

CITY OF ROANOKE 2021 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

265 Marshall Creek Rd.

817-491-6099

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems: Some people may be more vulnerable to microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, those who are undergoing treatment with steroids, 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 (800-426-4791).

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.

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. 817-491-6099—para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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:

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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor or color contact Public Works at 817-491-6099.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water from Eagle Mountain lake and purchased from the City of Fort Worth. TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this report. The City of Fort Worth susceptibility is not included in this assessment. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Shawn Wilkinson, Director of Public Works, Roanoke 817-491-6099.

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 which must follow FDA regulations, 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 (800-426-4791).

City of Roanoke Watering Schedule

Monday
No watering allowed

Tuesday and Friday
Non-residential sites (apartments, businesses, parks, common areas, etc.)

Wednesday and Saturday
Residential addresses ending in 0, 2, 4, 6, 8

Thursday and Sunday
Residential addresses ending in 1, 3, 5, 7, 9

Outdoor watering with sprinklers are prohibited between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Public Participation Opportunities

The City Council meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at 7:00 P.M. at City Hall. Call 817-491-2411 if you need additional information.

Definitions and Abbreviations

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.

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 contamination.

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

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

Action Level Goal (ALG)-The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Level 1 Assessment: 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: Very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and to 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.

MFL - Million Fibers Per Liter - a measure of asbestos

ppm - Parts Per Million or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)

ppb - Parts Per Billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt - Parts Per Trillion or nanograms per Liter (ng/L)

ppq - Parts per quadrillion or picograms per Liter (pg/L)

pCi/l - picocuries per liter - a measure of radioactivity.

N/A-Not Applicable/Does not apply

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

mrem- millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

TCEQ assesses raw water supplies for susceptibility

Fort Worth uses surface water from Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Bridgeport, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek Reservoir, Lake Benbrook and the Clear Fork Trinity River.

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.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of Fort Worth's source waters. TCEQ classified the risk to our source waters as high for most contaminants.

High susceptibility means there are activities near the source water or watershed make it likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.

Tarrant Regional Water District, from which Fort Worth purchases its water, received the assessment reports.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Stacy Walters at 817-392-8203.

Further details about the source-water assessments are available in the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's Drinking Water Watch database at [http://dww8.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys-](http://dww8.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys-_is_number=5802&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX)

[_is_number=5802&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX.](http://dww8.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys-_is_number=5802&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX)

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 2021 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.

Did you know?

A safe water supply is critical to protecting public health and is the first obligation of all water suppliers. Before our modern water systems, disease such as cholera and dysentery were part of everyday life.

About the following data

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

Inorganic Contaminants								
Compound	Year	Measure	MCL	MCLG	Range	Your Water	Violation	Common Source of Substance
Arsenic	2021	ppb	10	0	0 to 1.5	1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2021	ppm	2	2	0.05 to 0.07	0.07	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine	2021	ppb	3	3	0 to 0.2	0.1	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Beta / Photon emitters	2021	pCi/L	50	0	7 to 7	7	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Fluoride	2021	ppm	4	4	0.18 to 0.68	0.68	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium	2021	Ppb	100	100	0 to 1.8	1.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2021	ppm	10	10	0.306 to 0.306	0.306	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2021	Ppb	30		1.1 to 1.1	1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2021	ppb	200	200	66.2 to 197	197	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Bromate	2021	ppb	10	0	0 to 13.6	4.23	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	2021	ppb	60	N/A	5.3 to 7.2	8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2021	ppb	80	N/A	3.65 to 5.57	5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Compound	Year	Units of Measure	MCL		MCLG	Your Water	Violation	Common Source of Substance
Turbidity	2021	NTU	TT=1 TT=Lowest Monthly %of Samples ≤0.3 NTU		N/A	0.7 99.3%	No	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	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Common source of substance
Total Organic Carbon ³	2021	1	1	1	TT=% Removal	N/A	No	Naturally occurring
It is used to determine disinfection by-product precursors. Our provider, The City of Ft. 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.								
Lead and Copper								
Date Sampled	Contaminant	MCLG	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2021	Lead	0	1.1	0	15	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2021	Copper	1.3	0.26	0	1.3	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level								
Disinfectant Residual	Year	Range	Average Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Common Source of Substance
Chloramines	2021	0.90 to 3.30	2.10	4.0	4.0	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or EColi Maximum Contaminant Level		Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples		MCLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0		0		0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Public Notification Rule								
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with there drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with there drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).								
Violation Type	Violation Began	Violation End	Violation Explanation					
Public Notification	03/16/2015		Failed to monitor or test for LCR by the 2014 deadline					

Unregulated Contaminates							
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	Range of Detects	Average	MRDL	MRDLG	Common Sources of Substance
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	2021	2.02 to 6.61	2.33	Not Regulated	60	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes.
Bromoform	ppb	2021	0 to 3.69	0.5	Not Regulated	0	
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2021	2.48 to 6.91	2.55	Not Regulated	0	
Chloroform	ppb	2021	2.5 to 10.6	2.43	Not Regulated	70	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	2021	1 to 2.3	0.68	Not Regulated	70	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids.
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2021	3.80 to 9.4	3.54	Not Regulated	0	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2021	0 to 2.4	0.14	Not Regulated	20	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	2021	0 to 0	0	Not Regulated	N/A	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	2021	1.2 to 4	1.24	Not Regulated	N/A	

Secondary Constituents. These items do not relate to public health but rather aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industry.		
Compound	Your Water	Measure
Bicarbonate	99.9 to 138	ppm
Calcium	37.8 to 58.5	ppm
Chloride	13.7 to 36.7	ppm
Conductivity	296 to 470	µmhos/cm
Ph	7.8 to 8.3	units
Magnesium	2.91 to 9.10	ppm
Sodium	15 to 29.9	ppm
Sulfate	22.6 to 40.8	ppm
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	99.9 to 142	ppm
Total Dissolved Solids	149 to 249	ppm
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	107 to 183	ppm
Total Hardness in Grains	6 to 11	grains/gallons

Corrosion Control

To meet the requirements of the Lead and Copper Rule, our supplier, The City of Fort Worth achieves corrosion control through pH adjustment.

Mandatory Language for Lead and Copper

If present, elevated levels of lead can lead to 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 private plumbing.

The City of Roanoke 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 drinking 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Did you know?

Community water supplies are tested every day. Tap water undergoes far more frequent testing than bottled water.

Water Conservation Starts at Home

Water conservation is a topic that comes up every summer, as water bills tend to increase. As a City, we provide you with some helpful tips and ideas to conserve water, both inside and outside your home, on our website.

roanoketexas.com
Utility Billing
Water Conservation
[Water is Awesome](#)

Lawn and landscape irrigation

Questions become more prevalent in the summer months. The City of Roanoke website offers all you need to know about your home's watering schedule, time of day to water, exceptions and more.

roanoketexas.com
Utility Building
Water Conservation
[Save Tarrant Water](#)

LEAD & COPPER RULE MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATION MANDATORY LANGUAGE—
TIER III

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

CITY OF ROANOKE (PWS 0610008) has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. **Even though these were not emergencies**, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing (or did) to correct these situations.

We 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 our drinking water meets health standards. During 2014, we did not monitor or test for LCR and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the 2014 year, how often we are supposed to sample for LCR Sample Tap, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
<i>LCR Sample Tap 2014</i>	<i>20 / annually</i>	0	<i>June 1, 2014 - Sept 30, 2014</i>	03/16/2015

What is being done? We collected a complete set of lead and copper sample tap samples and returned to compliance as of 03/16/2015.

We are working to correct the problem. For more information, please contact:

Water System Official: Shawn Wilkinson

Area code + phone number: 817-491-6099

Date Distributed: _____07/01/2022_____

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent by **CITY OF ROANOKE**. Public Water System: **TX0610008**.

Water or irrigate your yard efficiently to save water and maintain a healthy landscape!

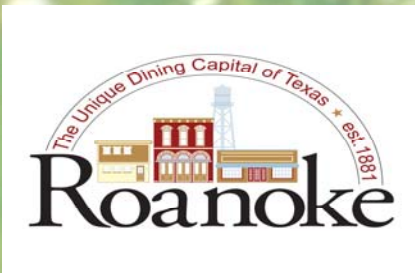
Billions of gallons of water are wasted every day from inefficient landscape watering. The key to watering lawns is to apply water infrequently, yet thoroughly. Watering too heavily or too often can weaken your lawn, waste water and carry soil, fertilizers and pesticides into streams. Watering too little can also waste water because it does little to alleviate stress on grass from drought.

- Water before 10 a.m. to save water and maintain plant health. Watering in the afternoon increases water loss due to evaporation. Watering in the evening can make your lawn and plants more prone to disease.
- A general rule is to water up to 1 inch, once a week, as needed. Observe the grass to know when to water. At the first sign of wilting, you have 24 to 48 hours to water before damage occurs.
- To determine when you have applied enough water, put a 6-ounce tuna can on your lawn and stop watering when it is full. If you notice runoff before the can is full, turn off the water and wait one hour before turning it on again.
- Some plants may have lower water requirements. You may be able to reduce the sprinkler run time for areas with these plants.
- Replace your standard irrigation clock timer with a **newer, more water-efficient controller** and save nearly 7,600 gallons of water annually. New technology uses local weather and landscape conditions to determine your yard's water needs.
- Ensure sprinklers are not watering sidewalks or driveways. Also, sprinklers should spray large drops close to the ground, rather than a fog or mist, which can be blown away by wind.
- Regularly maintain your permanent sprinkler system to make sure water is being properly applied, sprinkler heads are free from debris, water is flowing at the proper pressure, and the system does not have leaks.
- Consider alternatives to spray irrigation when possible. Drip irrigation can minimize evaporation and runoff by 60% or more. This system works best with plants such as ornamentals, vines, or vegetables.

Cleaner Curbs and Cleaner Creeks

for a Healthier Yard!

Prevent storm water pollution in your yard:



- SmartScape your lawn.
- Apply lawn and garden chemicals sparingly; use non-toxic alternatives.
- Always follow label instructions; don't over apply chemicals.
- Vegetate bare spots in your yard to prevent soil erosion.
- Use compost and mulch.
- Recycle yard waste in a compost pile; leave grass clippings on the lawn.
- Native plants are more suited to the climate and require less water, fertilizer and pesticides.

www.roanoketexas.com

[Take Care of Texas-Your Impact on the Environment](#)

[Texas SmartScape™ is a landscape program crafted to be "smart" for North Central Texas.](#)



www.txsmartscape.com