



**City of Watauga 2008 Drinking Water Quality Report
Public Works Department (817) 514-5851
Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Requirements**

The City of Watauga is dedicated to providing safe and reliable drinking water to its customers. This report is a summary of the quality of the water the City of Watauga provides 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 following information. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

**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.

City of Watauga Drinking Water Quality

The City of Watauga drinking water is regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The City did not list any water quality violations on the 2008 Water Quality Report because there were none. The City of Watauga has a Superior Water System rating as designated by TCEQ since 1999. Inspections on the water system are made by TCEQ. Water quality is monitored by the City's Utility Division on a monthly basis. For more information, call (817) 514-5851.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre la agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en español, favor de llamar al tel. (817) 514-5838 para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Public Participation Opportunity

Date:	June 22, 2009
Time:	6:30 p.m.
Location:	City Hall Council Chamber
Phone:	(817) 514-5851

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water resources. The sources of our drinking water come from Fort Worth. They include Lake Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Worth, Lake Benbrook, Cedar Creek Reservoir and Richland-Chambers Reservoir. TCEQ will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. It is important to protect your drinking water by protecting your water source.

About the following pages

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

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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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.

Water Sources

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. It can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment includes: microbes, inorganic contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

Cryptosporidium, Giardia & Virus Results Provided

Fort Worth's 2008 testing of lake water detected low levels of Cryptosporidium, Giardia lamblia and viruses. These are microscopic organisms common in surface water. Required levels of inactivation are achieved through disinfection and filtration.

The source is human and animal fecal waste. When ingested, Cryptosporidium and Giardia lamblia can cause diarrhea, cramps and fever. No specific drug therapy has proven effective, but people with healthy immune systems usually recover within two weeks. Individuals with weak immune systems, however, may be unable to clear the parasite and suffer chronic and debilitating illness.

Definitions and Abbreviations Used in Tables

The following definitions should help in understanding the abbreviations used in the charts.

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.

MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below, which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units are used to measure water turbidity or clarity.

Pci/L - Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

ppb – Parts per billion; equivalent to micrograms per liter. (mg/L)

ppm – Parts per million; equivalent to milligrams per liter. (mg/L)

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

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; 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.

ND - None Detected.

TCEQ Assessed Source Water

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality conducted a source water assessment of our water supply lakes in 2003. The Fort Worth water system was determined to be susceptible to some contaminants, using criteria developed by TCEQ in its federally approved source water assessment program.

The assessment report consists of maps showing the assessment area, an inventory of known land use activities of concern and documentation of specific contaminants of concern. This report is available for review at the Fort Worth Water Department offices, 1000 Throckmorton St., 2nd floor.

Fort Worth uses surface water from six lakes – Lake Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Worth, Benbrook Lake, Cedar Creek Lake and Richland Chambers Reservoir. 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 (TRWD).

Fort Worth monitors water quality in Lake Worth and participates with TRWD to ensure the other lakes are regularly tested.

TCEQ is currently updating the assessments.

What's in the water?

The following charts list the contaminants that require monitoring or are regulated and were detected in Fort Worth and Watauga water. The data included is from calendar year 2008 unless otherwise indicated. **Watauga did not exceed any of the regulated limits in 2008.**

CITY OF WATAUGA 2008 DATA

Regulated at the Customer's Tap

Contaminant	90 th percentile values	# of Sites exceeding Action Level	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance in Drinking Water
Lead 5 (ppb)	0.0014	0	Action Level=15	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 5 (ppm)	0.66	0	Action Level=1.3	N/A	

Watauga did not exceed the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Lead and Copper that requires treatment action. Because Watauga historically has had low levels of lead and copper in its water, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality requires the monitoring occur only once every three (3) years. The test results shown above are from 2007. The next monitoring will occur in 2010.

Regulated in the Distribution System

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest Allowed (MCL)	Watauga's Water	Range of Detections	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Common Sources of Substance in Drinking Water
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	24.1	4.6–24.1	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	13.0	5.9–13.0	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliforms	% of positive samples	5% of monthly samples	1%	<5%	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

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Range of Detection (low-high)	MRDL	MCLG	Units	Source
2008	Chloramines	3.11	2.3 to 3.9	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Trinity River Authority of Texas Tarrant County Water Supply Project – Regulated Compounds

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Barium	0.0514	0.0514	0.0514	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2008	Fluoride	0.59	0.59	0.59	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2008	Nitrate	0.12	0.12	0.12	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Atrazine	1.06	1.06	1.06	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

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.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Units of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Turbidity	0.28	100	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff

Fort Worth Water Quality Data Report 2008

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2008 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 6.6	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photon and beta radiation
Flouride	ppm	4	0.65	0.52 to 0.65	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	0.28	0.11 to 0.28	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	0.038	0 to 0.038	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	10	4.8	0.6 to 4.8	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	30.1	12.7 to 25.2	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	52.2	23.6 to 52.2	N/A	By-product 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 was as feces; fecal coliforms and E Coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.
Turbidity 3	NTU	TT	0.23 Highest single result	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
			100% Lowest monthly % of samples ≤0.3 NTU			
Contaminants	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance in Drinking Water
Total Organic Carbon	1	1	1	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 every six years. The test results shown above from 2002. The next monitoring will occur in 2009.

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 2009.

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 Contaminants

Contaminant	Unit	Range of Detections	2008 Level	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance in Drinking Water
Chloral Hydrate	ppb	0 to 1.9	1.9	Not Regulated	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	ppb	0 to 1.5	0.7	Not Regulated	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	3.0 to 17.3	17.3	Not Regulated	0	
Chloroform	ppb	2.2 to 18.4	18.4	Not Regulated	0	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	2.0 to 9.5	9.5	Not Regulated	60	
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2.9 to 13.4	13.4	Not Regulated	0	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0.0 to 9.7	9.7	Not Regulated	300	Acids