



# 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Customer Service: 817-297-2201

Emergency - Nights & Weekends: 817-297-2276

## Special Notice

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 for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines for appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## **Public Participation Opportunities**

**Date:** City Council meetings are the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday of each month

**Time:** 7:00 pm

**Location:** City Hall, Council Chambers

**Phone No:** 817-297-2201

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us or check our website at [www.ci.crowley.tx.us](http://www.ci.crowley.tx.us).

## **Where do we get our drinking water?**

Our drinking water is obtained from purchased surface water sources. It comes from the following Lakes, Rivers, Reservoirs, and Aquifers: Surface Water is purchased from the City of Fort Worth (Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Bridgeport, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek Reservoir, Lake Benbrook and Clear Fork Trinity River).

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). 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 on source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:

<http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

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 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.

## **OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED**

Annual Water Quality Report is for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017.

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.

## **SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER**

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

## *En Espanol*

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (817) 297-2201.

## **About The Following Pages**

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

### **DEFINITIONS**

#### **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

#### **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 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.

#### **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.

**Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**ppm:** Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**ppb:** Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

**na:** Not applicable

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of water turbidity or clarity)

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

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

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 Public Works Department. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions on the front page.

## Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level/Average Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Barium	0.047	0.046 to 0.047	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Cyanide	85.7	0 to 85.7	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2017	Fluoride	0.456	0.37 to 0.456	4	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2017	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	1	0.66 to 1.34	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

## Radioactive Contaminants

2016	Beta/Photon emitters	5.3	0 to 5.3	0	4	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. *EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
2016	Combined Radium 226/228	1.5	1.5 to 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

## Volatile Organic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
2017	Xylenes	0.00234	0 0.00234	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

## Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected*	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	12	5 – 11.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Total Trihalomethanes	13	4.76 – 10.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

\*The value in the Highest Level Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 and TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

## Lead and Copper

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosion of plumbing materials.

Collection Date	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2017	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.3	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems/erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2017	Lead	0	15	2.4	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

### Definitions:

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

At 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 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>.

### Coliform Bacteria/E. coli

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

*E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1	Presence in 5% or more of monthly samples	1	N	Naturally present in the environment.

The City of Crowley's water loss as reported on the Water Loss Audit for 2017 was 106,082,053 gallons of water.

Fort Worth Drinking Water Year 2017 Results

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2017 Level	Range of Detects	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance in Drinking Water
Beta particles & photon emitters	pCi/L	50	5.6	4.4 to 5.6	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beat radiation
Combined Radium (-266 & -228)	pCi/L	5	2.5	NA	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ppb	30	1.1	0 to 1.1	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	2	0 to 2	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine	ppb	3	0.1	0 to 0.1	3	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
Barium	ppm	2	0.08	0.06 to 0.08	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total)	ppb	100	1.6	0 to 1.6	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	200	57.0	0 to 57.0	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Di (2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	ppb	6	1.2	0 to 1.2	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride	ppm	4	0.66	0.32 to 0.66	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	0.76	0.13 to 0.76	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	0.03	0.01 to 0.03	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Simazine	ppb	4	0.06	0 to 0.06	4	Herbicide runoff
Bromate	ppb	10	2	0 to 13	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	11.2	3.0 to 22.0	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	17.1	1.4 to 28.1	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform & E. coli)	Number of positive samples	Presence in 5% or more of monthly samples	1 Sample	0 to 0.6%	0	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity <sup>1</sup>	NTU	TT	0.6 Highest single Result	N/A	N/A	Soil Runoff
			99.8% Lowest monthly % of samples ≤0.3 NTU			
Disinfectant	Measure	MRDL	2017 Level	Range of Detects	MRDLG	Common Sources of Substance in Drinking Water
Chloramines	ppm	4	3.9	1.5 to 4.3	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCGL	Common Sources of Substance in Drinking water
Total Organic Carbon <sup>2</sup>	1	1	1	TT = % removal	N/A	Naturally occurring

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Total Organic Carbon 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.

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.

Contaminants	unit	Range of Detections	2017 Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Common Sources of Substance
Chloral Hydrate	ppb	0.18 to 0.70	0.70	Not Regulated	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	ppb	1.19 to 5.83	5.83	Not Regulated	0	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	3.37 to 7.81	7.81	Not Regulated	0	
Chloroform	ppb	2.58 to 7.96	7.96	Not Regulated	0.07	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	4.33 to 8.51	8.51	Not Regulated	0.06	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 0	0	Not Regulated	0.07	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	4.70 to 8.60	8.60	Not Regulated	0	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 1.60	1.60	Not Regulated	0.02	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	1.60 to 3.10	3.10	Not Regulated	N/A	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	11.9 to 15.3	15.3	Not Regulated	N/A	

TCEQ accesses raw water supplies for susceptibility

Fort Worth uses surface water from Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Bridgeport, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek 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 near the source water or a 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.

Further details about the source-water assessments are available in the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality’s Drinking Water Watch database at:

[http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys\\_is\\_number=5802&tinwsys\\_st\\_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX](http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=5802&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX).

Microorganism testing shows low detections in raw water

Tarrant Regional Water District monitors the raw water at all lake intake sites for *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia Lamblia* and viruses. The source is human and animal fecal waste in the watershed. The 2017 sampling showed low level detections of *Giardia Lamblia*, which is common in surface water. *Cryptosporidium* and viruses were not detected in any of the samples. The table below indicates when detections were found in each raw water source.

Intake Location	<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	<i>Giardia Lamblia</i>	Adenovirus	Enterovirus
Richland-Chambers Reservoir	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected
Cedar Creek Lake	Not detected	March	Not detected	Not detected
Lake Benbrook	Not detected	May	Not detected	Not detected
Eagle Mountain Lake	Not detected	January	Not detected	Not detected
Lake Worth	Not detected	January	Not detected	Not detected
Clear Fork of Trinity River	Not detected	January, February, April, May, June	Not detected	Not detected

Secondary Constituents		
These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industry.		
Item	Measure	2017 Range
Bicarbonate	ppm	108 to 144
Calcium	ppm	37.4 to 50.6
Chloride	ppm	11.6 to 36.1
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	299 to 456
pH	units	7.8 to 8.6
Magnesium	ppm	2.69 to 7.78
Sodium	ppm	9.57 to 25.9
Sulfate	ppm	24.8 to 34.4
Total Alkalinity as CaCo <sub>3</sub>	ppm	108 to 145
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	116 to 255
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	ppm	113 to 157
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallon	7 to 9

Emergency Interconnection

From April 24 to April 25 2017, Fort Worth used the emergency interconnection with the Trinity River Authority of Texas-Tarrant Water Supply Project to supply water to the Centreport portion of the Fort Worth distribution system while repairs were made. The volume of water was subsequently repaid to TRA-TCWSP the next day via the emergency interconnection.

To obtain the TRA-TCWSP water quality data, please contact *the City of Crowley*.

**Effective April 17, 2014:** Current Watering Restrictions were made permanent.  
MONDAY: **NO** Watering allowed  
TUESDAY & FRIDAY: Non-residential sites (apartments, businesses, parks, common areas)  
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY: Residential addresses ending in 0, 2, 4, 6, 8  
THURSDAY & SUNDAY: Residential addresses ending in 1, 3, 5, 7, 9  
No Watering between the hours of 10am to 6 pm

For additional information, please go to the City of Crowley’s website at [www.ci.crowley.tx.us](http://www.ci.crowley.tx.us)