

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers at Deerfield Estates. The analysis covers January 1 through December 31, 2017.

In December 2017, the Deerfield Water System was connected to the Weatherford Water System (switched from groundwater to treated surface water). You can view information/data regarding the Weatherford Water System by looking at the 2017 Weatherford CCR PWS# 1840005. The Consumer Confidence Report can be found online by going to the City of Weatherford website, <http://weatherfordtx.gov/1107/Consumer-Confidence-Report>.

City of Weatherford
P.O. Box 255
Weatherford, TX 76086
www.weatherfordtx.gov



Like us on Facebook!
Weatherford Water Utilities



PRSRT STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 800
GOLDSTREET
97301



WATER QUALITY REPORT · 2017

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, 2017, 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.

PWS ID# 1840146 • Deerfield Estates



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.

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.

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.

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. We are 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>.

Information about your Drinking Water

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. 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. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater source. Deerfield Estates has 2 ground water wells about 360 feet deep into the Trinity Aquifer. In December 2017, the Deerfield Estates Water System was deactivated and customers were switched over to the City of Weatherford's surface water supplies (PWS# 1840005).



WATER CONSERVATION

Water is a precious and limited resource. Therefore, as the world population grows it is important to conserve water. Conserving water helps protect the environment, saves on energy, and also saves you money. City of Weatherford Water Utilities Dept. suggest the following water conservation habits;



Check all faucets, pipes, hoses, sprinklers, and toilets for leaks. Broken/defective plumbing and irrigation systems should be repaired or replaced. A leaky faucet could waste as much as 100 gallons a day.



Install low flow shower heads, high efficiency toilets, and low flow aerators on faucets. Reducing shower time even one or two minutes could save up to 150 gallons of water per month.



Equip all garden/yard hoses with a hose timer. Adjust sprinklers so they don't water walkways, roadways, parking lots, or other hard surfaces (driveways, patios, etc.).



Only wash full loads of laundry and use an appropriate water level for the load size. You could save up to 3,400 gallons of water a year by washing laundry only when the machine is full.



When brushing teeth, washing hands, or shaving, do not leave water running. Turning the water off during these activities could save 25-300 gallons of water per month.



Do not hose down your driveway or sidewalk. Use a broom to clean leaves and other debris from these areas. Using a hose to clean a driveway can waste hundreds of gallons of water.



Try to wash dishes in the dishwasher, it is more efficient than hand washing. If you do have a dishwasher, only run full loads. However, if you must hand wash your dishes, fill your sink or a tub with soapy water and only turn the tap on to rinse.



Water between 6 p.m.-10 a.m. (when temperatures tend to be cooler and evaporation is at its lowest).

DURING THE PAST YEAR we have taken water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 2017 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.12 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 2017 | 0 | 15 | 0.8 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 06/02/2016 | 1 | 1 - 1 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 06/02/2016 | 2.4 | 2.4 - 2.4 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Barium | 06/02/2016 | 0.094 | 0.094 - 0.094 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chromium | 06/02/2016 | 2.3 | 2.3 - 2.3 | 100 | 100 | ppb | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 06/02/2016 | 0.16 | 0.16 - 0.16 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2017 | 0.0995 | 0.0995 - 0.0995 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| Beta/Photon emitters | 09/10/2013 | 9.5** | 9.5 - 9.5 | 0 | 50* | pCi/L | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

* The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
 ** Because the beta particle results were below 50 pCi/L, no testing for individual beta particle constituents was required.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------|-----------|---|----|-------|---|------------------------------|
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 09/10/2013 | 3.7 | 3.7 - 3.7 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 09/10/2013 | 12.3 | 8 - 12.3 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium | 09/10/2013 | 6.2 | 6.2 - 6.2 | 0 | 30 | ug/l | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Disinfectant Residual | Collection Date | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Units | Violation | Source of Disinfectant |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-------|-----------|--|
| Chlorine Residual, Free | 2017 | 0.87 | 0.6-1.9 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |

| Lead and Copper Rule | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR) | 12/30/2017 | 02/26/2018 | We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. |

TABLE DEFINITIONS

90th 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

mrem (millirems per year): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

NA: Not applicable

ppm (parts per million): Milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb (parts per billion): Micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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

The Weatherford Municipal Utility Board Administrators, and Water Treatment Professionals will be available for questions regarding water quality issues during the July 26, 2018, Board Meeting. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 12:00 p.m. at City Hall (303 Palo Pinto).

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

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefon (81)598-4275.