



Consumer Confidence Report TCEQ Certificate of Delivery
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

For Calendar year: 2025

Date Distributed to Customers: June 2, 2026

PWS ID Number: 2200048

PWS Name: Town of Edgecliff Village

You must use at least one direct delivery and at least one good faith delivery method. If your system is under 500 population, please use Small System Certificate of Delivery form.

Direct Delivery Methods

- ☐ Mail a paper copy of the CCR
- ☐ Mail notification that CCR is available on line at http:// _____
*The Internet link (url) you insert above must take customers directly to the open CCR.
- ☒ Email direct web address of the CCR, available at http://evgov.org/water-sewer
- ☐ Email CCR as an attachment to or an embedded image in an email.
- ☐ Other direct delivery (for example, door hangers or additional electronic delivery method).
Please specify: _____

Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the direct URL here: http:// _____

Good faith delivery methods (To reach people who do not receive bills)

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at http:// _____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills.
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media.
- ☒ Posting the CCR in public places.
- ☐ Delivering multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons.
- ☐ Delivering multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations.

I certify that the community water system named above has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year of 2025 and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the TCEQ. Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the direct URL.

Certified By:

Name (print): Joseph Sloan

Title: PW Director

Phone Number: 817-293-4313

Signature: [Signature]

Date: June 2, 2026

All systems are required to mail by July 1 the Certificate of Delivery and Consumer Confidence Report to:

Sending by certified mail:

TCEQ

DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR,
12100 Park 35 Circle

Austin, TX 78753

Sending by regular mail:

TCEQ

DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, PO Box
13087

Austin, TX 78711-3087

Drinking Water Quality Test Results

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	2025	No	TT=1 TT= Lowest monthly % of samples $\leq$ 0.3 NTU	0.12 99.9%	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	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Range	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Beta/photon emitters	pCi/L	2024	No	50	7.5	7.5 to 7.5	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	ppb	2024	No	30	1.6	1.6 to 1.6	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	2025	No	10	1.1	0 to 1.1	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine	ppb	2025	No	3	0.1	0 to 0.1	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	ppm	2025	No	2	0.07	0.05 to 0.07	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	2025	No	200	168	0 to 168	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	2025	No	4	0.74	0.21 to 0.74	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Bromate	ppb	2025	No	10	6.17	0 to 13.7	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Compound	MCL	Year	Violation	High	Low	Average	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Total Organic Carbon	TT = % removal	2025	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.

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 (μ g/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

Secondary Constituents		
These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industry		
Compound	Unit	Range
Bicarbonate	ppm	99.7 to 120
Calcium	ppm	37.6 to 48.1
Chloride	ppm	16.3 to 31.8
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	312 to 431
pH	units	7.8 to 8.5
Magnesium	ppm	3.45 to 7.35
Sodium	ppm	19.5 to 27.9
Sulfate	ppm	17.3 to 40.9
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ppm	99.7 to 124
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	182 to 244
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	ppm	108 to 150
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallon	6 to 9

Microorganism testing shows low detections in raw water

The raw water is monitored for *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia Lamblia* and viruses. The source is human and animal fecal waste in the watershed.

The 2025 sampling showed occasional low level detections of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia lamblia*. These are either deactivated or removed through disinfection and/or filtration.

TCEQ assesses raw water supplies

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 that make it very likely that

For TRA Only Emergency Interconnection

In accordance with the requirements of §290.272, Content of the Report. (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 the water; the length of time used, an explanation of why it was used, and whom to call for the water quality information."

TRA or their wholesale customers should use their own phone number and not a Fort Worth number for customers to call. Fort Worth's water quality report is available online at www.fortworthtexas.gov/tapwater.

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 sources and source water assessments are available in TCEQ's Drinking Water Viewer at the following URL: <https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov/>. Search City of Fort Worth.

Information required by the LCRR

	Fort Worth's Information (For info purposes only. Provide your own language.)
Corrosion Control	Fort Worth balances the water chemistry through pH adjustment. This reduces the risk of lead breaking off or dissolving into drinking water.
How the public can access your service line inventory	Fort Worth prepared a service line material inventory, which is posted on its website as a map, searchable by address. Visit www.fortworthtexas.gov/water/lead to view the map and learn more about lead.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TOWN OF EDGECLIFF VILLAGE

Public Water System ID: TX2200048

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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. Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (XXX) XXX-XXXX.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Joseph Sloan

Phone: 817-293-4313

Sources of Drinking Water

TOWN OF EDGECLIFF VILLAGE is Purchased surface water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM FORT WORTH CC FROM TX2200012 CITY OF FORT WORTH	Surface water		
SW FROM FORT WORTH CC FROM TX2200012 CITY OF FORT WORTH	Surface water		

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 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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at City Hall 1605 Edgecliff Rd, Edgecliff Village, Texas 76134, 817-293-4313.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

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 the system's business office.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, 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. EPA/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).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. TOWN OF EDGECLIFF VILLAGE is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact TOWN OF EDGECLIFF VILLAGE at 817-293-4313. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): 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. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

RAA: Running Annual Average.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

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

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chloramines	2025	2.8	mg/l	2.3/3.2	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2025	0.3255	0.0445 - 0.4855	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2025	5.5	0 - 36.5	ppb	15	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	5913 SYCAMORE CRK, FT WORTH	2025	8	7.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	5913 SYCAMORE CRK, FT WORTH	2025	14	13.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	7/11/2025	1.99	1.49 - 1.99	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	10/9/2025	1.02	0.771 - 1.02	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	4/13/2021	0.606	0.605 - 0.606	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
4/1/2025 - 6/30/2025	CHLORINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	Failed to monitor/report as required for chlorine or disinfection by-products
12/30/2025	LEAD & COPPER RULE	LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	Failed to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.