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Entrada



Viadero

2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT



THE TOWN OF
WESTLAKE

DISTINCTIVE BY DESIGN

TOWN OF WESTLAKE'S VISION

An oasis of natural beauty that maintains our open spaces in balance with distinctive development, trails and quality of life amenities amidst an ever-expanding urban landscape.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY – FREE



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; those who are undergoing 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 or health care providers. 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.

LEAD PRESENCE

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.

WATER CONSERVATION

Tarrant Regional Water District monitors the composite lake levels of our drinking water sources and determines whether restrictions will be imposed. The Town of Westlake is currently categorized as **STAGE 1 – WATER WATCH**. Here are the stages:

STAGE 1 Water Watch

PROHIBITED:

Outdoor watering with sprinklers or irrigation systems between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

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 right).

STAGE 2 Water Warning

PROHIBITED:

Outdoor watering with sprinklers or irrigation systems between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

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.

CURRENT STAGE 1 WATERING SCHEDULE

Monday

NO WATERING ALLOWED

Tuesday & Friday

NONRESIDENTIAL SITES
(APARTMENTS, BUSINESSES,
PARKS, COMMON AREAS, ETC.)

Wednesday & Saturday

RESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES ENDING
IN 0, 2, 4, 6 AND 8

Thursday & Sunday

RESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES ENDING
IN 1, 3, 5, 7 AND 9



Terrace at Solana

TCEQ ASSESSED SOURCE WATERS

The Town of Westlake purchases water from the City of Fort Worth. The City of Fort Worth provides purchased 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.

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Troy Meyer at 817.490.5735.

EXPECTED SUBSTANCES IN 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.

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.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact Troy Meyer at 817.490.5735.



DRINKING WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

COMPOUND	MEASURE	MCL	MCLG	YOUR WATER	VIOLATION	COMMON SOURCES OF SUBSTANCE
Turbidity¹	NTU	TT=1 TT=Lowest monthly % of samples <0.3 NTU	N/A	0.3 99.9%	No	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	MCLG	YOUR WATER	RANGE	VIOLATION	COMMON SOURCES OF SUBSTANCE
Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform & E. coli)	TT = 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	1.7	0 to 1.7	No	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.

COMPOUND	MEASURE	MCL	MCLG	YOUR WATER	RANGE	VIOLATION	COMMON SOURCES OF SUBSTANCE
Beta/Photon Emitters³	pCi/L	50	0	6.8	0 to 6.8	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium³	pCi/L	5	0	2.5	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium³	ppb	30	0	1.1	0 to 1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	1.5	0 to 1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine	ppb	3	3	0.1	0.0 to 0.1	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.05	0 to 0.05	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	200	200	159	0 to 159	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.52	0.15 to 0.52	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.49	0.32 to 0.49	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	0.02	0.01 to 0.02	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	10	0	4.79	0 to 11.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	10.6	3 to 23	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	21	1.37 to 56	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

DISINFECTANTS	MEASURE	MRDL	MRDLG	YOUR WATER	RANGE	VIOLATION	COMMON SOURCES OF SUBSTANCE
Chloramines	ppm	4	4	3.5	1 to 11	No	Water additive used to control microbes

COMPOUND	MCL	MCLG	HIGH	LOW	AVERAGE	VIOLATION	COMMON SOURCES OF SUBSTANCE
Total Organic Carbon²	TT = % removal	N/A	1	1	1	No	Naturally Occurring

CONTAMINANTS

LEAD AND COPPER ⁴	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES OF AL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.55	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	0	15	17	2	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are 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.

COMPOUND	MEASURE	MRDL	MRDLG	YOUR WATER	RANGE OF DETECTS	COMMON SOURCE OF SUBSTANCES
Bromoform	ppb	Not regulated	0	0.85	0 to 3.53	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	Not regulated	0	2.93	3.18 to 17.5	
Chloroform	ppb	Not regulated	70	3.05	3.10 to 24.7	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	Not regulated	60	2.73	1.59 to 11.8	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	Not regulated	N/A	1.33	1.70 to 3	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	Not regulated	0	4.11	4.20 to 11	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	Not regulated	N/A	0.02	0 to 1	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	Not regulated	70	0.49	1 to 5	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	Not regulated	20	0.1	0 to 5	

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	108 to 131
Calcium	ppm	37.9 to 50.8
Chloride	ppm	19.3 to 37.6
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	324 to 440
pH	units	8.2 to 8.4
Magnesium	ppm	4.24 to 8.12
Sodium	ppm	18 to 26.9
Sulfate	ppm	20.6 to 36.5
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	ppm	108 to 131
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	181 to 277
Total Hardness as CaCO3	ppm	112 to 160
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallons	7 to 9

CORROSION CONTROL

To meet the requirements of the Lead and Copper Rule, the City of Fort Worth achieves corrosion control through pH adjustment.

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 below were in violation.

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 TYPE	VIOLATION BEGIN	VIOLATION END	VIOLATION EXPLANATION
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No violations to report

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 2020 sampling showed low level detections of Cryptosporidium, Giardia Lamblia and viruses in some but not all of the water supply sources. **No viruses were detected.**

Viruses are treated through disinfection processes. Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lamblia are removed through disinfection and/or filtration.

FOOTNOTES

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. A removal ratio of 1 in SUVA calculations is considered passing.
3. Because Fort Worth historically has had low levels of radionuclides in its water, TCEQ requires this monitoring occur only once every six years. The test results shown are from 2017. The next monitoring will occur in 2023.
4. 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>.



Turner Lake



Deloitte

DEFINITIONS

The following contains 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.

ACTION LEVEL GOAL (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.

ABBREVIATIONS

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

MREM: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

N/A: 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 - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

PPM: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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.

WATER LOSS TO BE REPORTED ON THE TCEQ CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

During the 2013 83rd Regular Legislative Session, House Bill (HB) 1461 was passed and became effective on September 1, 2013. HB 1461 requires any retail public utility that is required to file a water loss audit with the Texas Water Development Board to notify its customers of the most recent water loss reported in the water loss audit. You can view HB 1461 on-line at <http://capitol.texas.gov>.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2020, our system lost an estimated **6,154,700** gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Public Works Superintendent Kory Kittrell at 817.490.5733.

MORE INFORMATION

For questions regarding this Water Quality Report, please contact Director of Facilities & Public Works Troy Meyer at tmeyer@westlake-tx.org or 817.490.5735.

For questions regarding utility billing or trash and recycling, please contact your Utility & Facilities Coordinator Dianna Orender at dorender@westlake-tx.org or 817.490.5732.

For water/sewer emergencies after hours, please call 817.490.5729 or email publicworks@westlake-tx.org.






**THE TOWN OF
WESTLAKE**

DISTINCTIVE BY DESIGN

**1500 SOLANA BOULEVARD, BLDG. 7, STE. 7200
WESTLAKE, TEXAS 76262**

KEEP IN TOUCH

 /TownofWestlake

 @TownofWestlake

 westlake-tx.org

CONTACT YOUR TOWN

TOWN HALL PHONE

817.430.0941

TOWN HALL FAX

817.430.1812

TOWN HALL HOURS

MONDAY-FRIDAY, 8 A.M.-5 P.M.

MUNICIPAL COURT PHONE

817.430.0861

MUNICIPAL COURT FAX

817.430.0967

MUNICIPAL COURT HOURS

MONDAY-FRIDAY 9 A.M.-4 P.M.

