



City of Weatherford
P.O. Box 255
Weatherford, TX 76086

How Can I Learn More About Our Drinking Water?

The Weatherford Municipal Utility Board, Administrators, and Water Treatment Professionals will be available for questions regarding water quality issues during the July 27, 2017 board meeting. The meeting is scheduled to be at 12:00 p.m. at City Hall (303 Palo Pinto Street). Please visit our website, weatherfordtx.gov, like us on Facebook "Weatherford Water Utilities," follow us on Twitter @wfordwater or call (817) 598-4275 for more information and/or to confirm the meeting date and time.

En español

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al (817) 598-4275 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Deerfield Estates

PWS ID #1840146

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



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2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The City of Weatherford is pleased to share this water quality report with you. It describes to you, our customer, the quality of your drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2016. The City of Weatherford's drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations from both the State of Texas and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to prepare reports like this every year.

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

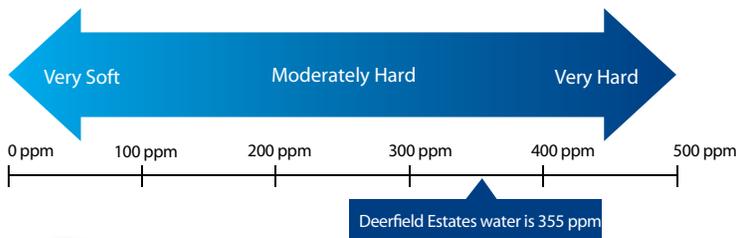
Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Deerfield Estates has two ground water wells about 360 feet deep into the Trinity Aquifer. Our water is consistently pure and requires a minimum of disinfection to maintain its excellent quality.

How Safe Is The Source Of Our Drinking Water?

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. 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 source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/SWAP>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

What is water hardness?

Water hardness is caused by dissolved minerals, mainly calcium and magnesium, but ions of iron, zinc, manganese, etc. may also be present. Excessively hard water limits the effectiveness of soaps and detergents, and may build up as a coating in plumbing. There are many commercial ways of treating hard water including water filters, water softeners, electromagnetic water conditioners and reverse osmosis.



All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead and Drinking Water

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>.

Why provide a water quality report?

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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. 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

2016 Test Results

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

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	2016	0.7	0.7-0.7	10	10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production
Barium (ppm)	2016	0.094	0.094-0.094	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2016	2.3	2.3-2.3	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2016	0.16	0.16-0.16	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2016	0.084	0.084-0.084	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
¹ Beta Emitters (pCi/L)	2013	9.5	9.5-9.5	0	50	N	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2013	3.7	3.7-3.7	0	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2013	12.3	8.0-12.3	0	15	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	2013	6.2	6.2-6.2	0	30	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (Unit)	Collection Date	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2014	1.3	0.14	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	2014	15	2	0	N	

Maximum Residual Detection Level

Disinfectant (Unit)	Collection Date	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Disinfectant
Chlorine Residual, Free (ppm)	2016	0.71	0.5	0.9	4	<4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (Unit)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2016	1	1.0-1.0	60	60	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2016	2.4	2.4-2.4	80	80	N	

¹ EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.



Definitions:

90th Percentile- 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

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

Avg – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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 (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.

Parts per billion (ppb) – micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Parts per million (ppm) – milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Abbreviations:

NA – not applicable

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Tap vs. Bottled, Rethinking What You Are Drinking

When choosing the water you want to drink, it is often easy to be convinced that bottled water is healthier for you than tap water, but in truth is it? The answer, thanks to a study by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) is not always. First, approximately 25 percent of bottled water is – in reality – bottled tap water. Additionally, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates bottled water; however, their testing standards are not as rigorous as the ones required by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for tap water. Moreover, FDA oversight does not apply to water that is packaged and sold within the same state. According to the NRDC's report, this leaves approximately 60 -70 percent of bottled water, including the contents of watercooler jugs, free of FDA regulation.

It is estimated that people spend almost 5,000 times more per gallon of bottled water than they would for tap water. For those who get their recommended eight glasses of water a day, you could be saving over \$1,000 annually if you switched to tap water!

What is water conservation?

Water conservation is any beneficial reduction in water loss, use or waste as well as the preservation of water quality.

What can I do to conserve water?

There are many things you can do to conserve water. Running your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full can save up to 1,000 gallons a month. Watering your lawn and garden in the morning or evening when temperatures are cooler will help minimize evaporation. Shortening your shower by a minute or two can save up to 150 gallons per month. Turning off the water while you are brushing your teeth can save up to 25 gallons per month. Also, take time to review your water bill on a regular basis as this can help you quickly realize if there are leaks in your system.

How much water do I use during a typical shower?

Based on the age of your house and your showerheads, anywhere from 20 to 40 gallons of water can be used during a typical shower.

What can I do to keep my pet's water bowl clean and free of germs?

There are several ways to keep your pet's water bowls clean. If you choose to hand wash pet bowls, use a mild detergent and warm water. Rinse the bowls thoroughly to ensure no residue is left behind. The chemicals in the residue could upset your dog's stomach. Most bowls can withstand high temperatures and can be run through the dishwasher. Run the dishwasher on the sanitize cycle, which is the highest temperature setting, to rid the bowls of as many germs and bacteria as possible. With both methods, it is important to keep the dog's dishes separate from your own to prevent contamination.

My immune system is compromised, should I be concerned?

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer, those who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, those with AIDS / HIV or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health providers. EPA guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbiological organisms are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).