



# Haltom City Water Department Drinking Water Quality Report

June 2016

based on 2015 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: 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 the 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.

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.

**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.

Where do we get our water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water

sources from the City of Fort Worth. It comes from the following: Cedar Creek Reservoir, Richland-Chambers Reservoir, Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, Benbrook Lake. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of Fort Worth's source waters. TCEQ classified the risk to our source waters as high for most contaminants. High susceptibility means there are activities near the source water or watershed that make it very likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present. Tarrant Regional Water District, from which Fort Worth purchases its water, received the assessment reports. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at their system, contact Stacy Walters at 817-392-8203.

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

- Haltom City Public Works Department, 817-834-9036, Hours: 8am-4:30pm
- Haltom City Billing Dept, 817-222-7717, Hours: 8am-5pm.

**En Español**

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

Tarrant Regional Water District monitors the raw water at all intake sites for Cryptosporidium, Giardia Lamblia and viruses. The source is human and animal fecal waste in the watershed. The 2015 Sampling showed low level detections of Cryptosporidium, Giardia Lamblia and viruses that are common in surface water. The table below indicates when detections were found in each raw water source. Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lamblia monitoring is performed four times a year in January, March, July and September. Viruses are treated through disinfection processes. Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lamblia are removed through a combination of disinfection and/or filtration.

Intake Location	Cryptosporidium	Giardia Lamblia	Adenovirus	Enterovirusus	Astrovirus	Rotavirus
Richland-Chambers Reservoir	Not Detected	Not Detected	January	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected
Cedar Creek Lake	Not Detected	Not Detected	January & March	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected
Lake Benbrook	Not Detected	Not Detected	January & March	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected
Eagle Mountain Lake	June	June	January	September	Not Detected	Not Detected
Lake Worth	Not Detected	Not Detected	January & March	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected
Clearfork of Trinity River	Not Detected	June	January & March	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected

## Regulated at the treatment plant (Fort Worth data)

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2015 Highest Single Result	Lowest Monthly % of Samples < 0.3 NTU	MCLG	Common Source of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	TT	0.50	98.9%	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	2015 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% monthly samples	0 to 2%	0	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal waste.
Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2015 Level	Range	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Gross Beta particles & photon emitters	pCi/L	50	5.6	4 to 5.6	N/A	Decay of natural & man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive may emit forms of radiation known as photons & beta radiation
Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	1	1 to 1	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony	ppb	6	0.21	0 to 0.21	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder, test addition
Arsenic	ppb	10	1.70	0.96 to 1.70	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronic production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	0.71	0.05 to 0.07	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total)	ppb	100	1	0.87 to 1	100	Discharge from steel & pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	200	145	13.4 to 145	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	4	0.56	0.12 to 0.56	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits: discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	0.67	0.2 to 0.67	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	0.04	0 to 0.04	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	10	6.22	0 to 6.22	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	15.6	8.8 to 15.6	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	27.8	12.4 to 27.8	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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.

## Unregulated Disinfection By-Products - 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.

Contaminant	Measure	Range of Defects	2015 Level	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources of Substrates
Chloral Hydrate	ppb	0.30 to 0.67	0.67	Not regulated	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	ppb	1.5 to 9.9	9.9	Not regulated	None	
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2.6 to 8.9	8.9	Not regulated	None	
Chloroform	ppb	2.8 to 15.2	15.2	Not regulated	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	1.9 to 9.0	9.0	Not regulated	None	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	2.0 to 5.0	5.0	Not regulated	None	
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	7.3 to 9.3	9.3	Not regulated	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Haloacetic Acids
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	1.2 to 6.8	6.8	Not regulated	None	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 2.4	2.4	Not regulated	None	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 3.8	3.8	Not regulated	None	

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 2015 report for the time period of January through December 2015. Our system lost an estimated 73,746,117 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 15.46% 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 losses each year. If you have any questions about the water audit, please call 817-834-9036.

**Secondary Constituents** - These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industry.

Item	Measure	2015 Level
Bicarbonate	ppm	96.4 to 120
Calcium	ppm	33.3 to 42.1
Chloride	ppm	12.5 to 25.9
Conductivity	µmhos/m	333 to 427
pH	units	8.0 to 8.2
Magnesium	ppm	3.55 to 6.79
Sodium	ppm	12.3 to 28.5
Sulfate	ppm	20.2 to 29.0
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ppm	96.4 to 120
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	163 to 234
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ppm	101 to 125
Total Hardness as Grains	grains/gallons	6 to 8

**Chlorine** - Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MDRL could experience stomach discomfort

**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 no 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

**Haltom City data**

Substance	90th Percentile Value	# Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level Goal	Max. Contaminant	Possible Source
*Lead (ppb)	.479	0	15	0	Corrosion of customer service plumbing connections
*Copper (ppb)	1.19	0	1.3	0	

\*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. Because Haltom City missed the 2015 sampling schedule, we will be resampling the summer of 2016.

Substance	Measure	Highest Level Detected	2015 Range	Max. Contaminant Level	Max. Level Goal	Possible Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	9	4 to 8.7	80	N/A	By-product or drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HHA)	ppb	10	4 to 14.6	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines	ppm	4	0.5 to 4	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Substance	% of Samples	Highest Month	MCL	Possible Sources
Total Coliforms*	0	3.6	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

Inorganic Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of	MCLG	Collection Date	MCL	Possible Sources
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] ppb	1	0.612-0.616	10	2015	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

## Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	3.6		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

### Violations Table

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE	10/01/2015	2015	<i>Haltom City drinking water has historically never tested above the State's Action Level Goal for the contaminant; however, no tests were conducted in 2015. Consequently, the State requires the following wording for the explanation of this violation:</i> We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

**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.