2005 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Customer Service: 817-297-2201 ***Emergency, Nights & Weekends 817-297-2276***

Special Notice

for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Our Drinking Water Meets Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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.

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (817)297-2201 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Where do we get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained from Ground water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: SURFACE WATER, TRINITY and TRINITY/PALUXY. TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for the drinking water source(s) that we own as well as for the system(s) from which we purchase water. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. Contact our water system for more information about these reports.

ALL Drinking water may Contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)-426-4791.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Public Participation Opportunities

City Council meetings are the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month.

Facts About Lead and Drinking Water

The Fort Worth Water Department wants you to be fully informed about lead in your drinking water.

The most common cause of lead in drinking water is corrosion, a reaction between the water and lead pipes or fixtures containing lead, such as brass and chrome-plated faucets or lead-based solder used to connect copper pipes installed in interior household plumbing prior to 1987.

In 1991, EPA required public water utilities to test for lead. In areas where high lead levels were found, the utilities were required to take steps to reduce contamination. Under federal law, every water utility is required to have in place a program to minimize lead in your drinking water.

In compliance with federal requirements, Fort Worth has performed an optimal corrosion control study and implemented an optimal corrosion control treatment in 1994. The purpose to control the corrosiveness of water, thus minimizing the leaching of lead or copper from lead service lines and customer plumbing into drinking water.

Fort Worth regularly monitors the effectiveness of our corrosion control treatment by routinely collecting water samples in the distribution system. This monitoring shows our corrosion control program is effective. The lead concentrations found in drinking water have consistently been below EPA action level requirements.

ATTENTION: Residents and Business Owners

The City of Crowley is under mandatory watering restrictions. NO outdoor watering by use of sprinklers can be done between the hours of 10:00 am and 6:00 pm from June 1st through September 30th. The use of a soaker hose and/or watering by hand is still allowed.

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.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):
The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of 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 (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 contamination.

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

Action Level (AL):
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 (ug/l)
ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms liter

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituents	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Bicorbonate	214	167	421	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2002	Calcium	14.9	0	45.9	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring elements
2002	Chloride	31	24	62	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2002	Copper	0.009	0	0.034	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2002	Iron	11	0	30	300	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2002	Lead	1	0	3	N/A	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2002	Magnesium	1	0	3.5	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2005	pH	8.1	8	8.2	7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2002	Sodium	175	42	298	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Sulfate	35	31	53	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	175	137	345	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2005	Total Dissolved Solids	283	223	538	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2002	Total Hardness as CaCO3	41	0	129	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

COLIFORMS

What are coliforms?

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease- causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Fecal coliform bacteria and, in particular, E. coli, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (E.coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material. The following table indicates whether total coliform or fecal coliform bacteria were found in the monthly drinking water samples submitted for testing by your water supplier last year.

Total Coliform NOT DETECTED

Fecal Coliform

Year	Contaminate	Total Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	1	*	Presence	Human and animal fecal waste.

*** A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or E. Coli positive.**

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2002	Barium	0.022	0.006	0.035	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2005	Fluoride	0.75	0.6	1.2	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2005	Nitrate	0.26	0.1	0.36	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.100	0	0.6	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
2002	Gross beta emitters	0.71	0	0	50	5	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2002	Gross alpha	0.15	0	0.9	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Chlorine Residual, Free	0.3	0.2	0.7	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Total Trihalomethanes	5	0	18.1	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2005	Total Haloacetic Acids	2.8	0	9.6	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts.
There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2002	Chloroform	3.85	0	17	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2002	Bromodichloromethane	1.55	0	7.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2002	Dibromochloromethane	0.333	0	2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Lead	2.2	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Copper	0.286	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Turbidity	0.3	100	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Contaminants Found in Fort Worth Drinking Water Year 2005 Results

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2005 Level	Range of Detects	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance in Drinking Water
Barium[1]	ppm	2	0.058	0.033 to 0.058	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beta particles & Photon emitters[2]	pCi/L	50	6.6	4.6 to 5.6	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beat radiation
Fluoride	ppm	4	1.08	0.22 to 1.08	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	0.31	0.23 to 0.31	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	10	2	0 to 2	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	24	8 to 24	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	48	11 to 48	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform & E. coli)	% of positive samples	Presence in 5% of monthly samples	Presence in 0.8% of monthly samples	0 to 0.8	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
Turbidity[3]	NTU	TT	0.3 Highest single Result 100% Lowest monthly % of samples<0.3 NTU	N/A	N/A	Soil Runoff
Contaminant	**High**	**Low**	**Average**	**MCL**	**MCGL**	**Common Sources of Substance in Drinking water**
Total Organic Carbon 4	1.8	1	1.4	TT = % removal	N/A	Naturally occurring

[1] Because Fort Worth historically has had low levels of metals in its water, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) requires this monitoring occur only once ever six years. The test results shown above are from 2002. The next monitoring will occur in 2008.

[2] Because Fort Worth historically has had low levels of radionuclides in its water, TCEQ requires this monitoring occur only once every three years. The test results shown above are from 2005. The next monitoring will occur in 2008.

[3] 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.

[4] Total Organic Carbon 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.

Unregulated Contaminants7

Contaminants	unit	Range of Detections	2005 Level	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance in Drinking Water
Chloral Hydrate	ppb	0.1 to 2	2	Not Regulated	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	ppb	0 to 3	3	Not Regulated	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	0 to 19	19	Not Regulated	0	
Chloroform	ppb	0 to 23	23	Not Regulated	0	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	0 to 12	12	Not Regulated	60	
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	3 to 15	15	Not Regulated	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Tricholoroacetic Acid	ppb	3 to 6	6	Not Regulated	300	
7 Unregulated contaminants 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.						