

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)



City of Haslet
Phone Number: 817-439-5931

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: City of Haslet Water Department

Phone: (817) 439 - 5931

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Special Notice

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

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/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).

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. 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>.

The source of drinking water used by the CITY OF HASLET is Purchased Surface Water from the City of Fort Worth as well as ground water pumped from city-owned wells

Source Water Assessments

Microorganism Testing

TRWD monitors the raw water at all intake sites for *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia Lambia* and viruses. The source is human and animal fecal waste in the watershed. No viruses were detected. *Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lambia*, microbial parasites common in surface water, were detected at very low levels in 2012.

The *Cryptosporidium testing* methods cannot determine if the parasite is dead and inactive or alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis.

This is an abdominal infection that causes nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps after indigestion. The drinking water treatment process is designed to remove *Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lambia* through filtration.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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 the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

2012 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2012	3	2.5 – 2.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2012	3	3 – 3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	03/16/2009	0.0633	0.0633 - 0.0633	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2012	.44	0.44 – 0.44	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2012	1	0.235 – 0.505	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measures as Nitrogen]	2012	0.19	0 – 0.19	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural Deposits.

Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Selenium	03/16/2009	2.19	2.19 - 2.19	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	N	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	09/05/2006	4.2	4.2 - 4.2	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

ABBREVIATIONS Used in all tables

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

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

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of 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.

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.

Following Information Provided by City of Fort Worth.

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2012 Level	Range of Detects	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Arsenic	ppb	10	1	0.3 to 1	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from runoff from glass and electronics
Barium	pp	2	0.06	0.04 to 0.06	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Alpha particles	pCi/L	15	2.8	0.0 to 2.8	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta particles & Photon	pCi/L	50	7.5	0 to 7.5	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radiation known as photons and beta
Fluoride	pp	4	0.98	0.48 to 0.98	4	radiation. Water additive which promotes strong of natural deposits; discharge from aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured Nitrogen)	pp	10	0.91	0.12 to 0.91	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured Nitrogen)	pp	1	0.52	0.01 to 0.52	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	10	2.89	0 to 2.89	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	15.2	5.6 to 15.2	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	38.0	6.8 to 38.0	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform & E. coli)	% of positive samples	Presence in 5% or more of monthly	Presence in 3.4% of monthly samples	0 to 3.4% environment	0	Coliforms are naturally present in the as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity ¹	NTU	TT	0.45 Highest single result 99.9% Lowest monthly % of	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
Contaminant	Measure	MRDL	2012 Level	Range of Detects	MRDLG	Common Sources of
Chloramines	ppm	4	3.0	0.5 to 4.2	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon ³	1	1	1	TT = % removal	N/A	Naturally occurring

¹ Because Fort Worth historically has had low levels of radionuclides in its water, TCEQ has Fort Worth on a reduced monitoring schedule. The test results shown are from 2011. The next testing is scheduled for 2014.

² 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.

³ 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 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.

Chloral Hydrate	ppb	0.26 to 0.76	0.76	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Not regulated	None	Bromoform	ppb		0 to 3.6
3.6 to 6.7	Not regulated	None	Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2.3
6.7	Not regulated	None	Chloroform	ppb	
ppb	2.3 to 13.3	13.3	Not regulated	70	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	1.3 to 5.0	5.0		
Not regulated	60				
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 1.0	1.0	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acid	
Not regulated	70				
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	3.6 to 8.1	8.1	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acid	
Not regulated	None				
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 7.4	7.4		
Not regulated	20				
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	2.0 to 9.4	9.4		
Not regulated	None				
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	0.5 to 1.3	1.3		
Not regulated	None				

Secondary Constituents

This chart lists other items for which the water is tested. These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to

Item	Measure	2012 Range
Bicarbonate	ppm	93 to 120
Calcium	ppm	97 to 110
Chloride	ppm	14 to 32
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	318 to
423 pH	units	8.0 to
8.4		
Magnesium	ppm	4 to 8
Sodium	ppm	14 to 28
Sulfate	ppm	25 to 38
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ppm	93 to 120
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	172 to 237
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	ppm	117 to 133