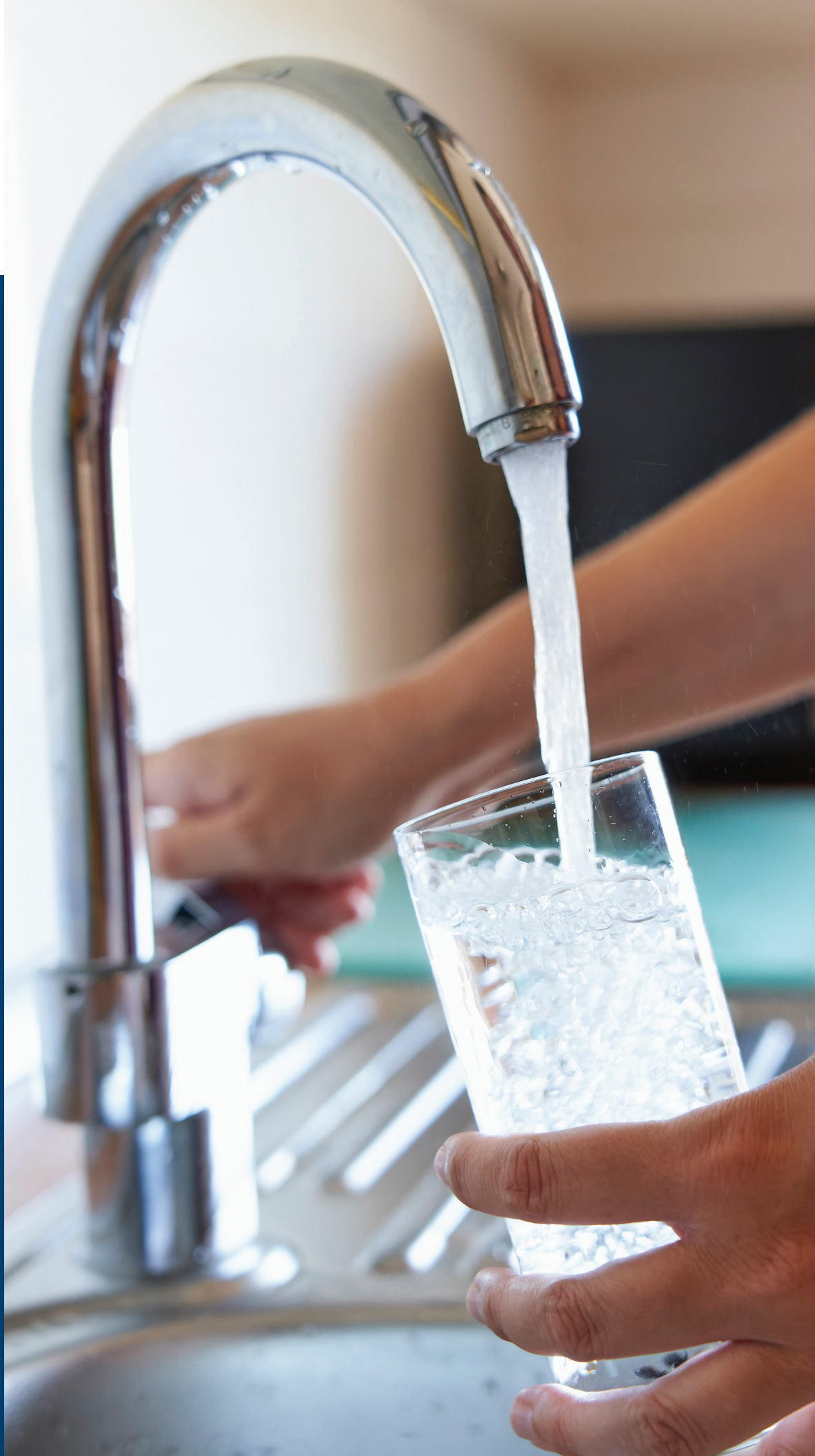
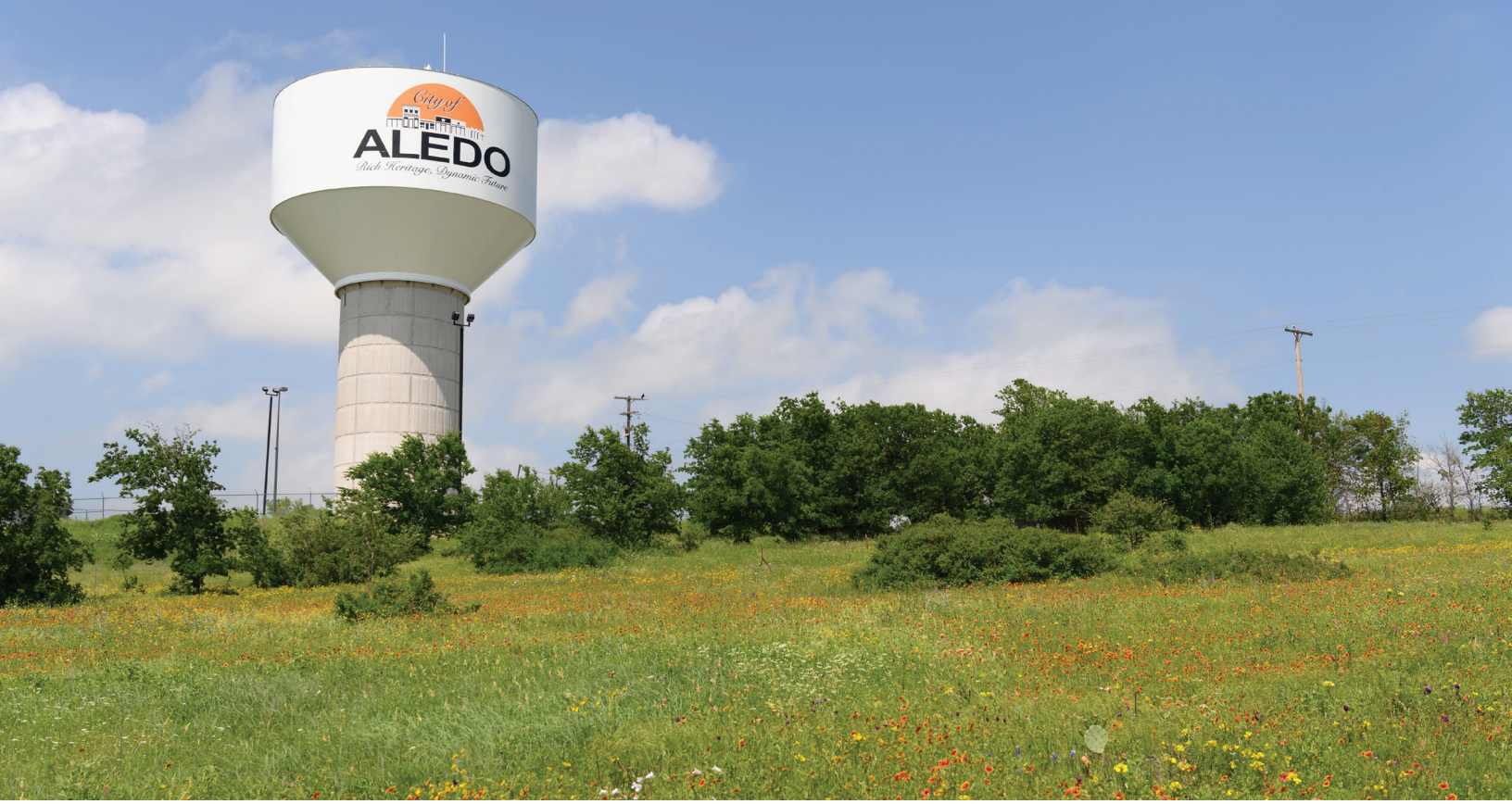
City of ALEDO

Rich Heritage, Dynamic Future

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2023





One of our most important responsibilities is providing our community with clean, reliable drinking water. This annual Consumer Confidence Report contains details about the quality of your water from January 1 to December 31, 2023, including where it comes from and the results of the required testing that is performed to ensure it meets public health standards.

As a small community of fewer than 7,000 residents, the City of Aledo is fortunate to be able to purchase the majority of our drinking water from Fort Worth Water to distribute to our customers. By purchasing water from a regional provider, the City avoids the significant costs and challenges associated with building and operating our own water treatment plant.

This report includes information from Fort Worth Water's water quality testing, Aledo's testing of our limited local groundwater supplies, and additional testing conducted on the water within our community's distribution system.

We encourage you to stay informed about our water and wastewater services through the City's website, social media, and bill inserts. Please reach out with any questions or concerns—we're here to serve you.

Nick Stanley
Mayor, City of Aledo

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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. For questions about this report, contact Luis Gatica, P.E., CFM, City of Aledo Director of Public Works at 817-441-7016.

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

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.

Special Notice

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune compromised such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those who have undergone organ transplants, those who are undergoing treatment with steroids, and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disoders can be particularly at risk for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines and appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791**.

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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**.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns, therefore secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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 **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

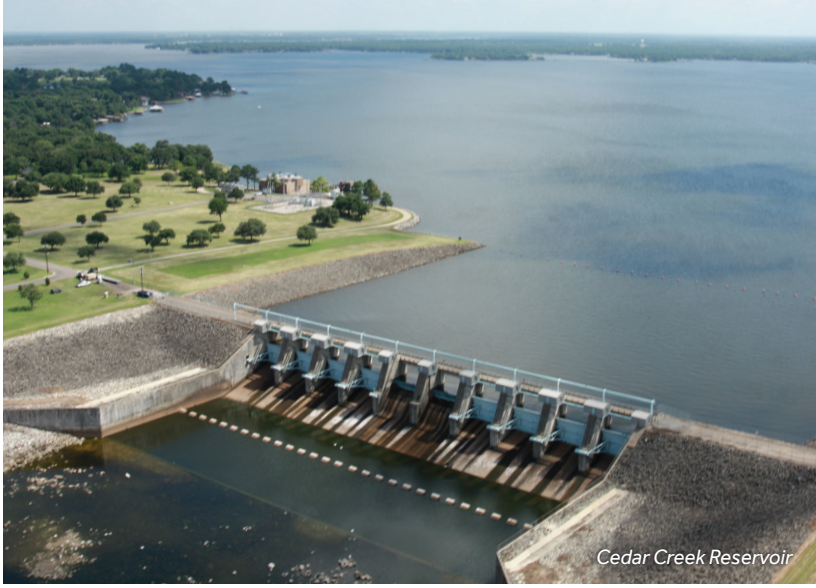
En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel.

(817) 441-7016 – para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface and groundwater sources. Surface water is supplied by the City of Fort Worth (Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Bridgeport, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek Reservoir, Lake Benbrook, and the Clear Fork Trinity River). Aledo's groundwater sources are through the Trinity and Paluxy Aquifers. As water travels over the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring mineral and radioactive materials. Water can also pick up substances resulting from animal waste or human activity. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at **www.tceq.texas.gov** and search "source water assessment viewer".



Cedar Creek Reservoir

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Well #1	Front Street	Groundwater	Not Active	Paluxy
Well #2	Queen Street	Groundwater	Not Active	Paluxy
Well #4	Rolling Hills Drive	Groundwater	Emergency	Paluxy
Well #6	FM 5	Groundwater	Emergency	Paluxy
Well #6	FM 5	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
Well #7	N Meadow Lane	Groundwater	Emergency	Paluxy
Well #7	N Meadow Lane	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
Well #8	N Bailey Ranch Road	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
Interconnect City of Fort Worth	N Bailey Ranch Road	Surface Water	Active	Surface Water

Definitions and Abbreviations

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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 Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

na: not applicable.

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

City of Aledo
2023 Drinking Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine and Chloramines	2023	2.60	0.50-4.00	4.0	4.0	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2023	13	12.3-13.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)**	2023	26	19.4-26.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

* The value in the Highest Level Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.
** The value in the Highest Level Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	11/21/2022	0.047	0.047-0.047	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.959	0.959-0.959	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2023	1 0.438	0.055-0.438	10	10	ppm	No	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
Combined Radium 226/228	5/17/2021	1.5	0-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/15/2020	1.3	1.3	0.129	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Violations

Lead and Copper Rule			
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 Tap M/R (LCR)	10/01/2023	2023	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. The water is now being tested for all required sampling and is safe for consumption following all TCEQ requirements.

Corrosion Control

To meet the requirements of the Lead and Copper Rule, Fort Worth achieves corrosion control through pH adjustment. Corrosion control does not remove lead pipes, but it reduces the risk of lead breaking off or dissolving into drinking water.

Fort Worth Interconnect
2023 Drinking Water Quality Test Results

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Range	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Beta/photon emitters	pCi/L	2023	No	50	6.5	4.6 to 6.5	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	ppb	2023	No	30	1.2	1. 2 to 1. 2		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic	ppb	2023	No	10	1.3	0 to 1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine	ppb	2023	No	3	0.1	0 to 0.1	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	ppm	2023	No	2	0.06	0.05 to 0.06	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	2023	No	200	137	0 to 137	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	2023	No	4	0.57	0.21 to 0.57	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	2023	No	10	0.76	0.21 to 0.76	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	2023	No	10	4	0 to 8.56	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2023	N/A	60	10.7	3.30 to 21.4	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	2023	N/A	80	14.4	0 to 19.6	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	2023	No	TT = 1 TT = Lowest monthly % of samples <0.3 NTU	0.29 100%	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.)

Compound	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Range	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Total Coliforms (Including fecal coliform & E. coli)	2023	No	TT = 5% of monthly samples are positive	0.7%	0 to 0.7%	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.

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MRDL	Your water	Range	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Chloramines	ppm	2023	No	4	3.4	0.72 to 4.4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Compound	MCL	Year	Violation	High	Low	Average	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Total Organic Carbon	TT = % removal	2023	No	1	1	1	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. A removal ratio of 1 in Specific Ultra Violet Absorbance calculations is considered passing.

Unregulated Contaminants

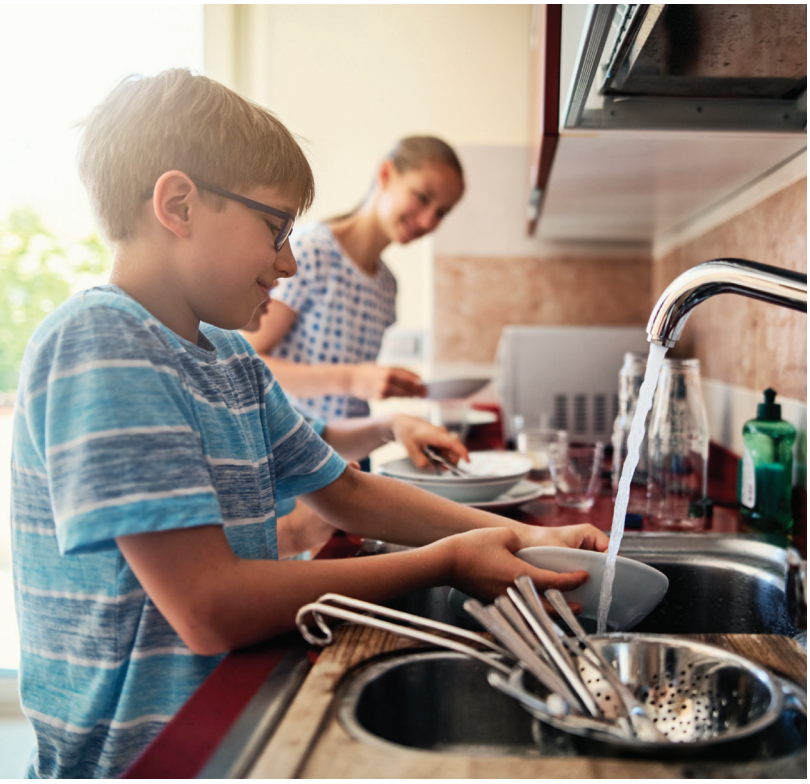
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. The following items are all disinfection by-products that are not regulated individually, but as two groups – Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids. The chart on the previous page lists the group levels.

Compound	Measure	Year	MRDL	Public Health Goal	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
Bromoform	ppb	2023	Not regulated	0	0.40	0 to 3.32	By-products of drinking water disinfection; regulated as a group called Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2023	Not regulated	0	3.41	0 to 5.72	
Chloroform	ppb	2023	Not regulated	70	3.53	0 to 6.55	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	2023	Not regulated	60	2.56	0 to 6.75	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	2023	Not regulated	N/A	0.98	0 to 2.40	By-products of drinking water disinfection; regulated as a group called Haloacetic Acids
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2023	Not regulated	0	4.09	2 to 14.10	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	2023	Not regulated	N/A	0.09	0 to 1.20	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	2023	Not regulated	70	1.73	0 to 5.10	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2023	Not regulated	20	0	0 to 0	

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	88.3 to 134
Calcium	ppm	26.2 to 41.3
Chloride	ppm	22.2 to 38.7
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	322 to 494
pH	units	8.1 to 8.5
Magnesium	ppm	3.5 to 7.4
Sodium	ppm	23.2 to 31.6
Sulfate	ppm	28.4 to 48.0
Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	ppm	88.3 to 141
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	184 to 274
Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	ppm	79.9 to 134
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallon	5 to 8



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 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 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 **dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=5802&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX.**

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 2023 sampling showed occasional low level detections of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia lamblia.* These are either deactivated or removed through disinfection and/ or filtration.

Testing for Unregulated Contaminants

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires that once every five years EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. EPA fulfills this requirement through the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR).

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.

UCMR testing provides scientifically valid data on the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Health research is necessary to know whether these contaminants pose a health risk.

Water systems across the country are collecting samples for the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Rule (UCMR5) during four consecutive quarters between January 2023 and December 2025. All water systems serving more than 3,300 people are required to participate in the data collection. In addition, 800 systems nationwide serving less than 3,300 people will participate.

Fort Worth conducted its required testing in January, April, July and October. Those results are displayed in the following charts.

Because the North Holly Water Treatment Plant was out of service in January 2023, additional sampling was done in January 2024. That data is not found in the following charts since this report pertains to 2023 water quality. The additional results can be found on our website at **www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/water/drinking-water/ucmr**.

For the UCMR5, EPA selected 29 per- and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS) and one metal/pharmaceutical — lithium.

PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications. These include:

- non-stick cookware,
- water-repellent clothing,
- stain-resistant fabrics and carpets,
- cosmetics,
- firefighting foams,
- electroplating, and
- products that resist grease, water, and oil.

PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.

Fort Worth detected seven different PFAS compounds, but not all seven in the finished water from all facilities.

Lithium and 22 PFAS compounds were not detected.

EPA is proposing to regulate six PFAS compounds. Fort Worth is in the process of conducting a treatability study to detemine what type of additional treatment is required to meet the new proposed limits.

Compounds Not Detected in Fort Worth's Water

- 11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)
- 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)
- 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)
- 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)
- 4, 8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
- 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)
- hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)*
- nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)
- perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)
- perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
- perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
- perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
- perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)
- perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
- perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
- perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)*
- perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
- perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
- N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)
- N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)
- perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
- perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)
- lithium

** Proposed for regulation*

From Code of Federal Regulations:

www.ecfr.gov

§ 141.207 Special notice of the availability of unregulated contaminant monitoring results.

- When is the special notice to be given? The owner or operator of a community water system or non-transient, non community water system required to monitor under §141.40 must notify persons served by the system of the availability of the results of such sampling no later than 12 months after the monitoring results are known.
- What is the form and manner of the special notice? The form and manner of the public notice must follow the requirements for a Tier 3 public notice prescribed in §§141.204(c), (d)(1), and (d)(3). The notice must also identify a person and provide the telephone number to contact for information on the monitoring results.

Fort Worth Interconnect

UCMR 5- Overall

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)*	ppt	2.08	0 to 8.3
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)*	ppt	2.05	0 to 7.3
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	1.95	0 to 4.9
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)*	ppt	5.28	0 to 25.8
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	7.57	5.5 to 10
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	4.10	0 to 6.2
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	4.46	0 to 10.6

UCMR 5-North Holly Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)*	ppt	5.8	5 to 7.9
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)*	ppt	5.9	5 to 7.3
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	0.8	0 to 3.3
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)*	ppt	15.1	8.1 to 24.9
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	9.1	8.2 to 10
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	5.3	4.8 to 6
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	7.6	6.8 to 10

UCMR 5-South Holly Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)*	ppt	5.5	4.2 to 8.3
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)*	ppt	5.3	4 to 7
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	4.4	3.5 to 4.9
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)*	ppt	13.8	7.9 to 25.8
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	8.5	6.8 to 9.7
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	5.2	4.3 to 6.2
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	7.2	5.7 to 10.6

UCMR 5- Eagle Mountain Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	7.2	5.5 to 8.3
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	2.8	0 to 3.9
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	2.4	0 to 3.5

UCMR 5- Rolling Hills Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	0.8	0 to 3.3
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	7.0	6.3 to 7.4
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	3.8	3.3 to 4.7
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	2.5	0 to 3.7

UCMR 5- Westside Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	0.8	0 to 3.2
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	6.4	5.5 to 7.2
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	3.7	3.2 to 4.2
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	3.4	2.9 to 3.9

City of Aledo

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- perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
- perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
- perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
- perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)
- perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
- perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
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- perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
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- perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
- perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)
- perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)*
- perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)*
- perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*
- perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)*

** Proposed for regulation*

UCMR 5- Overall

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	7.1	6.9 to 7.3
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	3.4	3.1 to 3.6
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	3.3	0 to 3.3
lithium	µg/L	52.9	44.8 to 67

UCMR 5- Aledo Pump Station

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	7.1	6.9 to 7.3
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	3.1	3.1
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	3.3	3.3
lithium	µg/L	45.3	44.8 to 45.8

UCMR 5- Well No. 6

Compound	Mea-sure	Average	Range of Detects
lithium	µg/L	67	67

UCMR 5- Well No. 7

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	3.5	3.5
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	3.3	3.3
lithium	µg/L	50.6	50.6

UCMR 5- Well No. 8

Compound	Mea-sure	Average	Range of Detects
lithium	µg/L	54.6	48.2 to 61

ppt: parts per trillion
µg/L: microgram per liter

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Auditing Water Loss is a Conservation Tool

In recent years, the Texas Legislature passed an annual requirement for water providers to file water loss reports and notify customers of the results. Many variables influence water loss, including meter inaccuracy, data discrepancies, unauthorized consumption, reported breaks and leaks, and unreported losses. In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for calendar year 2023, the Aledo Water System lost an estimated 41.8 million gallons of water mainly due to several water main breaks throughout the City as well as distribution system and storage tank flushing requirements by TCEQ to maintain water quality and reliable operations. In late 2023, the City completed a project to replace water meters with new automated "smart meters" which should help improve water loss.

For conservation resources and tools to help you save more water, visit www.AledoTX.gov/WaterSaving.