

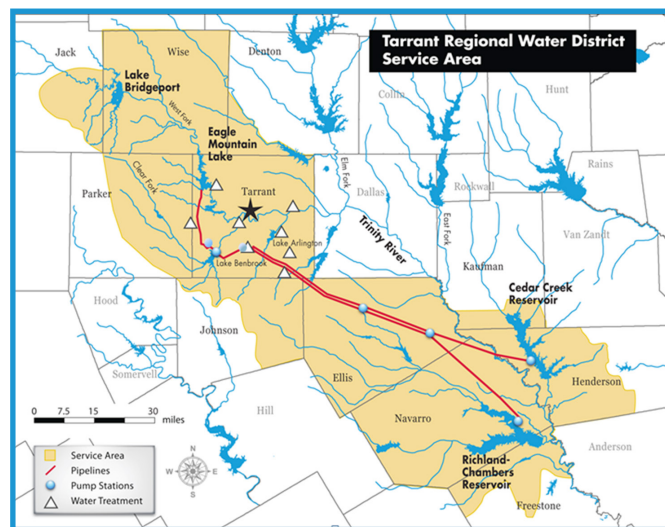


Where Does our Water Come From?

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.

The City of Mansfield purchases lake water from the Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD). TRWD pumps water primarily from Cedar Creek and Richland Chambers Reservoirs in the east and Lake Benbrook in the west. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This information describes 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 allows us to focus source water protection strategies. For more information about your source(s) of water please refer to the source water assessment viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW>.



Contact Information:

Water Quality Questions: 817-477-2248

Billing Information: 817-276-4200

Datos de facturación: 817-276-4212

En Español: Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion traducida al Espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 817-477-2248.

2018 Water Quality Report

Annual Water Quality Report for the period January 1 to December 31, 2018. 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.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact John Woodworth, Laboratory Supervisor, 817-477-2248

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (1)

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2018	Cyanide	91.7	91.7 - 91.7	200.00	200.00	ppb	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2018	Chromium	< 0.0010	< 0.0010 - 0.0010	100.0	100.0	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2018	Barium	0.052	0.052 - 0.052	2.0	2.0	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2018	Fluoride	0.7	0.651 - 0.7	4.0	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Runoff from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2018	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	0.368	0.368 - 0.368	10.0	10.0	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2018	Thallium	< 0.00100	< 0.00100 - < 0.00100	0.5	2.0	ppb	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2018	Atrazine	< 0.10	< 0.10 - 0.10	3.00	3.00	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2018	Chloramines	2.9000	1.06	3.69	4.00	< 4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2018	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	18	1.6 - 27.8	No goal for that total	60	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2018	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	41	20.9 - 41	No goal for that total	80	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2018	Chlorite	0.5500	.187-.55	0.80	1	ppm	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Year	Contaminant	Average	Minimum	Maximum		Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2018	Chloroform	10.2700	6.48	13.80		ppb	No	Byproduct from drinking water disinfection.
2018	Bromoform	1.1800	< 1.00	1.71		ppb	No	Byproduct from drinking water disinfection.
2018	Bromodichloromethane	9.4500	6.51	12.10		ppb	No	Byproduct from drinking water disinfection.
2018	Dibromochloromethane	7.5500	5.38	9.04		ppb	No	Byproduct from drinking water disinfection.

LEAD & COPPER (2)

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of sites exceeding action level	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2018	Lead	1.29	0.00	15	0.00	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposit.
2018	Copper	0.3360	0.00	1.3	1.30	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposit; Leaching from wood preservatives.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS (3)

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit		Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2018	Bicarbonate	98.1000	98.10	98.10	NA		ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2018	Chloride	19.4000	29.50	29.50	300.00		ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification.
2018	Hardness as Ca/Mg	99.8000	99.80	99.80	NA		ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2018	pH	8.0000	8.00	8.00	>7.00		units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2018	Sodium	19.4000	19.40	19.40	NA		ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Byproduct of oil field activity.
2018	Sulfate	30.6000	30.60	30.60	300.00		ppm	Naturally occurring; Common industrial byproduct; Byproduct of oil field activity.
2018	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	98.1000	98.10	98.10	NA		ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2018	Total Dissolved Solids	172.0000	172.00	172.00	1000.00		ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

COLIFORM BACTERIA (4)

	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
2018	0.00%	5.00%	1.20%	0.00%	0		No	Naturally present in the environment

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Year

Water Contaminants

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 may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1 (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 septic systems.
- 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, or 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 817-477-2248.

Water Loss Statement

Mansfield Water Utilities monitors water loss in an effort to improve operational efficiencies in both the water treatment plant and the water distribution system. During the period of January - December, 2018 Mansfield Water Utilities estimated a loss of 379,259,000 gallons of water. This is estimated at 7.48% of total water purchased.



Health Information for Special Populations

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Among those who could be at risk from infections: 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. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Quality FAQ

What causes taste and odor in my drinking water?

Hot South Texas summer weather results in a rapid algae growth in our surface water reservoirs. As the algae decay, they release taste and odor compounds. The Mansfield Water Treatment Plant replaced the anthracite coal filter media with GAC (Granulated Activated Carbon) in the plant expansion of 1999. As a result, the tastes and odor nuisance was greatly reduced. However, there are times of the year when the algae growths can exceed the GAC's ability to remove the tastes and odors completely. In as much as the problem of taste and odor may be apparent in the water, the water is safe to drink.

Is my water safer with water purification devices?

Water from the City of Mansfield is safe to drink. We recognize it is your personal choice to purchase water purification devices. They have been known to cause problems in the quality of drinking water due to the lack of proper filtration replacement. These devices are not tested or regulated by the state or federal government.

Do we have hard water?

Hard water is defined by the amount of calcium and magnesium present in the water. Hard water has a relatively high level as compared to soft water which has a low level. Actually our water is not classified as hard or soft. It is medium (hard) and normally has a between 90 to 120 mg/l, or in other terms about 5 to 7 grains of hardness.

Why does my water seem cloudy?

Water that is cloudy is often the result of air in the water. To verify the cloudy water is caused by air, fill a clear glass with water from your faucet. Watch the glass closely. If the glass gets clear from the bottom to the top after a few minute then there is air in the water. While the quality of water is not affected by presence of air, it could be indicative of a problem in the distribution system. Excessive air in your water should be reported to the Water Utility Department by calling (817) 473-8411 or (817) 477-2248.

What is causing the staining of my plumbing fixtures?

Iron and manganese can cause a brownish orange staining on plumbing fixtures. The level of iron and manganese in our raw water is enough to cause staining problems. Since December 2003 Mansfield has been using Chlorine Dioxide to reduce iron and manganese.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MFL – Million fibers per liter

A measure of asbestos.

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 a 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA – Not Applicable

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units This is used to measure water turbidity (clarity).

ALG – Action Level Goal

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.

AL – Action Level

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

pCi/L – Picocuries Per Liter

This is a measure of radioactivity in water.

ppb – Parts Per Billion

Equivalent to one microgram per liter- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm – Parts Per Million

Equivalent to one milligram per liter- or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppq – Parts Per Quadrillion

Picograms per liter (pg/L).

ppt – Parts Per Trillion

Nanograms per liter (ng/L).