Haltom City Water Department
Drinking Water Quality Report
June 2025
Based on 2024 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. Immune 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).

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 SOURCES: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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).

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.

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.

Where do we get our water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water sources. It comes from the following: Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Bridgeport, Richland Chambers Reservoir, CedarCreek 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. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of Fort Worth's source waters. TCEQ classified the risk to our source waters as high for most contaminants. High susceptibility means there are activities neat the source water or watershed that make it very likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present. Tarrant Regional Water District, from which Fort Worth purchases its water, received the assessment reports. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Stacy Walters at 817-392-8203.

Should you have questions regarding any information in this report, please call the Haltom City Public Works Department, 817-834-9036, Hours: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Fort Worth data, 817-392-8203. Billing/New Accounts 817-222-7717.

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. 817-222-7718 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Testing for 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 unregulatedcontaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.
UCMR testing provides scientifically valid data on the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Health research is necessary to know whether these contaminants pose a health risk.
Water systems across the country are collecting samples for the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Rule (UCMR5) during four consecutive quarters between January 2023 and December 2025. Fort Worth conducted the majority of its required testing in January, April, July and October of 2023. Those results were displayed in last year's report. Because the North Holly Water Treatment Plant was out of service in January 2023, the final quarter of testing was done in January 2024. That single 2024 data set is found in the following chart. Complete results for all four quarters of testing at all plants are posted online at www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/water/drinking-water/ucmr.
For the UCMR5, EPA selected 29 per- and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS) and one metal/pharmaceutical — lithium. PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications.
These Include:

- non-stick cookware,
- water-repellent clothing,
- stain-resistant fabrics and carpets,
- cosmetics,
- firefighting foams,
- electroplating, and
- products that resist grease, water, and oil.

PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.

Fort Worth detected seven different PFAS compounds, but not all seven in the finished water from all facilities.

Lithium and 22 PFAS compounds were not detected.

EPA is proposing to regulate six PFAS compounds. Fort Worth is in the process of conducting a treatability study to determine what type of additional treatment is required to meet the new proposed limits.

UCMR 5- North Holly Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ppt	6.2	6.2 to 6.2	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ppt	7.0	7.0 to 7.0	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppt	4.9	4.9 to 4.9	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	19.2	19.2 to 19.2	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA	ppt	7.3	7.3 to 7.3	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PF eA)	ppt	5.4	5.4 to 5.4	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA	ppt	8.4	6.8 to 6.8	

1. Only one quarter of the sampling was conducted in 2024; the first three-quarters were done n 2023. For all UCMR5 results. visit www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/water/drinking-water/ucmr
2. Regulated levels start in 2029 and are based on a running annual average of quarterly data.

Regulated at the treatment plant (Fort Worth) Data 2024

Compound	Measure	MCL	Your water	MCLG	Violation	Common Source of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	TT=1 TT= Lowest monthly % of samples< or = 0.3NTU	0.35 99.99%	N/A	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	Measure	MCL	MCLG	YEAR	Your water	Range	Violation	Common Sources of Substance
Beta/photon emitters*	pCi/L	50	0	2023	6.5	4.6 to 6.5	No	Decay of natural & man-made deposits of certain minerals that
Uranium	ppb	30	0	2024	1.2	1.2 to 1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	2024	1.2	0 to 1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	2024	.07	0.06 to 0.07	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	2024	1.7	0 to 1.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
Cyanide	ppb	100	100	2024	1.7	0 to 22.6	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	2024	0.52	0.14 to 0.90	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits:
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	0	2024	0.7	0.12 to 0.7	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leeching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	10	0	2024	3.10	0 to 10.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	2024	10.7	5.10 to 8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	2024	13.3	0 to 12.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Compound	Measure	MRDL	MRDLG		Your water	Range	Violation	
Chloramines	ppm	4	4	2024	3.4	0.63 to 4.7	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Compound	Measure	MCLG	High	Low	Average	Violation	
Total Organic Carbon	TT=% removal	N/A	1	1	1	No	Natural occurring

It 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 Specific Ultra Violet Absorbence calculations is considered passing.**

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	Average	Range of Defects	Common Sources of Substrates
Bromoform	ppb	Not regulated	0	0	0 to 0	
Bromodichloromethane	pp	Not regulated	0	3.42	0 to 6.93	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Chloroform	ppb	Not regulated	70	3.30	0 to 8.37	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	Not regulated	60	2.91	0 to 6.31	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	Not regulated	N/A	1.25	0 to 2.50	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
Dichloroacetic Acid	pp	Not regulated	0	4.04	1 to 8.90	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	Not regulated	N/A	0.02	0 to 1.10	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	Not regulated	70	1.61	0 to 5.70	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	Not regulated	20	0.06	0 to 1.10	

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	73.3 to 149
Calcium	ppm	23.6 to 61.5
Chloride	ppm	18.1 to 35.2
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	273 to 479
pH	units	7.8 to 8.5
Magnesium	ppm	4.26 to 8.58
Sodium	ppm	22.9 to 31.5
Sulfate	ppm	22.3 to 49.7
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	ppm	73.3 to 149
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	156 to 289
Total Hardness as CaCO3	ppm	76.5 to 175
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallon	5 to 10

Chlorine - Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlo- rine well in excess of the MDRL could experience stomach discomfort.

Haltom City data

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive	0		0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Lead & Copper	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Possible Source
*Lead (ppb)	0	15	1	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
*Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.439	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

**Note: Because Haltom City historically has low levels of lead & copper in its water, the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality requires this monitoring occur only once every three years. The results shown are from data sampled in 2022. Haltom City will be sampling lead and copper in 2025.*

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Possible Sources
*Haleacetic Acids (HHA5)	2024	9	3-12.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.

*Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	14	4.31-19.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product or drinking water disinfection

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Possible Sources
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	1	0.449-0.63	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2024	2.7	.7– 4.2	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

How the public can access your service line inventory	Haltom City has prepared a service line material inventory, which is posted on its website as a map, searchable by address. Visit https://www.haltomcitytx.com/629/Interactive-Service-Line-Material-Map to view the map and learn more about lead.

UCMR 5- Glenview Purchase #1

Compound	Results	Units	MRL	Range of Detection	Common Sources of Substance
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	.00641	ug/L	.00486	.00548-.00641	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	.00342	ug/L	.00291	.00322-.00342	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PF eA)	.00370	ug/L	.00291	<.00291-.00370	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	.00325	ug/L	.00291	<.00291-.00325	

UCMR 5- Hollis Purchase #2

Compound	Results	UInits	MRL	Range of Detection	Common Sources of Substance
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	.00506	ug/L	.00382	.00393-.00506	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	.00766	ug/L	.00382	.00537-.00766	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	.00385	ug/L	.00286	.00367-.00385	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	.0155	ug/L	.00286	.00893-.0155	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA	.00972	ug/L	.00477	.00813-.00972	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PF eA)	.00506	ug/L	.00286	.00400-.00506	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA	.00703	ug/L	.00286	.00566-.00703	

To view the complete reports for UCMR5, please look at the city website. Visit https://www.haltomcitytx.com/651/UCMR5-Data

The Texas Water Development Board requires Haltom City to conduct an annual water audit report. This report determines the amount of water loss that a system had throughout the year.
The city submitted the 2025 report for the time period of January through December 2024. Our system lost an estimated Real Loss 135,170,384 gallons of water. This loss is calculated by using events such as main breaks, theft, meter inaccuracies and system maintenance. Using this data, Haltom City had a 9 % loss. The city strives to have a 10% loss or lower on an annual basis. With better tracking methods and monitoring, the city hopes to lower water losses each year. If you have any questions about the water audit, please call 817-834-9036.

STORMWATER QUALITY

Stormwater is water that originates during precipitation events. Stormwater can pick up dirt, debris, and other contaminants and carry them to streams, creeks, and lakes. The major contribution of pollution to local watersheds is caused by stormwater runoff from urbanized areas.

STORM WATERPOLLUGTION PREVENTION MEASURES:

- Pick up waste after pets.
- Never fertilize lawns before rain event.
- Use organic lawn care methods.
- Do not blow grass clippings, leaves, or other yard waste to streets or storm drains; mulch lawn clippings and leave them on the lawn.
- Do not wash the vehicle on paved surface; wash it on the grass with bio-friendly soap or in a designated commercial car wash.
- Recycle household paint, motor oil, antifreeze, tires, and batteries.
- Do not over water lawns to prevent the excess water runoff.
- Report littering/illegal dumping to the City of Haltom City.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

About this report

Pages two and three 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.
contaminants.

Taste and odor

Your water can have an and unpleasant taste and odor, but is still safe to drink. This is an aesthetic problem and not a health-related concern. Microscopic organisms such as algae can create a tast and/or odor problem, especially during the hot summer months. In the 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 change in temperature and as excessive rainfall or flooding. The Tarrant Regional Water District, 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 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, 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.

Understanding the charts - *This list explains the terms used in the charts*

AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs a feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - the level of 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.
N/A- Not applicable
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 microgram per liter
ppm- Parts per million or milligrams per liter
Treatment Technique or TT- A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.