



## 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

817-441-7016

www.aledo-texas.com

### **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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

### **AUDITING WATER LOSS IS A CONSERVATION TOOL**

Last session, the Texas Legislature made it an annual requirement to file reports and notify customers of the results, starting this year. There are many variables which 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 2018, the Aledo System lost an estimated 5,487,560 gallons of water or 2.53 percent, mainly due to a major water leak on the north side of the City which was repaired, flushing, fighting fires and unauthorized use of fire hydrants.

### **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.

### **Source 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.

### **En Español**

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este 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 ground water 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 ground water 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](http://www.tceq.texas.gov) and search "source water assessment viewer".

## 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 (1-800-426-4791).

## 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Abbreviations

- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L - picocuries per liter ( a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

## Definitions

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 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 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.
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.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	not applicable.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected****Regulated Contaminants**

<b>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Single Sample</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2018	11	10.9 -10.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2018	13	13.4 – 13.4	No goal for The total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Single Sample</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Barium	12/8/16	0.064	0.064-0.064	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	12/8/16	4.6	4.6 - 4.6	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	3/29/17	0.81	0.81 - 0.81	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of mineral deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	6/25/19	0.0345	0 – 0.0345	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Selenium	2016	1.8	0 – 1.8	50	50	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Nitrate ( measured as Nitrogen)	2018	0.295	0.0271 – 0.295	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Single Sample</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Uranium	2016	6.6	6.6 – 6.6	0	30	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	1.3	1.3 – 1.3	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2016	9	5.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0 positive monthly sample.	0	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli Positive.	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

## Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.225	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	3.57	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

## Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2018	2.21	0.50	4.00	0.5	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control s microbes

## Violations Table

E. coli			
Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children and people with severely compromised immune systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDI TIONAL, MAJOR	3/01/2018	3/31/2018	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected. After collecting the follow-up samples the results were negative for fecal indicators.

## Source Water Name

		<u>Type of water</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>Location</u>
1P – Front ST / PS 1	Front ST	GW	Not Active	Paluxy
2P – Queen ST / PS 2	Queen ST	GW	Not Active	Paluxy
4P – Rolling Hills	Rolling Hills	GW	Emergency	Paluxy
6P – FM 5	200 FM 5	GW	Emergency	Paluxy
6T – FM 5	200 FM 5	GW	Active	Trinity
7P – N. Meadow LN	N. Meadow Ln	GW	Emergency	Paluxy
7T – N. Meadow LN	N. Meadow Ln	GW	Active	Trinity
8T – 1100 N. Bailey Ranch	1100 N Bailey Ranch RD	GW	Active	Trinity
OPEN I/C WITH CITY OF FORT WORTH	SWP FROM TX1840001	SW	Active	Surface Water

# Purchased Surface Water - City of Fort Worth Interconnect

## 2015 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Lowest Monthly % of samples < 0.3 NTU	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	2017	0.6	99.8%	N/A	TT	NTU	N	Soil runoff (Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water.)

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	2015 Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliforms (Including fecal coliform & E. coli)	2017	0	Presence in 5% of monthly samples	0	Presence in 5% or less monthly samples	% positive sample	N	Coliform are naturally present in the environment as well as feces.

Contaminant	Collection Date	Range	2017 Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta particles & emitters <sup>1</sup>	2017	4.4 - 5.6	5.6	N/A	50	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (-226 and -228 )	2017	NA	1.1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	2017	0 to 1.1	1.10	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2017	0.05 - 0.07	0.07	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes.
Chromium (Total)	2017	0.0 - 1.6	1.6	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2017	0.0 – 84.3	84.3	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel factories.
Fluoride	2017	0.17 – 0.61	0.61	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Antimony	2015	0 - 0.21	0.22	6	6	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder, test addition.

Uranium	2017	0 - 1.1	1.1	0	30	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits
	2017	0 - .1	1.1		3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide

Atrazine				3				used on row crops
Di (2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	2017	0 - 1.2	1.2	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemicals factories

Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen )	2017	0.17 - 0.67	0.67	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen )	2017	0.02 - 0.02	0.02	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	2017	0 – 10.7	4.83	0	10	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	2017	10.1 – 10.1	10	N/A	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2017	17.6 – 17.6	18	N/A	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Simazine	2017	0 – 0.06	0.06	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff

Contaminant	Collection Date	2017 Level	MRDLG	MRDL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2017	3.6 – 4.0	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant	Collection Date	High	Low	MCLG	MCL	Average	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon	2017	1	1	N/A	TT=% Removal	1	N	Naturally occurring