

Every Drop is Beautiful Save Water. Nothing Can Replace It.

The City of Arlington's conservation program is part of a regional effort to help plan for future water supply needs and meet the requirements of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and Texas Water Development Board. With a constant concern over water quantity, the City of Arlington is asking residents and businesses to comply with City ordinances and use water wisely. The City of Arlington appreciates your commitment to conserving water and we encourage you to save water and money by changing your water use habits today. For more water conservation tips, visit www.SaveArlingtonWater.com.

Should I be worried about lead in my drinking water?

Lead seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like lakes and rivers, and lead is rarely present in water coming from the treatment plant. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion or wearing-away of materials containing lead in the water system or home plumbing, such as pipes and household plumbing. The City of Arlington does not have any lead service lines (pipes carrying water to your home). The most common source of lead in drinking water is solder used to join copper pipes or faucets made of brass or chrome-plated brass. Older homes (built before 1930) are more likely to have plumbing fixtures containing lead. There are several things that can be done to minimize possible exposure to lead in drinking water: 1. Flush your tap water, particularly when the faucet has gone unused for more than a few hours. Flushing for 1-2 minutes clears water standing in your service lines and ensures you are drawing fresh water from the main water line. 2. Use only cold water for cooking and drinking. Lead leaches more easily into hot water. 3. Make sure lead-free materials are used when building a new home. More information about lead is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



2015 City of Arlington Laboratory Services group

For more information:

Water Quality:817-575-8984
Laboratory Services water sample requests, water quality questions or water quality problems. If you have questions concerning this brochure, ask for the laboratory.

Customer Services:817-275-5931
Open new or transfer account, billing inquiries, water conservation, water and sewer rates.

Emergency Water, and Sewer Services (24 hours):817-459-5900
Service interruptions, water leaks, sewer problems

Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD):817-237-8585

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ):512-239-1000

To participate in decisions concerning water:

Attend the Arlington City Council meetings, held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday nights at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chamber located at City Hall, 101 West Abram Street.

Meeting schedule is posted online at www.arlington-tx.gov/citycouncil/meeting-schedule/
To view City Council Agenda or to watch a City Council meeting webcast, please visit www.arlington-tx.gov/citycouncil/agendas/

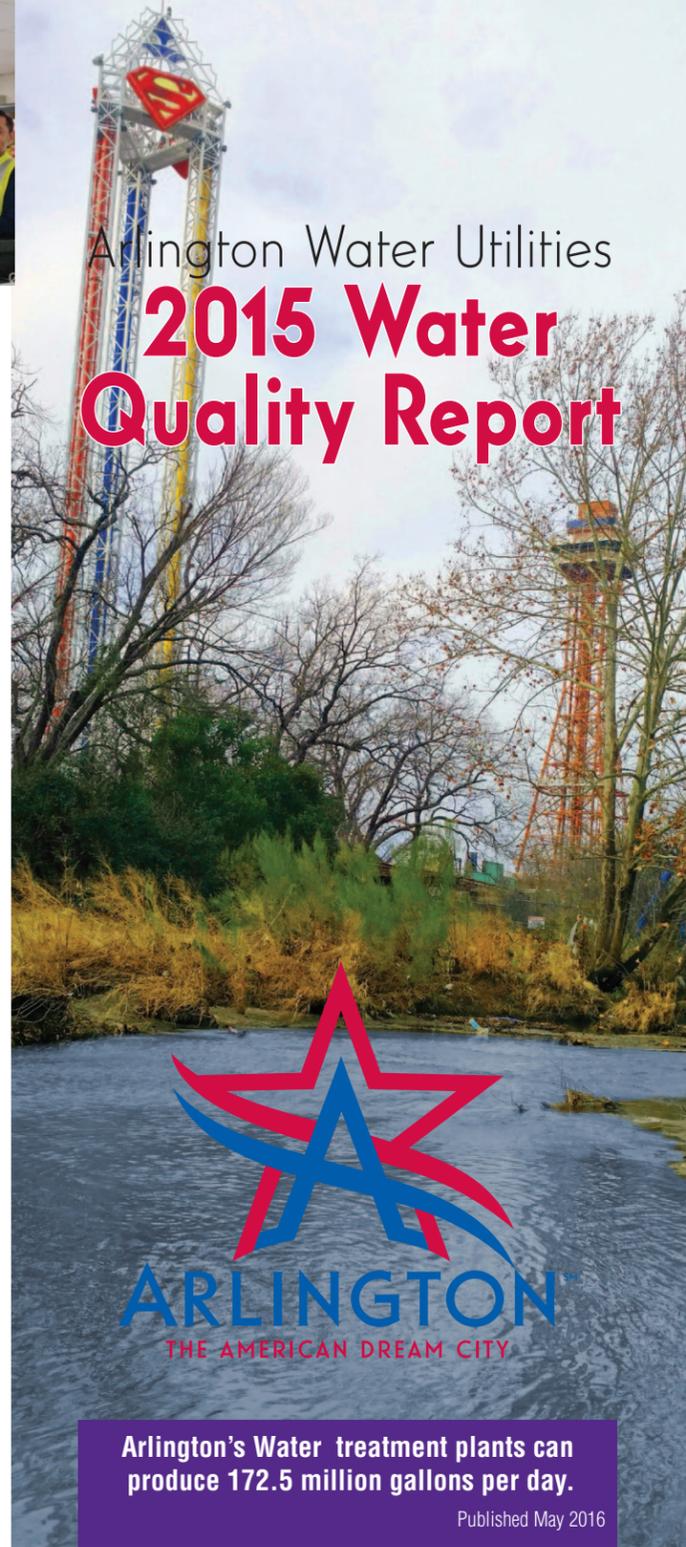
Visit our website at: www.ArlingtonTX.gov/water/CCR

Este informe incluye información importante sobre su agua potable, si necesita ayuda para entender esta información por favor llame al 817-575-8984.

Ban bao cao nay bao gom nhung thong tin can biet ve nuoc uong. Moi chi tiet va thac mac xin lien lac 817-575-8984.

Photography: City of Arlington Laboratory staff

Arlington Water Utilities 2015 Water Quality Report



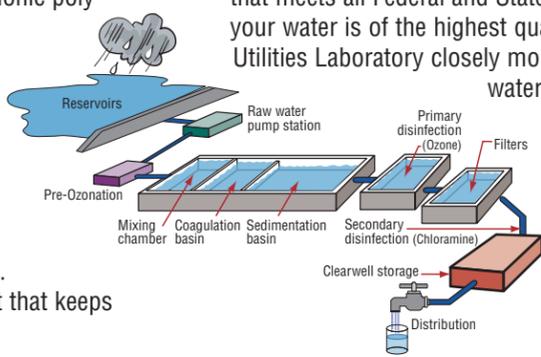
Arlington's Water treatment plants can produce 172.5 million gallons per day.

Published May 2016

As you read through this report, you will notice that drinking water produced by Arlington Water Utilities meets or exceeds all Federal and State drinking water quality regulations. Substances found in Arlington water are well below the maximum allowable levels. The information included in this report reflects the data collected from January 1 through December 31, 2014, unless noted otherwise.

How is Arlington water treated?

The water in Arlington is treated at two state of the art water treatment plants. Ozone is used as the primary disinfectant. Aluminum sulfate and a cationic polymer are added to help dirt and other particles clump together and settle out during treatment. The water is then filtered through granular activated carbon beds to remove smaller particles and substances that are dissolved in the water. The water is then chloraminated (treated with chlorine and then ammonia) as it enters the clearwell for storage. Chloramine is the secondary disinfectant that keeps the water safe on its way to your faucet.



Is Arlington water safe to drink?

Absolutely. Our employees take great pride in producing and delivering to you, our customer, water that meets all Federal and State regulations. To ensure your water is of the highest quality, Arlington Water Utilities Laboratory closely monitors the drinking water at over 120 distribution locations throughout the city. In 2015, the laboratory collected about 6,500 samples and performed about 13,500 tests monitoring 144 analytes.

Arlington Water Fact
Sampling stations are installed at over 100 homes around the city to monitor water quality.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. The treatment process removes these substances from the raw water and provides further protection prior to sending it to the distribution system. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting the EPA website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Arlington Water Fact
There are no lead service lines in Arlington

Health information for Special Populations

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immuno-

compromised 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 health care provider.

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

Water Conservation Efforts

Water is a precious and finite resource. It is essential that water utilities audit their water supplies and implement strategies to minimize water losses in future years. Of the 19,456,325 gallons of water treated by the City of Arlington, an estimated 2,045,677 gallons of water (10.5%) was lost due to a variety of reasons such as main line breaks, leaks, unauthorized consumption, etc. The City of Arlington's water conservation specialists use state of the art technology to identify and locate suspected leaks throughout the city. Please report any suspected leaks to 817-459-6777.

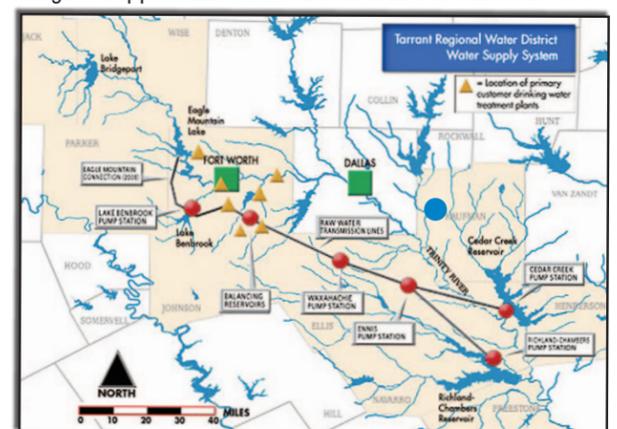
Arlington Water Fact
The lab checks for proper disinfectant residuals around the city every day of the year

Where does Arlington drinking water come from? Arlington purchases its water for treatment from the Tarrant Regional Water District. The water is taken from four reservoirs. Cedar Creek, Richland-Chambers and Lake Benbrook supply the John F. Kubala Water Treatment Plant. Lake Arlington supplies the Pierce-Burch Water Treatment Plant.

Cryptosporidium Monitoring Information:

In 2015, Tarrant Regional Water District monitored all raw water sources for Cryptosporidium and found none in the source waters servicing Arlington. Cryptosporidium is a microscopic, disease-causing parasite, housed in a hard-shelled egg-shaped oocyst. When ingested, the oocyst splits open, releasing sporozoites. These sporozoites invade the lining of the gastrointestinal

tract and can cause an illness called cryptosporidiosis. Cryptosporidiosis is typically an acute short-term infection but can become severe and non-resolving in children and immuno-compromised individuals. Arlington uses coagulation, filtration, and Ozone (the primary disinfectant) to further protect against Cryptosporidium.





Arlington Water Fact
Lead and Copper was last tested throughout the city the summer of 2015.

Common Water Quality Concerns

Arlington Water Utilities frequently receives calls from customers regarding white or black particles in their water. The most common source of these particles is the water heater. The water heater's dip tube which directs cold water to the bottom of the tank can deteriorate over time creating small white particles that can accumulate in faucet screens. The water heater will need to be flushed and a new dip tube installed. Also if the water heater uses improper flexible hoses to connect to the water supply and house plumbing, the rubber lining in these hoses may deteriorate over time releasing fine black particles that may even appear to discolor the water. This hose needs to be replaced with a chloramine resistant hose which can be purchased from a hardware store. To remove these particles from the water heater you will need to flush it. For specific instructions on how to flush the water heater refer to the owner's manual or to instructional articles/videos on the internet. Manufacturers of water heaters recommend that you flush the water heater annually to remove any mineral build up and improve the efficiency of the heater.



Just try living without it.

SAVE WATER. Nothing can replace it.

Visit www.SaveArlingtonWater.com. Learn how to do your part in saving our most precious resource - water.

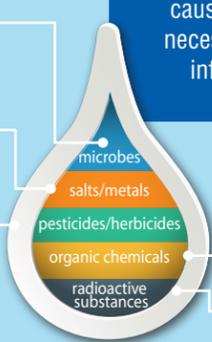
Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

The City of Arlington and the State of Texas both analyze your drinking water. Any regulated substances that were detected during the last year are shown in Table A. As shown in the table, all are well below the established maximum contaminant levels. All water dissolves substances from the ground as it flows over and through it. Substances that may be present in raw water include such things as:

Microbes such as viruses and bacteria that come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife

Salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or the result of urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges or farming

Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff or residential uses



Substances may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems but are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information, please call Laboratory Services at 817-575-8984.

Organic chemical substances that include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations and urban storm water runoff

Radioactive substances that are naturally occurring

Arlington Water Fact
Boiling water does not remove lead.



Table Definitions

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

< (xxx) less than the amount listed.

≥ (xxx) equal to or greater than the amount listed.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 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 contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) 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.

NA Not applicable

ND (Not detected) No level of the parameter was detected.

NE Not established

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) A unit used when measuring turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of the water.

pCi/L (picocuries per Liter) A measure of radioactivity in the water.

ppb (parts per billion, ug/L) A unit of measurement roughly equal to 1 drop in 100,000 gallons.

ppm (parts per million, mg/L) A unit of measurement roughly equal to 1 drop in 100 gallons.

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



Table A. Regulated Substances. These substances are regulated or are required to be monitored and were detected in Arlington tap water in 2014. None of the detected substances exceeded the regulated limits.

Substance	Units	Avg.	Min.	Max.	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
Atrazine	ppb	0.06	ND	0.11	3		Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	ppm	0.00585	0.0057	0.0060	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate ³	ppb	<5	<5	<5	10	10	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines ²	ppm	3.5	3.4	3.7	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride	ppm	0.6	0.24	0.74	4	4	Water additive promoting strong teeth
Nitrate as Nitrogen	ppm	0.620	0.15	1.530	10	10	Runoff from fertilizers
Nitrite as Nitrogen	ppm	0.099	ND	0.343	1	1	Runoff from fertilizers
Radioactive (2015)							
Radium 228	pCi/L	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	5	NA	Decay of natural, man-made deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters	pCi/L	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	50	NA	Decay of natural, man-made deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	15	NA	Decay of natural, man-made deposits
Total Coliform^{4,7}	%	NA	ND	1.62%	5%	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							Naturally present in the environment
PB Plant (raw)	ppm	5.5	4.8	6.2			
PB Plant (drinking)	ppm	3.1	2.4	3.8			(PB = Pierce-Burch Plant)
PB Removal ratio ⁵	remov. ratio	1.2	0.6	1.7			
JK Plant (raw)	ppm	6.2	4.8	9.0			(JK = John F. Kubala Plant)
JK Plant (drinking)	ppm	3.1	2.5	3.6			
JK Removal ratio ⁵	remov. ratio	1.4	0.7	1.9			
Total Trihalomethanes²	ppb	15.1	14.4	16.1	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)²	ppb	6	5.5	6.8	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity⁶							Soil runoff
Highest single measurement	NTU	0.1	0.03	0.78	TT = 1.0	0	
% of samples < 0.3 NTU	%	99.9%	NA	NA	TT = 95%	NA	
Substance	Units	Action Level	No. Sites > Action Level	90th %-tile	Range	Possible Source	
Copper (2015)¹	ppm	1.3	0	0.166	ND-0.49	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
Lead (2015)¹	ppb	15	1	1.44	ND-46.8	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	

¹ Instead of MCLs for lead and copper, EPA requires that 90 percent of water samples obtained from customers' taps contain less than the Action Level for each metal. Sampling is required every 3 years. ² Compliance is based on a calculated annual average of all samples at routine sites. ³ Compliance is based on a calculated running annual average of the quarterly averages. ⁴ Coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because they are easily detected and found in the digestive tract of warm blooded animals. While not themselves disease producers, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because they are easily detected and found in the digestive tract of warm blooded animals. While not themselves disease producers, 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 bacteriologically safe for human consumption. ⁵ Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed. Based on running annual average of ratios. ⁶ 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, including bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. ⁷ Monitoring Violation: In the month of August, the City failed to collect 180 bacteriological samples as required by the state regulating agency



Table B. Unregulated Substances. These substances are not currently regulated by EPA. 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.

Substance	Units	Avg.	Min.	Max.	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
Chloroform	ppb	3.7	3	4.6	Not Regulated	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes.
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	4.7	4.4	5.1	Not Regulated	NE	
Chlorodibromomethane	ppb	5	4.7	5.4	Not Regulated	60	
Bromoform	ppb	1.8	1.3	2.1	Not Regulated	NE	
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	3.58	3.14	3.94	Not Regulated	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids.
Bromoacetic Acid	ppb	0.6	0.55	0.76	Not Regulated	NE	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	0.38	0	0.77	Not Regulated	NE	
Chloroacetic Acid	ppb	0.84	0.71	1.16	Not Regulated	NE	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0.45	0.2	0.69	Not Regulated	300	



Other Substances of Interest

Substance	Units	Avg	Min	Max
Total:				
Alkalinity	ppm	95	48	119
Hardness	ppm	103	59	119
Hardness	grains/gal.	6.0	3.5	7.0
Calcium	ppm	36	21	51
Sodium	ppm	24.3	18.6	31.7
Magnesium	ppm	4.2	3.9	4.5
Chloride	ppm	18	13	23
pH	units	8.2	7.8	8.7