



2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

CITY OF RIVER OAKS, TEXAS

4900 RIVER OAKS BLVD.
RIVER OAKS, TEXAS 76114

817-626-5421 Ext. 324 PWS ID NUMBER: TX 2200069

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

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. **For more information contact:** River Oaks Water Treatment Plant @ 817-626-6454 or Marvin Gregory, 817-626-5421 extension 324.

EN ESPANOL

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar a Ana Padilla al tel. 817-626-5421 ext 314.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

City Council Meetings: 1st & 3rd Tuesdays each month except for the month of December at 6:00 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, ext. 324. You can also sign up for email notifications on line at www.riveroakstx.com.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

The City of River Oaks provides surface water from Lake Worth located in Tarrant County treated at Surface Water Treatment Plant located at 1900 Nancy Ln. 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 the 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 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 and 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 at 817-626-5421 Extension 324.

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 at (800-426-4791).*

City of River Oaks provides surface water from Lake worth in Tarrant County and/or through an emergency water supply interconnection with the City of Fort Worth for treated water.

Information about Source Water Assessments

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of River Oaks source waters and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact *Water Treatment Plant @ 817-626-6454 or Marvin Gregory, 817-626-5421 extension 324.*

Water Quality Test Results 2023

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

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

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

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.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or (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 or (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 or (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 or (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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) **mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity) **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion—or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) **ppq:** parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L) **N/A:** not applicable

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2023 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfections and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	9	5.9 - 11.8	No Goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	10	6.12–15.1	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	03/09/2021	0.055	0.055 - 0.055	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	03/09/2021	0.00 ND	0.0 - 0.0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	03/09/2021	37	37-37	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	03/09/2021	0.447	0.447 - 0.447	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	03/09/2021	0.17	0.17 - 0.17	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic Tanks; sewage, Erosion of natural deposits

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon emitters	03/01/2016	4.6	4.6– 4.6	0	50	pCi/L*	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Disinfectant Residual Reporting

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violations	Source of Chemical
2023	Chloramines	2.19	0.5	3.5	4.0	<4.0	ppm	No	Water Additive used to control microbes

2023 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS (CONTINUED)

TURBIDITY: Information Statement:

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	0 NTU	1 NTU	No	Soil Run Off
Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	No	Soil Run Off

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	0 positive monthly sample	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in environment

* See violations Table Below.

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. City of River Oaks collects the EPA / TCEQ required water samples monthly distribution system wide. All test taken were negative for any bacteriological containments.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)

THE REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR) SEEKS TO PREVENT WATERBORNE DISEASES CAUSED BY E.COLI. 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 AND YOUNG CHILDREN .

Lead and Copper

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 which a water system must follow.

90th Percentile Value: 90 percent of the samples were at or below this value. EPA considers the 90th percentile value the same as an "average" value for other contaminates. Lead and copper are regulated by a treatment technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10 percent of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCL G	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/08/2021	1.3	1.3	0.097	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/08/2021	0	15	1.7	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

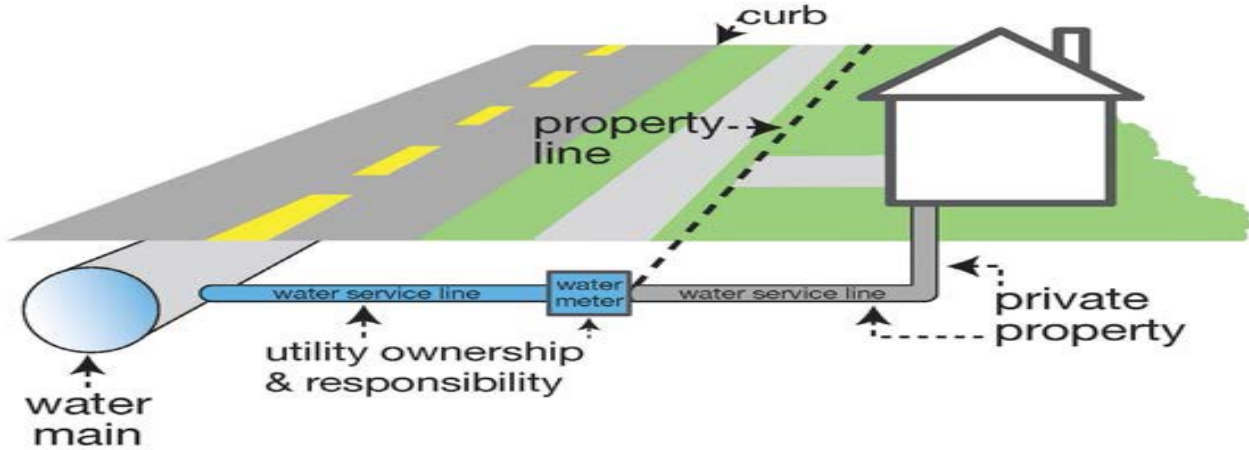
What you should know about lead in drinking water:

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 are 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 two (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 your exposure is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791**, or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> .

Lead and Copper Continued:

Eliminating lead plumbing is a shared responsibility

EPA defines the service line as from the main to the point it enters the home. There is a shared ownership. The utility owns the portion from the water main to the meter, including the meter. The property owner is responsible for the line exiting the meter and all plumbing and fixtures inside the home.



City of River Oaks Emergency Water Supply Interconnection with City of Fort Worth

In accordance with requirements of 290.272(g)(6) Systems that use an interconnect or emergency source to augment the drinking water supply during the calendar year of the report must provide the source of water length of time, an explanation of why it was used and whom to call for the water quality information.

City of River Oaks used the emergency interconnection with the City of Fort Worth to supply treated water to the River Oaks water distribution system while upgrades and renovations were being made to the Clarifier, Filtration System and the Raw Water intakes at the Water Treatment Plant as follows:

- January 1 through December 31, 2022 due to the plant shutdown for clarifier malfunctions. City Council on October 11, 2022 approved to award bid to Scofield Construction to rebuild clarifier including filter modifications for a total bid of \$3,142,230.00. On October 24th there was a preconstruction meeting with the contractor where the construction start date of February 13, 2023 was set. Construction is ongoing with anticipated completion date in November 2024.

Below and continuing on Page 6 are the City of Fort Worth Drinking Water Quality Test Results.

To obtain the full City of Fort Worth water quality data report: please visit the City of Fort Worth Website @ <http://fortworthtexas.gov/tapwater> or contact John Paul Jones at 817-626-6454 or Marvin Gregory at 817-626-5421 ext. 324

The City of River Oaks when online purchases raw water from Tarrant Regional Water District. For additional water information and future water planning please visit their website:



<https://www.trwd.com>

Microorganism testing shows low detections in raw water

Tarrant Regional Water District monitors the raw water at all intake sites for *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia*, *Lambli*a and viruses. The source is human and animal fecal waste in the watershed.

The 2023 sampling showed occasional low level detections of *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia lamblia* and viruses in some but not all of the water supply sources. These are either deactivated or removed through disinfection and/or filtration.

Drinking Water Quality Test Results

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	2023	No	TT=1 TT= Lowest monthly % of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	0.29 100%	N/A	Soil runoff (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.)

Compound	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Range	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform & E. coli)	2023	No	TT = 5% of monthly samples are positive	0.7%	0 to 0.7%	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.

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Range	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Beta/positron emitters	pCi/L	2023	No	50	6.5	4.6 to 6.5	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	ppb	2023	No	30	1.2	1.2 to 1.2		Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	2023	No	10	1.3	0 to 1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine	ppb	2023	No	3	0.1	0 to 0.1	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	ppm	2023	No	2	0.63	0.54 to 0.63	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	2023	No	200	137	0 to 137	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	2023	No	4	0.57	0.21 to 0.57	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	2023	No	10	0.76	0.21 to 0.76	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	2023	No	10	4	0 to 8.56	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2023	N/A	60	10.7	3.30 to 21.4	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	2023	N/A	80	14.4	0 to 19.6	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MRDL	Your water	Range	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Chloramines	ppm	2023	No	4	3.4	0.72 to 4.4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Compound	MCL	Year	Violation	High	Low	Average	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Total Organic Carbon	TT = % removal	2023	No	1	1	1	N/A	Naturally occurring

It 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. A removal ratio of 1 in Specific Ultra Violet Absorbance calculations is considered passing.

Corrosion Control

To meet the requirements of the Lead and Copper Rule, Fort Worth achieves corrosion control through pH adjustment. Corrosion control does not remove lead pipes, but it reduces the risk of lead breaking off or dissolving into drinking water.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The following items are all disinfection by-products that are not regulated individually, but as two groups – Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids. The chart on the previous page lists the group levels.

Compound	Measure	Year	MRDL	Public Health Goal	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
Bromoform	ppb	2023	Not regulated	0	0.40	0 to 3.32	By-products of drinking water disinfection; regulated as a group called Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2023	Not regulated	0	3.41	0 to 5.72	
Chloroform	ppb	2023	Not regulated	70	3.53	0 to 6.55	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	2023	Not regulated	60	2.56	0 to 6.75	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	2023	Not regulated	N/A	0.98	0 to 2.40	By-products of drinking water disinfection; regulated as a group called Haloacetic Acids
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2023	Not regulated	0	4.09	2 to 14.10	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	2023	Not regulated	N/A	0.09	0 to 1.20	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	2023	Not regulated	70	1.73	2 to 5.10	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2023	Not regulated	20	0	0 to 0	

Secondary Constituents

These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industry.

Compound	Measure	Range
Bicarbonate	ppm	88.3 to 134
Calcium	ppm	26.2 to 41.3
Chloride	ppm	22.2 to 38.7
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	322 to 494
pH	units	8.1 to 8.5
Magnesium	ppm	3.5 to 7.4
Sodium	ppm	23.2 to 31.6
Sulfate	ppm	28.4 to 48.0
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ppm	88.3 to 141
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	184 to 274
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	ppm	79.9 to 134
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallon	5 to 8

Abbreviations used in tables

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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.

N/A - not applicable/does not apply

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; a measure of water turbidity or clarity

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 (ng/L)

TT: Treatment Technique - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Microorganism testing shows low detections in raw water

Tarrant Regional Water District monitors the raw water at all intake sites for *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia Lamblia* and viruses. The source is human and animal fecal waste in the watershed.

The 2023 sampling showed occasional low level detections of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia lamblia*. These are either deactivated or removed through disinfection and/or filtration.

UCMR 5- Overall

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFDA)*	ppt	2.08	0 to 8.3	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)*	ppt	2.05	0 to 7.3	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	1.95	0 to 4.9	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)*	ppt	5.28	0 to 25.8	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	7.57	5.5 to 10	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	4.10	0 to 6.2	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	4.46	0 to 10.6	

UCMR 5- North Holly Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFDA)*	ppt	5.8	5 to 7.9	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)*	ppt	5.9	5 to 7.3	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	0.8	0 to 3.3	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)*	ppt	15.1	8.1 to 24.9	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	9.1	8.2 to 10	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	5.3	4.8 to 6	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	7.6	6.8 to 10	

UCMR 5- South Holly Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFDA)*	ppt	5.5	4.2 to 8.3	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)*	ppt	5.3	4 to 7	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	4.4	3.5 to 4.9	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)*	ppt	13.8	7.9 to 25.8	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	8.5	6.8 to 9.7	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	5.2	4.3 to 6.2	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	7.2	5.7 to 10.6	

UCMR 5- Eagle Mountain Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	7.2	5.5 to 8.3	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	2.8	0 to 3.9	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	2.4	0 to 3.5	

UCMR 5- Rolling Hills Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	0.8	0 to 3.3	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	7.0	6.3 to 7.4	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	3.8	3.3 to 4.7	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	2.5	0 to 3.7	

UCMR 5- Westside Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	0.8	0 to 3.2	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	6.4	5.5 to 7.2	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	3.7	3.2 to 4.2	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	3.4	2.9 to 3.9	

Fort Worth Water's 2023 water quality data for wholesale customers

City Staff welcomes you to visit the City of River Oaks Website at www.riveroakstx.com. On the website there is a section to sign up to receive email updates from the City. Also on the website under resources click on the CODE RED tab to sign up to receive emergency updates.



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

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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

City of River Oaks 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



City of River Oaks
Water Department
4900 River Oaks Blvd.
River Oaks, Texas 76114-3007