



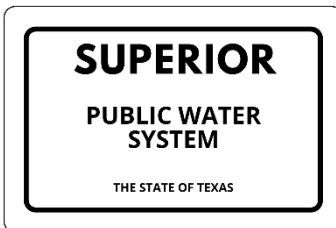
2024



*Our Mission is to provide safe, reliable, economical, and environmentally sustainable water, wastewater and recycled water services by employing fiscal integrity, efficient business practices and positive customer relations.*



### Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal 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 following pages. We hope this information helps you become more informed about what is in your drinking water. The report is available at [www.tcmud.org](http://www.tcmud.org). If you have questions or need additional copies, please call us at (682) 831-4600.

### Public Participation Opportunities

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. 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. Board meetings take place on the third Wednesday of the month at 7 p.m. in the Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1 building, 100 Municipal Dr. in Trophy Club. The public is welcome to attend.

**Delivering high-quality water to our customers is our top priority. Our water quality experts perform over 3,000 tests per year to ensure your water is safe.**

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (682) 831-4600 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

# WATER SOURCES

## WHERE DO WE GET OUR WATER?



Our drinking water is obtained from both surface and groundwater sources.

Surface water is purchased from the City of Fort Worth and its sources are listed below.

### Surface Water (purchased from Fort Worth)

- Lake Worth
- Eagle Mountain Lake
- Lake Bridgeport
- Richland Chambers Reservoir
- Cedar Creek Reservoir
- Clear Fork Trinity River (from Lake Benbrook).



Groundwater sources are from four wells.



### Groundwater obtained from ground wells

- Paluxy Aquifer (three wells)
- Trinity Aquifer (one well)

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your drinking water sources and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this report.

For more information about your sources of water please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>.

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

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, and 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 and urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### 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 contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and TCEQ prescribe regulations which limit the number 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. Please note that not all constituents are required to be sampled every year. Only the most recent year for sampling of a constituent is included in the report.

## Vulnerable Populations

Some people 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; had organ transplants; undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

For more information about contaminants and potential health risks, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## Lead and Copper Rule Revisions

The Lead and Copper Rule was developed by the EPA to minimize lead and copper levels in drinking water. Lead and Copper samples from homes are tested every three years. The next monitoring will be in 2025. In addition, District staff conducted an inventory of all service lines in 2023 and concluded there aren't any lead or galvanized iron lines in the service area. In accordance with EPA regulations, the District developed an inventory of lead service lines. You can access the District's inventory of service lines by visiting: [www.tcmud.org/lead\\_copper\\_results](http://www.tcmud.org/lead_copper_results).

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. The District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but can't control the materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

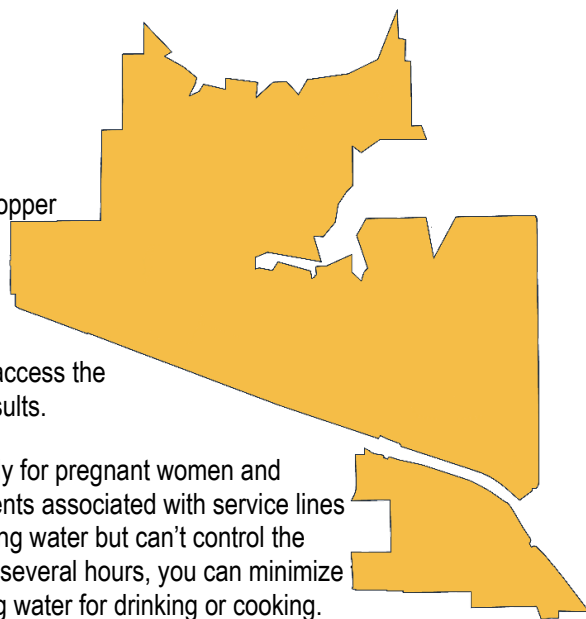
If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Water Quality Data

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during tests conducted from the previous calendar year, unless otherwise noted. The state requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

## 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 TCEQ, not the EPA. These constituents are not cause for health required to be reported in this document, but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water.



LEAD AND COPPER							
SUBSTANCE	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL	90 <sup>th</sup> PERCENTILE	# OF SITES OVER ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
<b>Action Level:</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.							
Copper	2022	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.6162	1	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead	2022	0 ppb	15 ppb	2.1	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing.

## The Safe Water Drinking Act and Unregulated Contaminants

Every five years, the Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes the EPA to issue a priority list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by certain public water systems. Unregulated contaminants do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA.

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) requires samples to be collected for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) as well as lithium until 2026. The data collected from monitoring these samples will help the EPA determine whether a standard should be established for those 30 contaminants in the nation's drinking water. The detected contaminants are reported below and the results shown are either in parts per billion (ppb) or parts per trillion (ppt). One part per trillion is equivalent to one drop of food coloring in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools.



UCMR5			
COMPOUND	MEASURE	AVERAGE	RANGE OF DETECTS
Lithium	ppb	13.4	10.9 to 15.8
Sampling collected in January and April 2025			
UCMR5 (Measured in Fort Worth system)			
COMPOUND	MEASURE	AVERAGE	RANGE OF DETECTS
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (2)	ppt	6.2	6.2 to 6.2
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (2)	ppt	7.0	7.0 to 7.0
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (2)	ppt	4.9	4.9 to 4.9
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (2)	ppt	19.2	19.2 to 19.2
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	7.3	7.3 to 7.3
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	5.4	5.4 to 5.4
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	8.4	8.4 to 8.4
Quarterly samples were taken during 2023 and one quarter in 2024.			
For all UCMR5 results, visit <a href="http://www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/water/drinking-water/ucmr">www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/water/drinking-water/ucmr</a> .			
Regulated levels start in 2029 and are based on a running annual average of quarterly data.			

### ABBREVIATIONS

<b>MFL:</b>	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
<b>mrem:</b>	millirems per year
<b>N/A:</b>	not applicable
<b>ND:</b>	(not-detectable) lab analysis indicates not present.
<b>NTU:</b>	nephelometric turbidity units
<b>ppm:</b>	parts per million, or milligrams per liter
<b>ppb:</b>	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
<b>ppt:</b>	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
<b>ppq:</b>	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
<b>pCi/L:</b>	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
<b>µg/L:</b>	micrograms per liter (same as parts per billion)

### DEFINITIONS

**Average (AVG):** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs 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.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

# 2024 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

## TROPHY CLUB MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1

PWS ID TX0610018

The data collected below was during the 2024 calendar year.

SUBSTANCE	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	SAMPLE RANGE	HIGHEST LEVEL	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
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**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water.

MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best 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.

### DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	60 ppm	No goal	6-11.3 ppm	8 ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2024	60 ppb	0	10.1-26.4 ppb	18 ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

### INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Barium	2022	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.065- 0.065 ppm	0.065 ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2022	100 ppb	100 ppb	2.3-2.3 ppb	2.3 ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	200 ppb	200 ppb	59.5-59.5 ppb	59.5 ppb	N	Discharge from plastic/fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2023	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.409-0.409 ppm	0.409 ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer/aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.228-0.228 ppm	0.228 ppm	N	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

### RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Beta/photon emitters	2024	50 pCi/L *	0	4.8-4.8 pCi/L	4.8 pCi/L	N	Decay of natural & man-made deposits.
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\*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

### DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Bromate	2024	10 ppb	0	0-10.9 ppb	3 ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	60 ppb	No goal	1.5-12.8 ppb	11* ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2024	80	No goal	0-20	13* ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

\* The value in the Highest Level column is the highest average of all sample results collected at a location over a year.

### MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

SUBSTANCE	YEAR SAMPLED	MRDL	MRDLG	AVERAGE LEVEL	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
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**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.

Chloramine Residual (Total Chlorine)	2024	4 ppm	4 ppm	2.77 ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
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### MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS (None Detected)

SUBSTANCE	TOTAL COLIFORM MCL	HIGHEST NO. OF POSITIVE	FECAL COLIFORM OR E. COLI MCL	NO. OF POSITIVE E. COLI OR FECAL COLIFORM SAMPLES	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
Coliform Bacteria	1 positive monthly sample	2	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or a potential pathway exists where contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year, we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 assessment(s) 1 Level 1 assessment(s) was completed. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective action, and we completed 1 of these actions.



SUBSTANCE	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	SAMPLE RANGE	HIGHEST LEVEL	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (Measured in Fort Worth system)							
Atrazine	2023	3 ppb	3 ppb	0-0.1 ppb	0.1 ppb	N	Herbicide
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS (Measured in Fort Worth system)							
Beta/photon emitters	2024	50 pCi/L *	0	7.5-7.5 pCi/L *	7.5 pCi/L *	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium (-266 & -288)	2017	5 pCi/L *	0	NA	2.5 pCi/L *	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2024	30 pCi/L *	0	1.6-1.6 pCi/L *	1.6 pCi/L *	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.							
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (Measured in Fort Worth system)							
SUBSTANCE	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	SAMPLE RANGE	HIGHEST LEVEL	VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
Arsenic	2024	10 ppb	0	0-1.2 ppb	1.2 ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	2024	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.058-0.066 ppm	0.066 ppm	N	Drilling waste discharge; metal refineries discharge; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2024	100 ppb	100 ppb	0-4 ppb	4 ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2024	200 ppb	200 ppb	0-22.6 ppb	22.6 ppb	N	Discharge from plastic fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2024	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.371-0.519 ppm	0.5 ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer/aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.12- 0.703 ppm	1 ppm	N	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (Measured in Fort Worth system)							
Total Organic Carbon is used to determine disinfection by-product precursors. The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC requirements. The City of Fort Worth was compliant with all monitoring and treatment technique requirements.							
TURBIDITY (Measured in Fort Worth system)							
		LEVEL DETECTED		LIMIT (TREATMENT TECHNIQUE)		VIOLATION	MAJOR SOURCES
Highest single measurement		0.35 NTU		1 NTU		N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit		98%		0.3 NTU		N	Soil runoff.
Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness in 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.							



**Trophy Club Municipal Utility District No. 1**  
**100 Municipal Dr.**  
**Trophy Club, TX 76262**  
**682-831-4600**  
**[www.tcmud.org](http://www.tcmud.org)**