CITY OF ALEDO

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2025

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, 2025, 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.

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 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.

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**.

Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by the following web address :
https://www.aledotx.gov/lead and copper

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 Aquifer. 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".

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1P - FRONT ST / PS 1	FRONT ST	Ground water	No	Paluxy
2P - QUEEN ST / PS 2	QUEEN ST	Ground water	No	Paluxy
3P - ACROSS ST	ACROSS ST	Ground water	No	Paluxy
4P - ROLLING HILL	ROLLING HILLS DR	Ground water	No	Paluxy
5P - PEOPLES TRACT	PEOPLES TRACT	Ground water	No	Paluxy
6P - FM 5	200 FM 5	Ground water	No	Paluxy
6T - 200 FM 5	200 FM 5	Ground water	Yes	Trinity
7P - N MEADOW LN	N MEADOW LN	Ground water	No	Paluxy
7T - N MEADOW LN	N MEADOW LN	Ground water	Yes	Trinity
8 - 1100 N BAILY RANCH	1100 N BAILEY RANCH RD	Ground water	Yes	Trinity
SW FROM CITY OF FORT WORTH	I/C WITH TX2200012	Surface water	Yes	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.

2025 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	2025	2.37	.90-3.39	4.0	4.0	mg/L	No	Water additive used to control microbes

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of September, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Period	Range of Sampled Results	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	0-3	1.3	0	0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD	2025	0-796.4	15	0	1	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Date Collected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Highest LRAA	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	200 Old Annetta Rd	2025	19.6	0	60	ppb	20	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	441 Pecan St	2025	1.9	0	60	ppb	2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	200 Old Annetta Rd	2025	14.6	0	80	ppb	15	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	441 Pecan St	2025	4.84	0	80	ppb	5	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	11/3/2025	1.9	0-1.9	0	10	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits,Runoff from orchards,glass and productioon waste
Barium	11/3/2025	0.048	0.043-0.048	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected Continued

Chromium	11/3/2025	3.5	1.3-3.5	100	100	ppm	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	11/3/2025	3.97	2.03-3.97	0.06	N/A	UG/L	
Fluoride	11/3/2025	0.819	0.614-0.819	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	11/3/2025	0.488	0.0632-0.488	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate- Nitrite	11/21/2022	0.506	0.506	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from sepic tanks,sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	5/17/2021	1.5	0-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	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 Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
10/17/2024-4/21/2025	Public Notice	Public Notice Rule Linked To Violation	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certificate to the state
10/17/2024-4/21/2025	Lead and Copper Rule Revisions	LSL Inventory-Initial	
10/17/2024-4/21/2025	Lead and Copper Rule Revisions	LSL Reporting-Initial	
4/1/2025-2/9/2026	Lead and Copper Rule	Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	Failed to meet content,delivery,and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification
9/29/2025	Lead and Copper Rule	Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	Failed to meet content,delivery,and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification
12/31/2025-2/9/2026	Lead and Copper Rule	OCCT/SOWT Recommendation/Study (LCR)	Failed to meet requirements related to optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) or Source Water Treatment (SOWT) violation

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

2025 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	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic	ppb	2025	No	10	1.1	0 to 1.1	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine	ppb	2025	No	3	0.1	0 to 0.1	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	ppm	2025	No	2	0.07	0.05 to 0.07	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	2025	No	200	168	0 to 168	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	2025	No	4	0.74	0.21 to 0.74	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Bromate	ppb	2025	No	10	6.17	0 to 13.7	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	2025	No	TT = 1 TT = Lowest monthly % of samples <0.3 NTU	0.12 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	2025	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.

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	**99.7 to 120**
Calcium	ppm	**37.6 to 48.1**
Chloride	ppm	**16.3 to 31.38**
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	**312 to 431**
pH	units	**7.8 to 8.5**
Magnesium	ppm	**3.45 to 7.35**
Sodium	ppm	**19.5 to 27.9**
Sulfate	ppm	**17.3 to 40.9**
Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	ppm	**99.7 to 124**
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	**182 to 244**
Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	ppm	**108 to 150**
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallon	**6 to 9**

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 Viewer at http://dwv.tceq.texas.gov/ **Search City of Fort Worth**

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 2025 sampling showed occasional low level detections of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia lamblia.* These are either deactivated or removed through disinfection and/ or filtration.

For TRA only 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,length of time used, an explanation of why it was used, and whom to call for the water quality information.

TRA or their wholesale customers should use their own phone numbers and not a Fort Worth number for customers to call. Fort Worth's water quality report is available online at www.fortworthtexas.gov/tapwater.

CITY OF
ALEDO

200 Old Annetta Rd
Aledo, TX 76008

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.