uoromethane (HCFC-22) 1,4 - dioxane</p>	<p>cobalt per"uorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) per"uorooctanoic acid (PFOA) per"uorononanoic acid (PFNA) per"uorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) per"uoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) per"uorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HORMONES</p>	<p>17-B-estradiol 17-a-ethynylestradiol estriol equilin estrone testosterone 4-androstene-3,17-dione</p>
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UCMR 3

Haltom City testing detected only six of the 21 chemical contaminants and none of the seven hormones.

Contaminant	Measure	Range of Detects	2013 level	MRL	Common Sources of Substance
Bromochloromethane	ppb	0 - .19	.19	0.06	Used as a "re-extinguishing "uid, an explosive supressant and a solvent in the manufacturing of pesticides
Vanadium	ppb	.152 - 1.11	1.11	0.2	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used a vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate & a catalyst
Molybdenum	ppb	1.57 - 1.72	1.72	1	Naturally occurring element found in ores & present in plants, animals & bacte ria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical re-agent
Strontium	ppb	266 - 340	340	0.3	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate class of cathode ray tube TVs to block x-ray emissions.
*Chromium-1	ppb	0 - .278	.278	0.2	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel & other alloys; Chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for Chrome plating, dyes & pigments, leather tanning & wood preservation
Chromium-6	ppb	0 - .0655	.0655	0.03	(Same as Chromium-1, above)
Chlorate	ppb	0 - 111	111	20	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by-product; used in production of chlorine dioxide

*Refer to Fort Worth UCMR 3 (total Chromium, page 3)

*Refer to Fort Worth UCMR 3 regarding contaminants not detected for Haltom City (above).

Haltom City data

Substance	90th Percentile Value	# Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level Goal	Max. Contaminant	Possible Source
*Lead (ppb)	.00168mg/l	0	15	0	Corrosion of customer service
*Copper (ppb)	.578mg/l	0	1.3	0	plumbing connections
*Note: Because Haltom City historically has low levels of lead & copper in its water, the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality requires this monitoring occur only once every three years. The results shown are 2012 data. The next monitoring will be in 2015.					
Substance	Measure	2013 Range	Max. Contaminant Level	Max. Level Goal	Possible Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	2.9 to 28.9	80	N/A	By-product or drinking water disinfection
Haleacetic Acids (HHA)	ppb	2.7 to 28.9	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines	ppm	2.82	.5-4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Substance	% of Samples	Highest Month	MCL	Possible Sources	
Total Coliforms*	0	0	5% of Monthly Samples	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms & E. Coli only come from human & animal fecal waste	

About this report

Pages two through four list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The US EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Taste and odor

Your water can have an unpleasant taste and odor, but it is still safe to drink. This is an aesthetic problem and not a health-related concern.

Microscopic organisms such as algae can create a taste and/or odor problem, especially during the hot summer months. In past years, taste and odor problems have been experienced in water from Richland-Chambers Reservoir. However, episode

events may occur in any reservoir for a number of reasons, such as a change in temperature and excessive rainfall or flooding.

The Tarrant Regional Water District, and the Haltom City Water Department, continually study the best way to remove these tastes and odors and treat the water. In the meantime, be assured the water is safe to drink.

Cryptosporidium

Tarrant Regional Water District monitors the raw water from all our lakes for Cryptosporidium, Giardia lamblia and viruses. These are microscopic organisms common in surface water. Required levels of inactivation are achieved through disinfection and filtration. The source is human and animal

fecal waste.

When ingested, Cryptosporidium and Giardia lamblia can cause diarrhea, cramps and fever. No specific drug therapy has proven effective, but people with healthy immune systems usually recover within two weeks. Individuals with weak immune systems, however, may be unable to clear the parasite and suffer chronic and debilitating illness.



The Texas Water Development Board requires Haltom City to conduct an annual water audit report. This report determines the amount of water loss that a system had throughout the year. The city submitted the 2013 report for the time period of January through december 2013. Our system lost an estimated 85,989,708 gallons of water. This loss is calculated by using events such as main breaks, theft, meter inaccuracies and system maintenance. Using this data, Haltom City had a 9.32% loss. The city strives to have a 10% loss or lower on an annual basis. With better tracking methods and monitoring, the city hopes to lower water loses each year. If you have any questions about the water audit, please call 817-834-9036.

Understanding the charts

This list explains the terms used in the charts

€ NTU, Nephelometric Turbidity Units, used to measure water turbidity

€ ND Not detectable

€ Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

€ Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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.

€ Action Level, concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

€ Turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor this because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

€ ppm, parts per million, One ppm equals one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into 250 gallons of iced tea.

€ ppb, parts per billion, One ppb is equal to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into an Olympic-sized swimming pool.

€ Treatment Technique, required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

€ pCi/L, picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water. One pCi/L is 10-12 curries and is the quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.

€ Total Coliform Bacteria, indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water. While not disease causing, they are often found in association with other microbes causing disease. They are more hardy than many disease causing organisms; therefore, their absence is a good indication the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

€ Fecal Coliform Bacteria, members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and passed into the environment through feces. Presence of FCB (E. coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination

€ mg/L - milligrams per liter