



# CITY OF ROANOKE

2024

## DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

265 MARSHALL CREEK RD. 817-491-6099



### *MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR*

“The unwavering dedication of our Roanoke Water Department is truly something to celebrate. Their tireless efforts in maintaining the highest standards of water quality are the reason our town proudly holds the esteemed designation of a Superior Water System by the State of Texas. This recognition is a direct reflection of their hard work, expertise, and commitment to providing our residents with safe and reliable water. We owe them a debt of gratitude for this vital service that underpins the health and well-being of our entire community.”

### *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.



[www.roanoketexas.gov](http://www.roanoketexas.gov)

### **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.

# Eagle Mountain Lake

Tarrant County, Texas

## 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.

## 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

### 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.

### 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).

### 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).

# 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 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.

**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.

**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

**NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units; a measure of turbidity

**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 accesses 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://dww6.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsysis\\_number=5802&tinwsysis\\_st\\_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX](http://dww6.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsysis_number=5802&tinwsysis_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX)

# ABOUT ROANOKE STORM WATER

## Trinity River Watershed

The city is located in the Trinity River Watershed, and has approximately 8 stream miles within the city limits. The stream miles within Roanoke are comprised of Cade Branch and Denton Creek. Cade Branch flows in a northeasterly direction before discharging into Denton Creek, which flows in an easterly direction. Denton Creek collects all drainage from the city and is impounded 13 miles downstream from Roanoke to form Grapevine Lake.



## Storm Water

The water that is produced by natural precipitation such as snow, sleet, and rain. As this water accumulates it begins to move and migrate through a process known as runoff. Storm Water Runoff moves through our environment picking up items along the way. These items can include plastic bottles, wood, sediment, and petroleum products to name a few.

A **Watershed** is a topographical surface feature on our Planet Earth where rainfall and precipitation drain to a common location.

## What You Can do to Help

The EPA offers their tips on how you can help keep your watershed clean and healthy.

- Conserve water every day. Take shorter showers, fix leaks & turn off the water when not in use.
- Don't pour toxic household chemicals down the drain; take them to a hazardous waste center.
  - Use hardy plants that require little or no watering, fertilizers or pesticides in your yard.
  - Do not over apply fertilizers. Consider using organic or slow release fertilizers instead.
    - Recycle yard waste in a compost pile & use a mulching mower.
- Use surfaces like wood, brick or gravel for decks & walkways, which allows rain to soak in and not run off.
  - Never pour used oil or antifreeze into the storm drain or the street.
  - Pick up after your dog, and dispose of the waste in the toilet or the trash.
- Drive less—walk or bike; many pollutants in our waters come from car exhaust and car leaks.



**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	2024	ppb	10	0	0 to 1.2	1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2024	ppm	2	2	0.06 to 0.07	0.07	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beta / Photon emitters	2024	pCi/L	50	0	7.5 to 7.5	7.5	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Fluoride	2024	ppm	4	4	0.14 to 0.90	0.90	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	ppm	10	10	0.284 to 0.284	0.284	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2024	ppb	30		1.6 to 1.6	1.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2024	ppb	200	200	0 to 22.6	22.6	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Bromate	2024	ppb	10	0	0 to 10.9	3.10	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	2024	ppb	60	0	4.8 to 11.1	8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2024	ppb	80	N/A	0 to 14.6	8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Compound	Year	Units of Measure	MCL		MCLG	Your Water	Violation	Common Source of Substance
Turbidity	2024	NTU	TT=1 TT=Lowest Monthly %of Samples ≤0.3 NTU		N/A	0.35 99.9%	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.

**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 2024 sampling showed occasional low level detections of Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lamblia. These are either deactivated or removed through disinfection and/or filtration.

It is used to determine disinfection by-product precursors. Our provider, The City of Roanoke 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
2024	Lead	0	0.0011	0	0.015	Mg/L	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2024	Copper	1.3	0.18	0	1.3	Mg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Range	Average Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Common Source of Substance
Chloramines	2024	0.70-3.60	2.20	4.0	4.0	Mg/L	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



**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 home 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.

**Public Notification Rule**

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Began	Violation End	Violation Explanation
			No violations to report

**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.

## 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	2024	0 to 6.31	2.91	Not Regulated	60	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes.
Bromoform	ppb	2024	0 to 0	0	Not Regulated	0	
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2024	0 to 6.93	3.42	Not Regulated	0	
Chloroform	ppb	2024	0 to 8.37	3.30	Not Regulated	70	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	2024	0 to 5.70	1.61	Not Regulated	70	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids.
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2024	1 to 8.90	4.04	Not Regulated	0	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2024	1 to 1.10	0.06	Not Regulated	20	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	2024	0 to 1.10	0.02	Not Regulated	N/A	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	2024	1 to 2.50	1.25	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	73.3 to 1.49	ppm
Calcium	23.6 to 61.5	ppm
Chloride	18.1 to 35.2	ppm
Conductivity	273 to 479	µmhos/cm
Ph	7.8 to 8.5	units
Magnesium	4.26 to 8.58	ppm
Sodium	22.9 to 31.5	ppm
Sulfate	22.3 to 49.7	ppm
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	73.3 to 149	ppm
Total Dissolved Solids	156 to 289	ppm
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	76.5 to 175	ppm
Total Hardness in Grains	5 to 10	grains/gallons



## *Did you know?*

Built during the Great Depression, the Oak Street Water Tower was the town's primary water source. Hugh H. Jenkins, Roanoke's first Mayor, advocated for the well and water system to help the newly-incorporated community grow. In 1934, he consolidated Roanoke's water system under the city and applied for Public Works Administration funding, which was granted and used for the tower's 1936 construction. Approximately 150 feet tall, the tower contains a 100,000 gallon capacity steel tank and stands on four steel legs. Though no longer in use, the tower was a vital part of Roanoke's growth and remains a local landmark.



In 1987, with a growing water demand and as residential and commercial development began to prosper, then mayor Bob Bolen helped to insure Roanoke's growth would continue by the building of the Lois Street tower which was constructed to replace the Oak street tower. With a 200,000 gallon capacity, this tower was able to meet the demands of a growing city. Although no longer in use, the tower still stands and is used as an antenna tower and as a reminder how far Roanoke has come.



Completed in June of 2009 with a city on the rise in mind, the Fairway Tower replaced the Lois Street tower. At 1.5 million gallons of storage, the Fairway tower stands today as a primary source of water storage maintaining system line pressure. Mayor Scooter Gierisch was instrumental in the building of this tower, which sees anywhere from 1 million to 4 million gallons of water per day pass through the water system depending on the time of year. The cities growth can continue knowing Roanoke's residents will have plenty of safe water to drink and maintain beautiful lawns far into the future.



# Testing for Unregulated Contaminants

The safe Drinking Water Act requires that once every five year EPA issues a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. EPA fulfills this requirement through the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR).

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. 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.

UCMR testing provides scientifically valid data on the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Health research is necessary to know whether these contaminants pose a health risk. Water systems across the country are collecting samples for the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Rule (UCMR5) during four consecutive quarters between January 2023 and December 2025. All water systems service more than 3,300 people are required to participate in the data collection. In addition, 800 systems nationwide service less than 3,300 people will participate.

Roanoke conducted its required testing in January, April, July and October 2024 at the Gateway pump station. Those results are displayed in the following charts. The additional results can be found on our website at: [www.roanoketexas.gov](http://www.roanoketexas.gov).

For the UCMR5, EPA selected 29 per-and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS) and one metal/pharmaceutical-lithium. PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications. These include:

- ◆ non-stick cookware,
- ◆ water-repellent clothing,
- ◆ stain-resistant fabrics and carpets
- ◆ cosmetics
- ◆ firefighting foams
- ◆ electroplating, and
- ◆ products that resist grease, water, and oil.

PFAS are found in the blood of people, animals and also in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world. Roanoke detected four different PFAS compounds. Lithium and 25 PFAS compounds were not detected. EPA is proposing to regulate six PFAS compounds. Fort Worth is in the process of conducting a treatability study to determine what type of additional treatment is required to meet the new proposed limits.





## *Compounds not detected in Roanoke's Water*

- ◆ 11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)
- ◆ 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)
- ◆ 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)
- ◆ 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)
- ◆ 4, 8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
- ◆ 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)
- ◆ hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)\*
- ◆ nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)
- ◆ perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)
- ◆ perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
- ◆ perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
- ◆ perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
- ◆ perfluorododecanoic acid (PPFDoA)
- ◆ perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
- ◆ perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
- ◆ perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)\*
- ◆ perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
- ◆ perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
- ◆ N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)
- ◆ N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)
- ◆ perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
- ◆ perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)
- ◆ perfluorocynoic acid (PFOA)
- ◆ perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
- ◆ perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)

## UCMR 5—Gateway Pump Station

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	Common Source of Substance
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	3.2	3.2 to 3.2	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	6.8	5.4 to 8.5	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	3.3	3.0 to 3.7	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	3.1	3.1 to 3.1	



## 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.**

Texas SmartScape™  
is a landscape program crafted to be "smart"  
for North Central Texas.

In accordance with Federal and State regulations (40 CFR §141.84(a)(2) ) all public water systems were required to complete a service line inventory by October 16, 2024. The City of Roanoke has completed its inventory and created an interactive map to share the results with the public. This map, along with future updates, can be accessed on the City's website at the link below.

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/af9c96ddbe644dbfa84726cbfd71955c>



265 Marshal Creek Rd..  
Roanoke, Tx. 76262

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## **Postal Patron**

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.  
En Español

# **This is your Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report**