

# 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. suggests the following water conservation habits;



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



Every drop counts so turn off the water while brushing your teeth or shaving.



Check all faucets, pipes, hoses, sprinklers, and toilets for leaks.



Install low flow shower heads, high efficiency toilets, and low flow aerators on faucets.



Do not use toilets as a wastebasket



Equip all garden/yard hoses with a hose timer and adjust sprinklers so they don't water the sidewalk or street.

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# 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# 1840005



# 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=>

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

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan.-Dec. 2017, our system lost an estimated 25 gallons per connection per day. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (817) 598-4275.

## Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The City of Weatherford obtains its water primarily from Lake Weatherford. We also have a secondary source of water-Lake Benbrook. Analysis for Lake Benbrook is not included in this report.



On November 17, 2015, the City of Weatherford updated its Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan to implement year-round watering schedule. The permanent watering schedule limits the use of sprinklers and irrigation systems to no more than twice a week; and no outdoor watering between 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. when evaporation is at its highest.

## Mondays

**No sprinkler/irrigation allowed**

## Tuesday and Fridays

**All local government and school district offices**

## Wednesdays and Saturdays

**Addresses ending in  
0, 2, 4, 6, 8**

## Thursdays and Sundays

**Addresses ending in  
1, 3, 5, 7, 9**

To learn more about the City of Weatherford 2015 Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan, please visit [www.weatherfordtx.gov/water-conservation](http://www.weatherfordtx.gov/water-conservation), like us on Facebook "Weatherford Water Utilities" or contact (817)598-4275 for questions.

**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.**

Regulated Substances:	Year Tested	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violations (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	2017	1.2	1.2-1.2	10	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics; production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2017	0.065	0.065-0.065	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	2017	1.0	1.0-1.0	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	2017	20	20.0-20.0	200	200	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	0.51	0.51-0.51	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2017	38	22.8-34.6	60	NA	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2017	0.0486	0.0486-0.0486	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	2017	5.0	5.0-5.0	50	50	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2017	66	40.1-55.2	80	NA	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2017	7.76	7.76-7.76	NA	TT	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Chlorite (ppm)	2017	0.69	0.11-0.69	1	0.8	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	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violations (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Regulated Substances:	Year Tested	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest of Monthly % of Samples 0.3 NTU	MCL	MCLG	Violations (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	2017	0.3	100.00%	TT	NA	N	Soil runoff.

Radioactive Contaminants:	Year Tested	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violations (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2017	4.2**	4.2-4.2	50*	0	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium (ug/l)	2017	1.2	1.2-1.2	30	0	N	Erosion of natural 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 particles results were below 50pCi/L, no test for individual beta particle constituents was required.

Copper and Lead Contaminants:	Year Tested	90th Percentile	# of sites exceeding AL	MCLG	AL	Violations (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	2016	0.13	0	1.3	1.3	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	2016	1.6	0	0	15	N	

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2017	3.61	1.77-5.5	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 Substances:	Year Tested	Amount Detected	Range of Levels Detected	SMCL	MCLG	Violations (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	2017	36.9	36.9-36.9	300	NA	N	Abundant; naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	33	33-33	300	NA	N	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2017	218	218-218	1000	NA	N	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

Unregulated Substances and Other Substances:	Year Tested	Amount Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2017	19.7	19.7-19.7	100	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)	2017	4.88	4.88-4.88	100	0	
Chloroform (ppb)	2017	13.4	13.4-13.4	100	70	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2017	21.4	21.4-21.4	100	60	
Hardness as Ca/Mg (ppm)	2017	169	169-169	NA	NA	Naturally occurring Calcium and Magnesium.
Sodium (ppm)	2017	23	23-23	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; by-products of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2017	141	141-141	NA	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.

**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 is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**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 disinfection 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.

**NA:** Not applicable

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

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

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

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

**Second Maximum Contaminates Level (SMCL):** non mandatory water quality standards that are not enforced by EPA. They are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

**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.

**TURBIDITY:** Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system".

**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.

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 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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