



Drinking Water Quality Report

June 2009

Based on 2008 data

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

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

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

Should you have questions regarding any information in this report, please call:

- **Haltom City Public Works Department, 817-834-9036, Hours: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.**
- **Fort Worth data, 817-572-3154**
- **Billing/new accounts Haltom City Water Department, 817- 222-7717 Hours: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.**

Where do we get our water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following: Cedar Creek Reservoir, Richland-Chambers Reservoir, Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, Benbrook Lake and Lake Bridgeport. A source water susceptibility assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the TCEQ and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe the susceptibility of 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 will allow us and the system from which we receive water to focus on source water protection strategies. For more information on source water

assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

What's in the water?

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or consumer 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 at 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. Taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not cause for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 817-222-7767 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Regulated at the treatment plant (Fort Worth data)

| Substance | Range of Detections | Level Found | MCL | MCLG | Common Sources of Substance in Water |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------|---|
| Barium | 0.033 to | 0.058 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes & from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta particles & Photon emitters (pCi/L) | 4.6 to 6.6 | 6.6 | 50 | N/A | Decay of natural & man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive & may emit forms of radiation known as photons & beta radiation |
| Fluoride (ppm) | .52 to 0.65 | 0.65 | 4 | 4 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppm, measured as Nitrogen) | .11 to 0.28 | 0.28 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (ppm measured as Nitrogen) | 0 to 0.038. | 0.038 | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Bromate (ppb) | 0.6 to 4.8 | 4.8 | 10 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 12.7 to 30.1 | 30.1 | 60 | N/A | See above |
| Total (ppb) Trihalomethanes | 23.6 to 52.2 | 52.2 | 80 | N/A | See above |
| Total Coli-forms (including fecal coliforms & E. coli) | % of positive samples 0 to 0.8 | in 0.8% of monthly samples | Presence in 5% of monthly samples | 0 | Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms & E. coli only come from human & animal waste |
| Turbidity (NTU) | N/A | 0.23 % highest single result | 100% lowest monthly % of samples <0.3 NTU | N/A | Soil runoff |

| Contaminant | Measure | MRDL | 2008 Level | Range of Detects | MRDLG | Common sources of substance |
|---------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------|--|
| Chloramines | ppm | 4 | 3.4 | 1.4 - 4.3 | 4 | Additive used to control microbes |
| Substance | Measure | 90th percentile | # of sites exceeding action level | MCL | MCLG | Common sources of substance |
| Lead | ppb | 2.4 | 0 | Action level=15 | NA | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | ppm | 0.457 | 0 | Action level=1.3 | NA | |
| Substance | High | Low | Average | MCL | MCLG | Common sources of substance |
| Total organic | 1 | 1 | 1 | TT=% removal | NA | Naturally occurring carbon |

About this report

Pages two through four list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The US EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Taste and odor

Your water can have an unpleasant taste and odor, but it is still safe to drink. This is an aesthetic problem and not a health-related concern.

Microscopic organisms such as algae can create a taste and/or odor problem, especially during the hot summer

months. In past years, taste and odor problems have been experienced in water from Richland-Chambers Reservoir. However, episode events may occur in any reservoir for a number of reasons, such as a change in temperature and excessive rainfall or flooding.

The Tarrant Regional Water District,

Unregulated substances

| Substance | Range of Detection | Level Found | Max. Contaminant Level | Max. Contaminant Level Goal | Common Source of Substance |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Chloral Hydrate (ppb) | 0 to 1.9 | 1.9 | Not regulated | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromoform (ppb) | 0 to 1.5 | .7 | Not regulated | 0 | See above |
| Bromodi-chloro-methane (ppb) | 3.0 to 17.3 | 17.3 | Not regulated | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually, included in Total Trihalomethanes |
| Chloroform (ppb) | 2.2 to 18.4 | 16.4 | Not regulated | 0 | See above |
| Dibromochloromethane (ppb) | 2.0 to 9.5 | 9.5 | Not regulated | 60 | See above |
| Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | 2.9 to 13.4 | 13.4 | Not regulated | 0 | See above |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | 0 to 9.7 | 9.7 | Not regulated | 300 | See above |

Additional Parameters

| ITEM | MEASURE | 2008 LEVEL |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Bicarbonate | ppm | 94 to 144 |
| Calcium | ppm | 74 to 159 |
| Chloride | ppm | 16 to 26 |
| Conductivity | umhos/m | 324 to 480 |
| pH | units | 8.3 to 8.4 |
| Magnesium | ppm | 3 to 10 |
| Sodium | ppm | 11 to 27 |
| Sulfate | ppm | 22 to 42 |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ | ppm | 92 to 144 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 185 to 264 |
| Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ | ppm | 120 to 185 |
| Total Hardness in Grains | grains/gallons | 7 to 11 |

and the Haltom City Water Department continually study the best way to remove these tastes and odors and treat the water. In the meantime, be assured the water is safe to drink.

Cryptosporidium

Tarrant Regional Water District monitors the raw water from all our lakes for Cryptosporidium, Giardia lamblia and viruses. These are microscopic organ-

isms 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.



Regulated in the distribution system (Haltom City data)

| Substance | Range of Detections | Haltom City water | Max. Contaminant Level | Max. Contaminant Level Goal | Possible Source of Substance |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | ppb | 7.9 to 36.5 | 80 | N/A | Chlorine by-products |
| Haloacetic Acids (HHA) | ppb | 4.2 to 18.5 | 60 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Coliforms* (including fecal coliform & E. coli) | 0 to 25% monthly samples | Highest Month | 5% of monthly samples | 0 | Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms & E. coli only come from human & animal fecal waste |

Violations

*Total Coliform non-Acute MDL - No Fecal Found

Health Effects: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Duration: 9/1/2008 to 9/30/2008

Explanation: The City of Haltom City water system collected water samples during September 2008 that contained coliform

bacteria. This water system is required to submit a minimum of 40 routine water samples a month for bacteriological analysis. Two of these samples were coliform found, and one repeat sample was coliform found for September 2008.

Steps to Correct: Haltom City has replaced multiple sample locations that were in need of repair. We believe that those sample stations were the cause of the ones testing positive. Haltom City took an additional 20 samples in September and no other samples were found to contain coliform bacteria. Secondary and other constituents not regulated

Regulated at the customer's tap (Haltom City data)

| Substance | 90th Percentile Value | # Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Max. Contaminant Level Goal | Possible Source of Substance |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|
| *Lead (ppb) | .002 mg/l | 0 | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of customer plumbing service connection |
| *Copper (ppb) | .613 mg/l | 0 | 1.3 | 0 | See above |

*Note: Because Haltom City historically has low levels of lead & copper in its water, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality requires this monitoring occur only once every three years. The results shown are 2005 data. The next monitoring will be in 2009.

Understanding the charts: this list explains the terms used in the charts

- NTU**—Nephelometric Turbidity Units—used to measure water turbidity
- ND** Not detectable
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Action Level**—concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Turbidity**—a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor this because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
- ppm**—parts per million—One ppm equals one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into 250 gallons of iced tea.
- ppb**—parts per billion—One ppb is equal to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into an Olympic-sized swimming pool.
- Treatment Technique**—required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- pCi/L**—picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water. One pCi/L is 10-12 curies and is the quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.
- Total Coliform Bacteria**—indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water. While not disease causing, they are often found in association with other microbes causing disease. They are more hardy than many disease causing organisms; therefore, their absence is a good indication the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.
- Fecal Coliform bacteria**—members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and passed into the environment through feces. Presence of FCB (E. coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination
- mg/L** - milligrams per liter