



2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF RIVER OAKS, TEXAS

4900 RIVER OAKS BLVD.

SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 2200069

Phone No. (817) 626-5421

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Website: www.riveroakstx.com

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; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

By the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

City Council Meetings: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays each month at 7:00 P.M. in the City Council Chambers located at 4900 River Oaks Blvd. in River Oaks, Texas. To learn more about future meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to schedule one, please call us at 817-626-5421, extension 324.

WATER AWARENESS

Water Customers are requested to voluntarily reduce water use. We request voluntary limitations in landscape watering between 10:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M.

**THE CITY OF
RIVER OAKS IS A
SUPERIOR
WATER SYSTEM
RECOGNIZED BY
T.C.E.Q.**

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 include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (817)626-5421 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Personas del Contacto: Lourdes Torres @ ext.. 315

WATER RATES: For the most recently adopted water rates, please contact the Water Administration Department at (817) 626-5421.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water sources. It comes from LAKE WORTH. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and the 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 to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (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, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM MONITORING INFORMATION

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen that may be found in water contaminated by feces. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, it cannot guarantee 100 percent removal nor can the testing methods determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an adnominal infection with nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water. Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD) samples the raw water periodically for *Cryptosporidium*. NO reported detection in 2009.

TOTAL AND FECAL COLIFORM

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.

FECAL COLIFORM: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

TOTAL COLIFORM: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA

MAXIMUM RESIDIAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR Report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2009	Chloramines	0.91 mg/L	0.5 mg/L	2.9 mg/L	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Year or Range	Contaminant	Ave. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MC LG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Fluoride	0.16	0.16	0.16	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009	Nitrate	0.08	0.08	0.08	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Gross beta emitters	3.8	3.8	3.8	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS: TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

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.

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.

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

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Year	Contaminant	Ave. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	17.2	8.5	36.9	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	65.8	46.9	79.3	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

UNREGULATED INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS:

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

Year	Contaminant	Ave. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	24.7	7	53	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	68.8	42.9	88.6	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Min. Level	Max Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Chloroform	18.27	18.27	18.27	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2009	Bromoform	1.75	1.75	1.75	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2009	Bromodichloromethane	17.84	17.84	17.84	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2009	Dibromochloromethane	9.52	9.52	9.52	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

LEAD AND COPPER

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of sites exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	3.8	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2007	Copper	0.094	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

RECOMMENDED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD:

"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 at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION TYPE	HEALTH EFFECTS	DURATION	EXPLANATION	STEPS TO CORRECT
DISTRIBUTION: MCL VIOLATION- TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their Liver, Kidneys, or Central Nervous Systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	1/01/2009 TO 3/31/2009	Running annual average for quarter 4 of 2008 was 0.086 mg/L. The MCL is 0.080 mg/L	TCEQ notified the City on October 14, 2009 that the City of River Oaks returned to compliance with a running annual average of 0.066 mg/L

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Ave. Level	Min Level	Max Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2009	Bicarbonate	114	114	114	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2009	Chloride	36	36	36	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2008	Hardness as Ca/Mg	138	138	138	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2009	P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	3	3	3	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2009	PH	8.7	8.7	8.7	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2009	Sulfate	60	60	60	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2009	Sodium	42	42	42	N/A	ppm	Erosion of Natural Deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2009	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	120	120	120	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2009	Total Dissolved Solids	294	294	294	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water

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.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest monthly % of Samples meeting limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Turbidity	0.32	99	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

*Total Organic Carbon (TOC) no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include Trihalomethanes (THM's) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report. * Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.*

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Source Water	6.33	5.60	7.30	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
2009	Drinking Water	3.96	3.40	4.40	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
2009	Removal Ratio	1.49	1.11	1.70	ppm	N/A

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2009Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Page 4 of 4

This report details where your water comes from, what it contains and how that compares with regulatory standards. We want you to know this information so you will be able to understand and support the improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

Your 2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

This Water Quality Report, also known as "The Consumer Confidence Report" (CCR), is published to the public as mandated by the EPA as controlled by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Our water system is under the regulations mandated by the "Surface Water Rule" for drinking water supply systems in the State of Texas.

About This Report

MAILING LABEL

First Class Mail
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
River Oaks, Texas
Permit No. 855

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4900 River Oaks Blvd.
River Oaks, Texas 76114-3007