



Westworth Village

The Hidden Jewel of the Metroplex.

June 05, 2015

Dear Drinking Water Customer,

In accordance with TCEQ (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality) regulations* we are providing the attached information regarding water quality. This is a routine procedure, not an indication of any problems with our water supply.

For your protection, TCEQ requires that we monitor numerous substances that may be present in water. The attached charts list these possible contaminants, the maximum allowed levels, and test results.

In compliance with TCEQ regulations, the Westworth Water Department performs daily water monitoring activities to ensure that we provide our customers with safe drinking water.

From time to time your drinking water may have differences in odor and taste. We work with Fort Worth Water Department, who supplies our water, to minimize these occurrences. Despite these changes the water remains safe for consumption.

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 Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Public Participation

Date: Monday-Friday

Time: 8:00 am- 5:00 pm

Location: City Hall 311 Burton Hill Road

Phone Number: 817-710-2505

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

If you have any questions about the data provided, please call Westworth Village Water Department at 817-710-2505.

En Espanola

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia enespanol, favor de llamar al telefono 817-710-2500.

Sincerely,

Melanie McNary-Whitley

Westworth Village
Permits/ Utilities Services

*Chapter 290, Subchapter H of Title 30, Texas Administrative Code "Consumer Confidence Reports"

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2014

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water sources and comes from the following: Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Bridgeport, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Benbrook Lake, Clear Fork Trinity River and Cedar Creek Reservoir.

Source water assessment and its availability

TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and the results indicate some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on the susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this water quality report. Some of this source water information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	8.92	0	8.92	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	11.5	ND	11.5	2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	26	0	26	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramine (as Cl ₂) (mg/L)	4	4	0.55	0	4	2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	NA	NA		2014	No	Naturally present in the environment. 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.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.28	ND	1.28	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.07	0.05	0.07	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.55	0	0.55	2014	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.62	0.27	0.62	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.82	0.28	0.82	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.03	0	0.03	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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