

# Drinking Water Quality Test Results

Compound	Measure	MCL	MCLG	Your water	Violation	Common Sources of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	TT=1	N/A	0.5	No	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.)
		TT= Lowest monthly % of samples $\leq$ 0.3 NTU		99.9%		

Compound	MCL	MCLG	Your water	Range	Violation	Common Sources of Substance
Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform & E. coli)	TT = 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	1%	0 to 1%	No	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.

Compound	Measure	MCL	MCLG	Your water	Range	Violation	Common Sources of Substance
Beta/photon emitters <sup>1</sup>	pCi/L	50	0	5.6	4.4 to 5.6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium <sup>1</sup>	pCi/L	5	0	2.5	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium <sup>1</sup>	ppb	30	0	1.1	0 to 1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	1.50	0 to 1.50	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine	ppb	3	3	0.1	0 to 0.1	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.06	0.05 to 0.06	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	200	200	126	74.8 to 126	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.54	0.15 to 0.54	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.58	0.18 to 0.58	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	0.02	0.01 to 0.02	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	10	0	4.35	0 to 14.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	13.9	3.5 to 12.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	19.0	2.44 to 29.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Compound	Measure	MRDL	MRDLG	Your water	Range	Violation	Common Sources of Substance
Chloramines <sup>2</sup>	ppm	4	4	3.37	0.89 to 4.40	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Compound	MCL	MCLG	High	Low	Average	Violation	Common Sources of Substance
Total Organic Carbon <sup>3</sup>	TT = % removal	N/A	1	1	1	No	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. A removal ratio of 1 in SUVA calculations is considered passing.

<sup>1</sup> Because Fort Worth historically has had low levels of radionuclides in its water, TCEQ requires this monitoring occur only once every six years. The test results shown above are from 2017. The next monitoring will occur in 2023.

# 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.

N/A - not applicable/does not apply

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

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.

Compound	Measure	MRDL	MRDLG	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
Chloral Hydrate	ppb	Not regulated	N/A	0.33	0.23 to 0.43	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	ppb	Not regulated	0	1.07	1.02 to 4.09	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	Not regulated	0	3.97	1.12 to 8.94	
Chloroform	ppb	Not regulated	70	3.68	1.32 to 8.11	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	Not regulated	60	3.68	1.01 to 10.4	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	Not regulated	N/A	1.41	1.00 to 3.20	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	Not regulated	0	4.78	2.40 to 9.20	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	Not regulated	N/A	0.02	1.00 to 1.00	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	Not regulated	70	0.61	1.00 to 2.50	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	Not regulated	20	0.09	1.00 to 2.00	

## Secondary Constituents

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

Compound	Measure	Your water
Bicarbonate	ppm	128 to 149
Calcium	ppm	42.4 to 60.7
Chloride	ppm	19.5 to 35.1
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	403 to 482
pH	units	8.1 to 8.4
Magnesium	ppm	4.64 to 8.30
Sodium	ppm	15.1 to 26.8
Sulfate	ppm	23.4 to 44.3
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ppm	128 to 150
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	192 to 266
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ppm	138 to 178
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallon	8 to 10

## Corrosion Control

To meet the requirements of the Lead and Copper Rule, Fort Worth achieves corrosion control through pH adjustment.

# 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 2019 sampling showed low level detections of *Cryptosporidium*,

*Giardia Lamblia* and viruses in some but not all of the water supply sources.

Viruses are treated through disinfection processes. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia Lamblia* are removed through disinfection and/or filtration.

# 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 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](http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=5802&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX).

## Emergency Interconnection

In accordance with the requirements of §290.272. Content of the Report. (g)(6) "Systems that use an interconnect or emergency source to augment the drinking water supply during the calendar year of the report must provide the source of the water, the length of time used, an explanation of why it was used, and whom to call for the water quality information."

The Trinity River Authority of Texas-Tarrant Water Supply Project supplied water to Fort Worth through an emergency interconnection. The water was supplied from Jan. 15 through Jan. 18 and Feb. 26

through Feb. 28, as repayment for water supplied to TRA in a previous year for a pipeline rupture.

Wholesale customers in the Centerport area of Fort Worth may have received some of this water.

Wholesale customers should use their own phone number and not a Fort Worth number for customers to call. Fort Worth's water quality report is available online at [www.fortworthtexas.gov/tapwater](http://www.fortworthtexas.gov/tapwater).

# UCMR4 note

Fort Worth has provided its data, but if your system is required to do UCMR4 testing, you should use your system's data. This is especially true for the three disinfection byproduct groups because that sampling was required in your distribution systems at your normal D/DBP sites.

This is data for one quarter of testing for samples collected in March 2019. The first three quarters of data were collected in 2018 and were provided in last year's report.

**Additional Information:** [www.epa.gov/dwucmr](http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr)

## UCMR 4 compounds not detected

### Cyanotoxins

Total microcystin  
microcystin-LA  
microcystin-LF  
microcystin-LR  
microcystin-LY  
microcystin-RR  
microcystin-YR  
nodularin  
anatoxin-a  
cylindrospermopsin

### Metals

Germanium

### Semi-volatile

### Chemicals

butylated  
hydroxyanisole  
o-toluidine  
quinoline

### Alcohols

1-butanol  
2-methoxyethanol  
2-propen-1-ol

### Pesticides

and Pesticide  
Manufacturing

### Byproduct

alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane  
chlorpyrifos  
dimethipin  
ethoprop  
oxyfluorfen  
profenofos  
tebuconazole  
total permethrin (cis- & trans-)  
tribufos

UCMR 4							
Fort Worth's testing detected only four of the 30 compounds included in the fourth round of unregulated contaminant monitoring. The detections were one metal and the three haloacetic acid disinfection byproduct groups.							
Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance			
Manganese	ppb	0.93	0.40 to 4.19	Naturally occurring; used in drinking water and wastewater treatment; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks			
HAA5	ppb	3.94	1.27 to 5.11	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection			
HAA6Br	ppb	3.16	1.71 to 4.05	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection			
HAA9	ppb	6.26	2.98 to 7.47	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection			
Haloacetic Acid Groups							
This table includes all of the compounds that comprise each of the haloacetic acid groups. Compounds that are not detected are usually not listed in the charts in this report; however, those undetected are listed below to provide complete information on the compounds that comprise each of the three groups in the table above.							
Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	HAA5	HAA6Br	HAA9	Common Sources of Compound
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	3.10	1.27 to 4.91	HAA5		HAA9	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	0	0 to 0	HAA5		HAA9	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0	0 to 0	HAA5		HAA9	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	0	0 to 0	HAA5	HAA6Br	HAA9	
Dibromoacetic acid	ppb	0.84	0 to 1.75	HAA5	HAA6Br	HAA9	
Bromochloroacetic acid	ppb	2.32	1.71 to 2.76		HAA6Br	HAA9	
Bromodichloroacetic acid	ppb	0	0 to 0		HAA6Br	HAA9	
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	ppb	0	0 to 0		HAA6Br	HAA9	
Tribromoacetic acid	ppb	0	0 to 0		HAA6Br	HAA9	