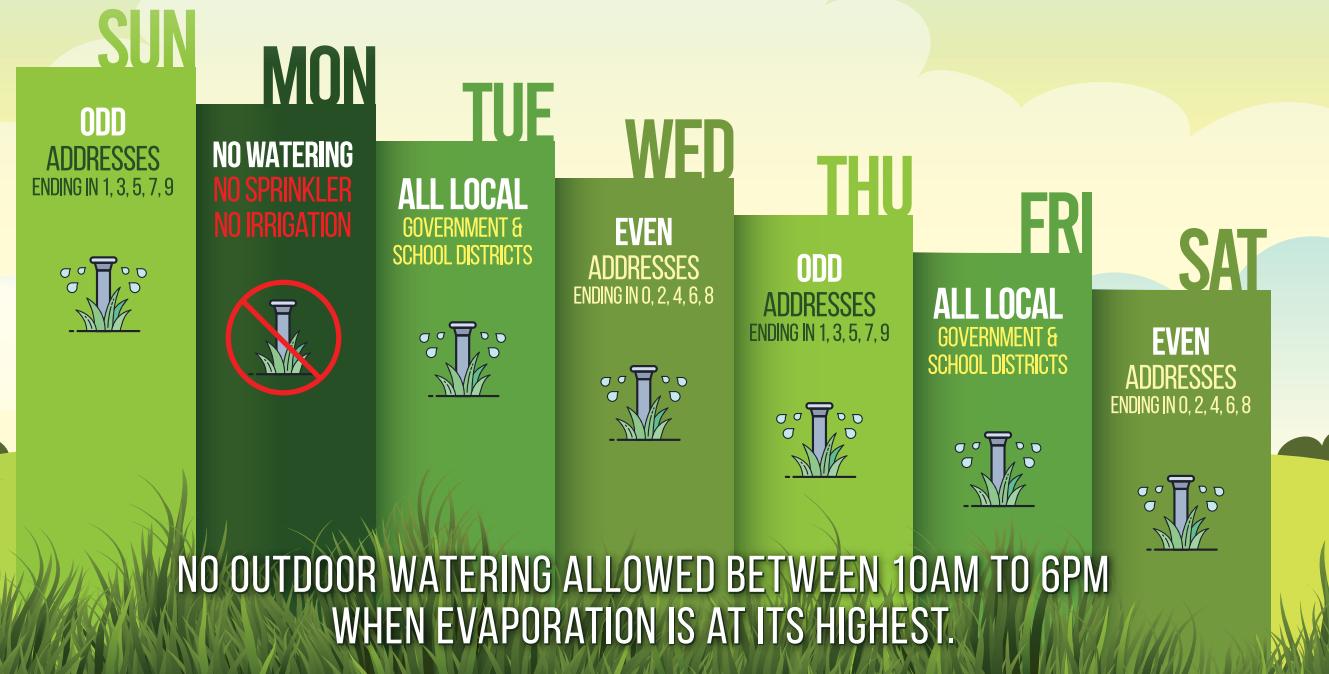


# Water Conservation

**Water is a precious and limited resource.** Therefore, as the world population grows, it is important to conserve water. Conserving water helps protect the environment, saves on energy, and saves customers money. To help aid in conservation measures, the City of Weatherford approved and adopted a permanent year-round outdoor watering schedule. The permanent watering schedule limits the use of sprinklers and irrigation systems to no more than twice a week based on the below schedule:



Every drop counts so turn off the water while brushing your teeth or shaving.



Check all faucets, pipes, hoses, sprinklers, and toilets for leaks.



Equip all garden/yard hoses with a hose timer and adjust sprinklers so they don't water the sidewalk or street.



Only run dishwasher or washing machine when full!



## 2022 ANNUAL **WATER QUALITY REPORT**

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF WEATHERFORD  
Public Water System #1840005

# Why Provide A Water Quality Report?

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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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

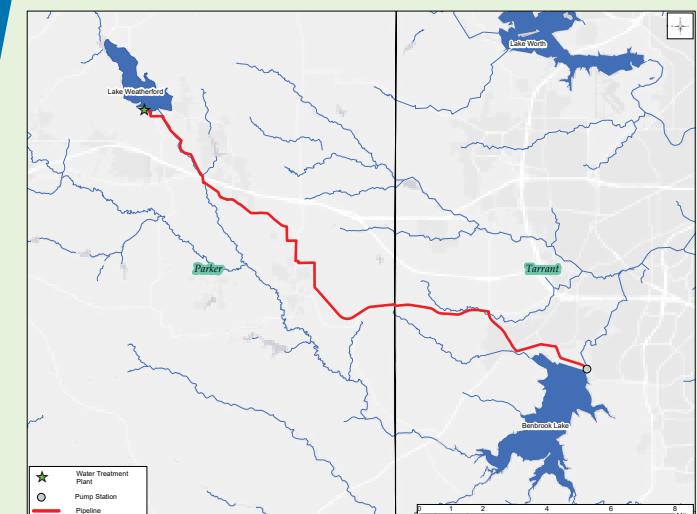
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Weatherford is responsible for providing high quality 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 Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January January 2022 to December 2022, our system lost an estimated 28.18 gallons per connection per day. Water loss is calculated using data from our finished water meter at the City of Weatherford Water Treatment Plant minus how much is sold to our water customers. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call the City of Weatherford Water Utilities Department at (817) 598-4275.

## WHERE DOES WEATHERFORD DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

City of Weatherford provides surface water from Lake Weatherford located in Parker County. We also have a secondary source of water - Benbrook Lake located in Tarrant County. Analysis for Benbrook Lake is not included in this report.



# 2022 Water Quality Report For January 1 to December 31, 2022

## ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS USED IN TABLES

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Tested	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2022	1.6	1.6-1.6	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2022	0.058	0.058-0.058	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2022	1	1-1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2022	74.2	74.2-74.2	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2022	0.65	0.65-0.65	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measures as Nitrogen)	2022	0.0856	0.0856-0.0856	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2022	Not Detected	Not Detected	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

### Total Organic Carbon

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure the water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Disinfection by-products include Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acid (HAA5), which are reported elsewhere in this report.

	Year Tested	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon	2022	5.12	4.22-6.52	NA	TT	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfection Byproducts	Year Tested	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	23*	12.4-24.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2022	55*	28.9-63.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorite	2022	0.697	0.0202-0.697	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

\*The result is the highest compliance average (locational running annual average) for HAA5 & TTHM

Microbial Contaminants	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Total No. of Samples Taken	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	5%*	372	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

\*No more than 5% of samples can be Total Coliform positive in a month.

Turbidity	Year Tested	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	2022	0.88NTU	1 NTU	NTU	N	Soil Runoff.
Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting 0.3 NTU Limit	2022	100%	0.3 NTU	NTU	N	Soil Runoff.

Radioactive Contaminants	Year Tested	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon Emitters	2017	4.2**	4.2-4.2	0	50*	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	2017	1.2	1.2-1.2	0	30	ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

\*The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

\*\*Because the beta particle results were below 50 pCi/L, no test for individual beta particle constituents was required.

Lead and Copper	Year Tested	90th Percentile	#of Sites Over Action Level (AL)	MCLG	AL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	0.089	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	1.4	0	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual	Year Tested	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2022	2.83*	0.63-5.30	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Free Chlorine	2022	3.07*	0.23-5.40	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

\*The value in the average level is the running annual average of all samples collected over a year.

### Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium and sodium) 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 by the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns.

Secondary & Non-Regulated Constituents	Year Tested	Amount Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	SMCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Calcium	2022	40.2	40.2-40.2	NA	NA	NA	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Chloride	2022	39.6	39.6-39.6	NA	NA	300	ppm	N	Abundant; naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
Manganese	2022	0.0037	0.0037-0.0037	NA	NA	0.05	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment; mining; industrial discharges.
pH	2022	8.31 Average	8.06-8.57	NA	NA	>7.0	Units	N	Measurement of the corrosivity of water.
Sodium	2022	25.7	25.7-25.7	NA	NA	NA	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; by-products of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2022	25.1	25.1-25.1	NA	NA	300	ppm	N	Naturally occurring common industrial product; by-product of oil field activity.
Zinc	2022	Not Detected	Not Detected	NA	NA	5	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment, by-product of steel production.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	2022	136	136-136	NA	NA	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2022	256	256-256	NA	NA	1,000	ppm	N	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	2022	151	151-151	NA	NA	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.

### 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 further regulation is warranted.

Unregulated Contaminants	Year Tested	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromodichloromethane	2022	13.6	7.21-19.9	0	NA	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2022	7.2	6.04-8.67	0	NA	ppb	
Chloroform	2022	8.0	3.36-13.1	70	NA	ppb	
Dibromochloromethane	2022	17.1	11.8-21.9	60	NA	ppb	



## ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS USED IN TABLES

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

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

**Average (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 disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of 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.

**NA:** Not applicable

**Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

**PPB:</**