

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF KELLER

Phone No: 817-743-4080

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

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. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and prevention (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 (1-800-426-4791).

Public Information

To learn more about your drinking water, please call us at **817-743-4080**

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: FT WORTH. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources (s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 will allow us and/or the system(s) from which we receive water to focus on source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Fort Worth uses surface water from six lakes – Lake Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Worth, Benbrook Lake, Cedar Creek Lake and Richland-Chambers Reservoir.

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 (TRWD).

Fort Worth monitors water quality in Lake Worth and participates with TRWD to ensure the other lakes are regularly tested.

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.

Water Sources: 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment includes: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

En Español

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (817) 743-4083 para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based 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).

Secondary Constituents

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.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Abbreviations

- 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 (µg/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 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 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.

N/A

Not Applicable

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCL	2009 Level	Range of Detects	MCLG	Common Source of Substance in Drinking Water
Bata particles & Photon emitters (1)	pCi/l	50	6.6	4.6 to 6.6	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
Fluoride	ppm	4	0.82	0.67 to 0.82	4	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	0.30	0.04 to 0.30	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	0.024	0.015 to 0.024	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	ppb	10	4.63	1.24 to 4.63	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	22.7	10.7 to 22.7	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	44.8	12.6 to 44.8	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliforms (including fecal Coliforms & E.coli)	% of positive samples	Presence in 5% of monthly samples	Presence in 1.1% of monthly samples	0 to 1.1	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.

Contaminant	Measure	MRDL	2009 Level	Range of Defects	MRDLG	Common Source of Substance in Drinking Water
Chloramines	ppm	4	2.4	1.0 to 3.5	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Common Source of Substance in Drinking Water
Total Organic Carbon (2)	1	1	1	TT = % removal	N/A	Naturally occurring

(1) The test results shown above are from 2005. Because Fort Worth historically has had low levels of radionuclides in its water, TCEQ has Fort Worth on a reduced monitoring schedule. The next testing is scheduled for 2011.

(2) 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. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminant	High	Range of Detections	2008 Level	MCL	MCLG	Common Source of Substance in Drinking Water
Chloral Hydrate	ppb	0.75 to 0.96	0.96	Not regulated	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	ppb	1.6 to 2.9	2.9	Not regulated	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	5.3 to 19.6	19.6	Not regulated	0	
Chloroform	ppb	3.0 to 18.0	18.0	Not regulated	0	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	3.8 to 13.7	13.7	Not regulated	60	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	4.4 to 5.3	5.3	Not regulated	0	
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	4.3 to 11.1	11.1	Not regulated	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2.5 to 7.7	7.7	Not regulated	300	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	2.9 to 13.4	13.4	Not regulated	0	
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0.0 to 9.7	9.7	Not regulated	0	

Monitoring Violation

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
Repeat Coliform Monitoring Major – No Repeat Samples	The City of Keller and the City of Fort Worth are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not the drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period (2009), The City of Fort Worth did not correctly monitor, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of drinking water delivered to the City of Keller during that time.	On one day, October 20, 2009	The City of Fort Worth did not collect the required repeat samples for one positive coliform bacteria sample. Repeat samples are required after a positive coliform bacteria sample has been reported.	The laboratory used by the City of Fort Worth has made changes in monitoring and reporting to ensure there is daily follow up by supervisory personnel of the routine coliform bacteria monitoring in the Fort Worth water distribution system serving their wholesale customers.

Source Water Assessments

TCEQ has prepared assessments of Fort Worth's water supply sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come in contact with our source waters based on human activity and natural conditions. For more information on the source water assessments, please contact the City of Fort Worth Customer Service at 817-FW-24-HRS (817-392-4477), 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Additional Parameters

Constituent	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	
Bicarbonate	95	117	ppm	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 industrial users.
Calcium	139	156	ppm	
Chloride	16	34	ppm	
Conductivity	337	458	umhos/m	
pH	8.2	8.6	units	
Magnesium	3	10	ppm	
Sodium	23	32	ppm	
Sulfate	27	39	ppm	
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	95	119	ppm	
Total Dissolved Solids	197	265	ppm	
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	90	164	ppm	
Total Hardness in Grains	5	10	Grains/gallon	

Mandatory Language for Lead / Copper

"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>."

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	MCL	2009 Level	Range of Detects	MCLG	Common Source of Substance in Drinking Water
Turbidity	NTU	TT	0.54 Highest single result 99.4% Lowest monthly % of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff

Total Coliforms

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Coliform Bacteria	5	*	Presence	Naturally Present in the Environment

* Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% or more of the monthly samples.

Fecal Coliform: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA