

Drinking Water Quality Test Results

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2016 Highest single result	Lowest monthly % of samples \leq 0.3 NTU	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	TT	0.36	99.7%	N/A	Soil runoff (Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.)

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2016 Level	Range	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform & E. coli)	% positive samples	Presence in 5% or less of monthly samples	insert your system's results		0	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2016 Level	Range	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Alpha particles ¹	pCi/L	15	2	2 to 2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as alpha radiation
Beta particles & photon emitters ¹	pCi/L	50	5.6	4 to 5.6	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation
Arsenic	ppb	10	1.40	0 to 1.40	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	0.06	0.05 to 0.06	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total)	ppb	100	0.73	0 to 0.73	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	200	80.3	0 to 80.3	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	4	0.50	0.23 to 0.50	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	0.66	0.26 to 0.66	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	0.03	0.01 to 0.03	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	10	5.50	0 to 10.4	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	insert your system's results		N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	insert your system's results		N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant	Measure	MRDL	2016 Level	Range	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Chloramines	ppm	4	insert your system's results		4	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	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.

Footnotes:

¹ Because of historically low levels of radionuclides in its water, TCEQ has Fort Worth on a reduced monitoring schedule. The test results shown are from 2013 through 2014.

Abbreviations used In tables

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.

MRL: Minimum Report Level - The lowest concentration of a contaminant that can be measured by a laboratory

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; a measure of water turbidity or clarity

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter; a measure of radioactivity

ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

TT: Treatment Technique - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Unregulated Contaminants

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.

Contaminant	Measure	Range of Detects	2016 Level	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Chloral Hydrate	ppb	0.53 to 0.93	0.93	Not regulated	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	ppb	0 to 4.16	4.16	Not regulated	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2.15 to 7.26	7.26	Not regulated	None	
Chloroform	ppb	4.26 to 13	13.0	Not regulated	None	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	0 to 10.2	10.2	Not regulated	None	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 3.0	3.0	Not regulated	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	5.90 to 11.8	11.8	Not regulated	None	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 1.5	1.5	Not regulated	None	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 2.2	2.2	Not regulated	None	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 5.1	5.1	Not regulated	None	

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	2016 Range
Bicarbonate	ppm	112 to 145
Calcium	ppm	41.1 to 58
Chloride	ppm	15.8 to 20.2
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	322 to 396
pH	units	8.1 to 8.4
Magnesium	ppm	4.63 to 5.86
Sodium	ppm	15.1 to 17.8
Sulfate	ppm	15.8 to 29.9
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ppm	112 to 145
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	180 to 227
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	ppm	126 to 164
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallon	7 to 10

Microorganism testing shows low detections in raw water

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 2016 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.

Including the table in your water quality report is not required.)

Cryptosporidium and *Giardia Lamblia* monitoring is done monthly. Virus 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 disinfection and/or filtration.

Intake location	<i>Giardia Lamblia</i>	<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	Adenovirus	Enterovirus	Astrovirus	Rotavirus
Richland-Chambers Reservoir	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected
Cedar Creek Lake	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected
Lake Benbrook	August	Not detected	January	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected
Eagle Mountain Lake	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected
Lake Worth	June	Not detected	January & September	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected
Clearfork of Trinity River	May, June, August, September, November	June & August	January & March	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected

TCEQ assesses raw water supplies for susceptibility

Fort Worth uses surface water from Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Bridgeport, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek Reservoir, Lake Benbrook and the Clear Fork Trinity River.

Fort Worth owns Lake Worth. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for Benbrook Lake. The other four lakes are owned and operated by Tarrant Regional Water District.

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 a or watershed 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 our system, contact Stacy Walters at 817-392-8203.

Further details about the source-water assessments are available in the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality’s Drinking Water Watch database at http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=5802&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX.