

2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)

City of Lake Worth, TX

Phone No: 817-237-7210

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).

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S Environmental Agency (EPA) required test and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Where do we get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained from Ground and Surface water sources. It comes from the following: Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: PALUXY and TRINITY aquifers and the City of Ft. Worth. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessment and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Days	Monday - Friday
Time	8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Location	Lake Worth City Hall, 3805 Adam Grubb
Phone No.	(817) 237-7210
Web Site	www.lakeworthtx.org

Water Sources: The Source of drinking (both tap water and bottle water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substance resulting from animal or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment includes: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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).

En español Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel (817) 237-1211. Par hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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 cause for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)- The highest level of 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 (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 contamination.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

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

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

pCi/l – picocuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009 - 2005	Fluoride	0.58	0.39	0.82	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009 - 2006	Nitrate	0.16	0.03	0.3	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Gross beta emitters	4.85	3.5	5.4	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man made deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Di(2-ethylhexyl)p hthalate	0.05	0	0.2	6	0	ppb	Discharge from rubber and Chemical factories.
2009	Atrazine	0.02	0	0.1	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Chlorine Residual, Total	2.62	0.5	3.5	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2009	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.46	0.2	3.0	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	2.9	2.9	2.9	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	3	3	3	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts: Waived or not yet sampled

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, Chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Chloroform	5.23	0	16.86	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Bromoform	0.51	0	1.01	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Bromodichloromethane	3.9	0	12.85	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Dibromochloromethane	2.18	0	5.55	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Levels	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2007	Lead	1.4	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.189	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives.

Health Information for Lead

“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 you 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>.”

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Sample Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Turbidity	0.50	99.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Coliform- Reported Monthly Test Found No Coliform Bacteria.

Fecal Coliform- Reported Monthly Test Found No Fecal Coliform Bacteria.

Secondary And Other Not Regulated Constituents (No associated adverse health effects.)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2009 - 2005	Bicarbonate	283	95	421	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2008	Hardness as Ca/Mg	151	120	185	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2006-2005	Carbonate	23	0	34	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009-2005	Chloride	21	15	34	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; Byproduct of oil field activity.
2009-2005	P. Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	19	0	28	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009-2005	pH	8.8	8.2	9.2	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009 - 2005	Sulfate	45	27	60	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; Common industrial byproduct; Byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Sodium	24	19	26	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits: byproduct of oil field activity
2009-2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	295	95	401	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009-2005	Total Dissolved Solids	426	197	538	1000	ppm	Total dissolved minerals constituents in water.