

2017 Water Quality Report for the Town of Westlake



TCEQ ASSESSED SOURCE WATERS

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources has been updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>.

Fort Worth uses surface water from six lakes: Benbrook Lake, Lake Bridgeport, Cedar Creek Lake, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Worth, and Richland-Chambers Reservoir, Clear Fork Trinity River. Fort Worth owns Lake Worth. The US 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.

EXPECTED SUBSTANCES IN DRINKING WATER

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants & potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the EPA website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

As water travels over land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals & radioactive material. It also can pick up substances resulting from animal waste or human activity. These contaminants could be bacteria, viruses, salts, metals, pesticides organic chemicals, or radioactive matter.

Health Information for Special Populations

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised persons, such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.





WHAT'S IN THE WATER

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2017 Level	Range of Detects			MCLG	Common Sources
Beta particles & Photon emitters	pCi/L	50	5.6	4.4	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 beta radiation
Fluoride	ppm	4	0.66	0.32	To	0.66	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	0.459	0.459	To	0.459	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	0.03	0.01	To	0.03	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	10	2	0	To	13	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	13	6.9	To	11.4	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	11	6.71	To	11.6	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliforms (including fecal coli-form & E. coli)	% of positive samples	Present in 5% of monthly samples	No presence in monthly samples	0			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 ¹	NTU	TT	0.6 Highest single result	N/A			N/A	Soil runoff
Disinfectant	Measure	MRDL	2017 Level	Range of Detects			MRDLG	Common Sources
Chloramines	ppm	4	2.59	0.51	To	3.10	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant	High	Low	Average	MCL			MCLG	Common Sources
Total Organic Carbon ²	1	1	1	TT = % removal			N/A	Naturally occurring
Contaminant	Measure	90th Percentile ⁴	# of sites exceeding action level	MCL			MCLG	Common Sources of Substance in Drinking Water
Lead ³	Ppb	5	1	Action Level = 15			0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper ³	Ppm	0.44	0	Action Level = 1.3			1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 90th percentile value: 90% of the samples were at or below this value. EPA considers the 90th percentile value the same as an "average" value for other contaminants. Lead and copper are regulated by a treatment technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10% of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional samples. 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>.

Contaminant	Unit	2017 Level	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources
Bromoform	ppb	5.83	Not regulated	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	7.81	Not regulated	N/A	
Chloroform	ppb	7.96	Not regulated	N/A	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	8.51	Not regulated	60	

Abbreviations Used in Tables



Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, 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.

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.

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 risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; a measure of water turbidity or clarity.

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter; a measure of radioactivity.

ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

TT - Treatment Technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



Additional Parameters

This chart lists other items for which the water is tested. These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industrial users.

Item	Measure	2017 Level
Bicarbonate	Ppm	108 - 144
Calcium	Ppm	37.4 - 50.6
Chloride	Ppm	11.6 - 36.1
Conductivity	µmhos/m	299 - 456
pH	Units	7.8 - 8.6
Magnesium	Ppm	2.69 - 7.78
Sodium	Ppm	9.57 - 25.9
Sulfate	Ppm	24.8 - 34.4
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	Ppm	108 - 145
Total Dissolved Solids	Ppm	116 - 255
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	Ppm	113 - 157
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallon	7 - 9

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA & TCEQ have regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems. The FDA regulates limits for contaminants in bottled water. These limits must provide the same public health protection as tap water standards. 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.

WATER CONSERVATION



Tarrant Regional Water District monitors the composite lake levels of our drinking water sources, and determines whether restrictions will be imposed. Here are the stages:

Stage 1—Water Watch

Prohibited: Outdoor watering with sprinklers or irrigation systems between 10 am and 6 pm.

Limited to twice a week: Landscape watering with sprinklers or irrigation systems at each service address will be limited to a twice per week schedule (see graphic below).

Stage 2—Water Warning

Prohibited: Outdoor watering with sprinklers or irrigation systems between 10am and 6pm.

Restricted to once a week: Outdoor watering with sprinklers or irrigation systems at each service address will be limited to a once per week schedule to be determined at that time.

Stage 3—Water Emergency:

Prohibited: ALL outdoor watering is prohibited

STAGE 1 WATERING SCHEDULE

MONDAY

No watering allowed

TUESDAY & FRIDAY

Non-residential sites (apartments, businesses, parks, common areas, etc.)

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

Residential addresses ending in 0, 2, 4, 6, 8

THURSDAY & SUNDAY

Residential addresses ending in 1, 3, 5, 7, 9

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 2017 sampling showed low level detections of *Giardia Lamblia*, which is common in surface water. *Cryptosporidium* and viruses were not detected in any of the samples. The table below indicates when detections were found in each raw water source. Including the table in your water quality report is not required. Viruses are treated through disinfection processes. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia Lamblia* are removed through disinfection and/or filtration.

Intake Location	Giardia Lamblia	Cryptosporidium	Adenovirus	Enterovirus
Richland-Chambers Reservoir	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected
Cedar Creek Lake	March	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected
Lake Benbrook	May	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected
Eagle Mountain Lake	January	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected
Lake Worth	January	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected
Trinity River Clear Fork	January, February, April, May, June	Not Detected	Not Detected	Not Detected

A word about violations: We must inform you of any water quality violations issued to us by the TCEQ. Tests were conducted on time, and at no time was your water quality compromised. Only the notifications were in violation.

Violation Type	Begin	End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2016	02/07/2017	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2017	03/01/2018	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.



Physical Location & Mailing Address:

Town of Westlake
 1500 Solana Boulevard
 Building 7, Suite 7200
 Westlake, TX 76262

Town Hall Phone: **817.430.0941**
 Town Hall Fax: **817.430.1812**
 Municipal Court Phone: **817.430.0861**
 Municipal Court Fax: **817.430.0967**

Town Hall Hours: **Monday-Friday, 8am-5pm**
 Municipal Court Hours: **Monday-Friday 9am-4pm**

Public Works Department:

For questions regarding this Water Quality Report, please contact Public Works Director/Assistant to the Town Manager, Jarrod Greenwood at jgreenwood@westlake-tx.org or **817.490.5717**.

For questions regarding utility billing or trash & recycling, please contact your Public Works Assistant, Dianna Orender, at dorender@westlake-tx.org or **817.490.5732**

For water/sewer emergencies after hours, please call **817.490.5729**

Visit us online at our new website, www.westlake-tx.org



Public Works Department

1500 Solana Boulevard

Building 7, Suite 7200

Westlake, TX 76262

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