



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2024



Our Drinking Water is Regulated

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our City of Aledo 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 Travis Askins, 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.

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.

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 disorders 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.

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.

To view the lead and copper inventory for the City of Aledo, please visit www.aledotx.gov/leadandcopper.

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?

Aledo's drinking water is obtained from both 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). Our 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	Not Active	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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

2024 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	2024	2.53	.80-3.18	4.0	4.0	mg/L	No	Water additive used to control microbes

2024 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)*	2024	11	11.1-11.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)**	2024	21	20.3-20.7	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	2/06/2023	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)	2024	0.457	0.0689-0.457	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.

Max. Coliform Bacteria Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Bacteria Max. Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Max Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Colororm Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.6236	1	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2024	0	15	13.5	4	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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	01/09/2025	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.
Follow-up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	07/01/2024	01/09/2025	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.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Public notice rule linked to violation	12/01/2024	2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Fort Worth Interconnect

2024 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	2024	No	50	7.5	7.5 to 7.5	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	ppb	2024	No	30	1.6	1.6 to 1.6		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic	ppb	2024	No	10	1.2	0 to 1.2	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	2024	No	2	0.07	0.06 to 0.07	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	2024	No	100	4.0	0 to 4.0	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
Cyanide	ppb	2024	No	200	22.6	0 to 22.6	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	2024	No	4	0.9	0.14 to 0.90	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Bromate	ppb	2024	No	10	3.10	0 to 10.9	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	2024	No	TT = 1 TT = Lowest monthly % of samples <0.3 NTU	0.35 99.99%	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	MCL	Year	Violation	High	Low	Average	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Total Organic Carbon	TT = % removal	2024	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.

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.

How to Access Service Line Inventory

Fort Worth prepared a service line material inventory, which is posted on its website as a map, searchable by address. Visit www.fortworthtexas.gov/water/lead to view the map and learn more about lead.

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	73.3 to 149
Calcium	ppm	23.6 to 61.5
Chloride	ppm	18.1 to 35.2
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	273 to 479
pH	units	7.8 to 8.5
Magnesium	ppm	4.26 to 8.58
Sodium	ppm	22.9 to 31.5
Sulfate	ppm	22.3 to 49.7
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ppm	73.3 to 149
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	156 to 289
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	ppm	76.5 to 175
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallon	5 to 10

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.

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 2024 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

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 amples for the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Rule (UCMR5) during four consecutive quarters between January 2023 and December 2025.

Fort Worth conducted the majority of its required testing in January, April, July and October of 2023. Those results were displayed in last year’s report.

Because the North Holly Water Treatment Plant was out of service in January 2023, the final quarter of testing was done in January 2024. That single 2024 data set is found in the following chart. Complete results for all four quarters of testing at all plants are posted online 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 world. Lithium and 22 PFAS compounds were not detected.

EPA will regulate regulate six PFAS compounds starting in 2029. Fort Worth is studying what type of additional treatment it needs to meet the new limits.

Fort Worth Interconnect

UCMR 5-North Holly Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)*	ppt	6.2	6.2 to 6.2
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)*	ppt	7.0	7.0 to 7.0
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	4.9	4.9 to 4.9
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)*	ppt	19.2	19.2 to 19.2
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	7.3	7.3 to 7.3
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	5.4	5.4 to 5.4
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	8.4	8.4 to 8.4

LEAD & COPPER RULE MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATION
MANDATORY LANGUAGE - TIER III

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

City of Aledo has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing (or did) to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 1, 2024-July 1, 2024 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Lead and copper tap sampling and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Lead and Copper Tap Sampling, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
<i>Lead and copper tap water sampling</i>	<i>40 Samples every 6 months</i>	<i>20 samples</i>	<i>January 1- July 1</i>	<i>July 1- December 31, 2024</i>
<i>Lead and Copper entry point sampling</i>				
<i>Water quality parameters</i>				

What is being done?

We have added 20 more sample sites to bring the total to the required 40 sample sites within the city. We have already started to get the sample items needed to gather the samples.

We are working to correct the problem. For more information, please contact Travis Askins at 817-441-7016 or 104 Maverick St, Aledo, Tx, 76008.