

2025

WATER QUALITY REPORT

FORT WORTH WATER

Compromised immune systems may be more vulnerable

You 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; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Each year, Fort Worth Water provides this report to share the results of our drinking water testing and the work that goes into meeting state and federal standards.

This year, the report has been organized to walk through the system behind those results—where your water comes from, how it is treated and protected, and how we monitor it throughout the process. The goal is to make the information easier to follow as you review the data.

Water quality is something we verify every day. Samples are collected across the system, tested in our laboratory, and reviewed to confirm that standards are being met. Those standards are set by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and guide everything from testing frequency to allowable levels of compounds in drinking water.

This report includes the same data used to confirm compliance. It shows what was tested, what was detected, and how those results compare to the standards we are required to meet.

Maintaining water quality depends on a combination of treatment processes, system maintenance, and ongoing monitoring across a large and complex system. That work happens every day to ensure water quality is maintained from the treatment plant to your tap.

If you have questions about this report or your water service, we encourage you to contact us at [817-392-4477](tel:817-392-4477) or wpe@fortworthtexas.gov.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cl Harder". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized.

Chris Harder
Director, Fort Worth Water

ABOUT THIS REPORT

*We keep your water clean,
every step of the way*

Clean, reliable drinking water is something most of us expect every time we turn on the tap. Behind the scenes, however, it takes a complex system and constant monitoring to make that possible.

Each year, Fort Worth Water publishes this Water Quality Report to share information about the drinking water delivered to homes and businesses across our community. Federal regulations require utilities to provide water quality data, but this report goes a step further by helping Fort Worth residents not only understand the what the results mean, but the precautions taken to protect water from treatment plants to tap.

Throughout the year, Fort Worth Water performs thousands of tests at treatment plants and throughout the distribution system to verify drinking water quality and confirm that it meets state and federal drinking water standards.

We believe customers should have clear, accessible information about the water they depend on every day. If you have questions about this report, would like additional details about Fort Worth's drinking water, or would like to request a printed copy, please contact Fort Worth Water Customer Service: 817-392-4477 or wpe@FortWorthTexas.gov.

From Source to Faucet

This report is organized into the sections below, each covering a key part of how your water is sourced, protected, tested, and verified.

Your Water

Learn where Fort Worth's water comes from, the sources we rely on, and how it enters the system.

How We Protect Your Water

See how water is treated, moved, and protected across the system to maintain quality from source to tap.

Your Water Quality Results

Explore what we test for, what was detected, and how results compare to state and federal standards.

Oversight & Accountability

Understand who regulates drinking water, how standards are enforced, and how the system is held accountable.

YOUR WATER

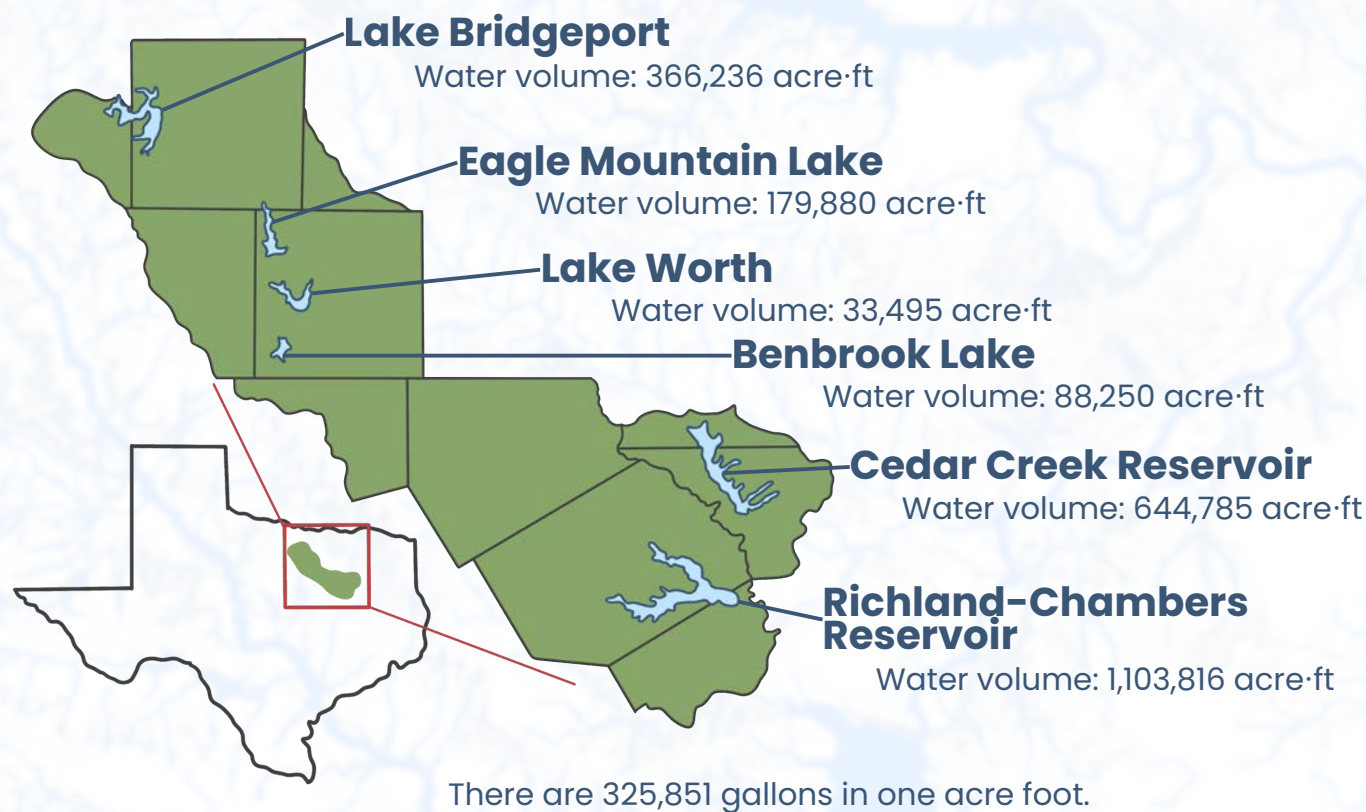
Where Does Your Water Come From?

Fort Worth’s drinking water comes from a network of lakes, reservoirs, and rivers across North Texas, including Lake Worth, Lake Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain Lake, Benbrook Lake, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek Reservoir, and the Clear Fork of the Trinity River.

Fort Worth owns Lake Worth, while Benbrook Lake is managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The remaining reservoirs and water rights are managed by Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD), which supplies water to Fort Worth and surrounding communities.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has assessed these source waters for susceptibility to potential contaminants. Most sources are considered to have high susceptibility, meaning there are activities in the surrounding watershed that could allow contaminants to come into contact with the water.

This does not indicate that contaminants are present or that there is a health risk. It reflects the need for continued treatment, monitoring, and system management to protect water quality.



Who Does What?

Providing water to the residents of Fort Worth is a shared effort between Fort Worth Water and Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD). Each plays a distinct role in delivering reliable water today while planning for future demand.

FORT WORTH WATER



Fort Worth Water is responsible for treating and delivering drinking water to homes and businesses, as well as providing wastewater and reclaimed water services. The utility serves approximately 302,600 customer accounts and provides one or more services to 38 wholesale customer cities. In Fiscal Year 2025, Fort Worth purchased approximately 79 billion gallons of raw water from TRWD, which is then treated and delivered across the city.



TARRANT REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT

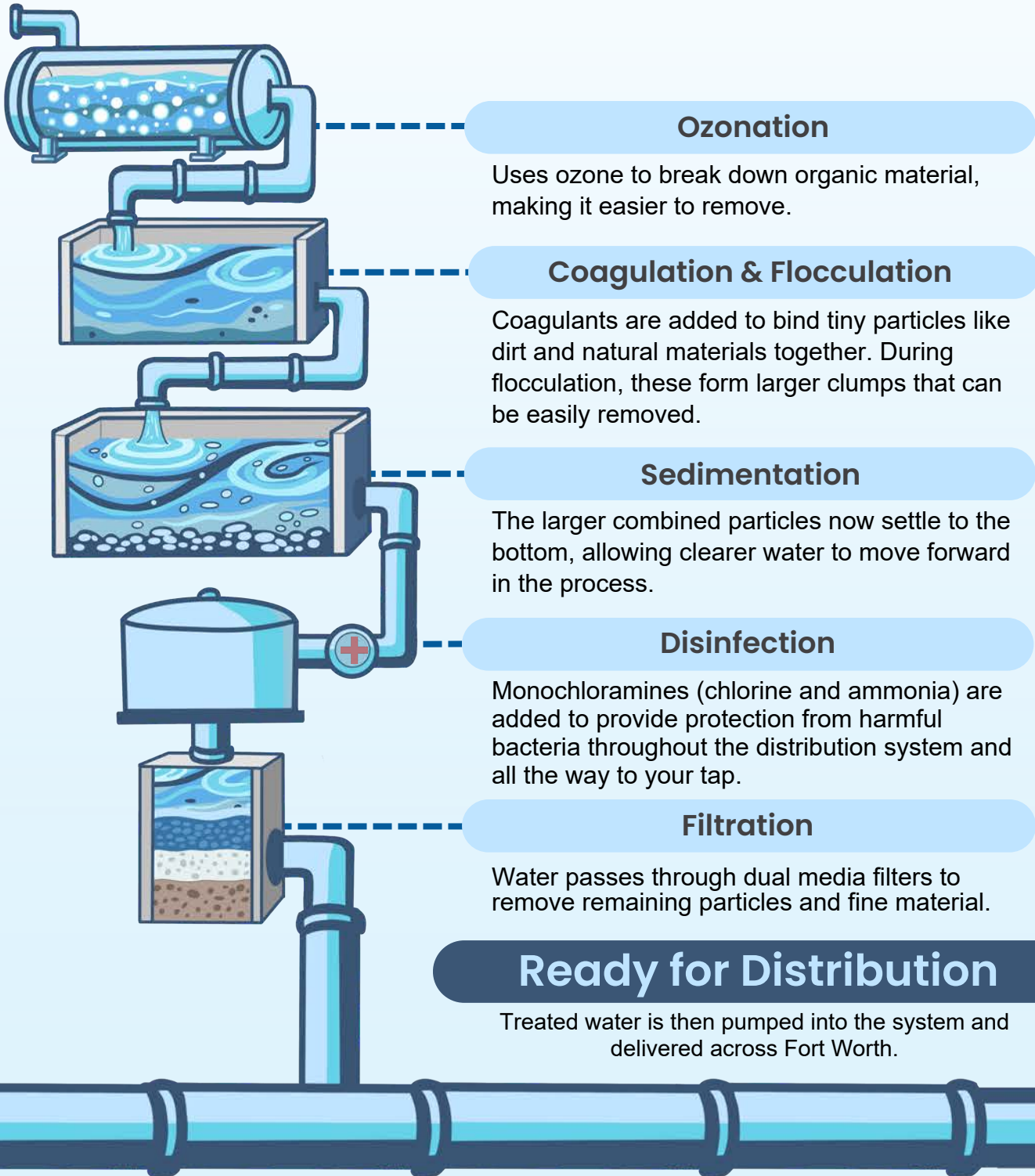


TRWD supplies raw water to 70 customers across North Texas, including Fort Worth Water, which represents about 60% of the district’s total demand. The district owns and operates Lake Bridgeport, Cedar Creek Reservoir, Eagle Mountain Lake, and Richland-Chambers Reservoir; holds water rights in Benbrook Lake and Lake Worth, and operates more than 250 miles of pipeline to move water from reservoirs in East Texas to Tarrant County.

HOW WE PROTECT YOUR WATER

Maintaining Water Quality Across the System Treatment Process

Water is treated through a carefully controlled, multi-step process before it reaches your home or business. At Fort Worth Water, trained operators, advanced treatment facilities, and continuous monitoring work together to remove particles and protect against contaminants at every stage. This process is guided by state and federal standards and verified through routine testing, ensuring water quality is maintained from treatment through delivery.



The Distribution Network

Delivering drinking water across Fort Worth relies on a large, carefully managed distribution system. After leaving the treatment plant, water travels through thousands of miles of pipelines, storage tanks, pump stations, and pressure zones that move it across the city.

This system is designed to deliver water and maintain its quality along the way. Storage tanks help regulate pressure and support consistent flow, while operations across the network maintain disinfectant levels and system performance.

Maintaining this system is an ongoing effort. Crews inspect and repair infrastructure, flush pipelines, monitor conditions, and respond to changes in demand to keep water moving as intended—supporting reliable delivery from the treatment plant to your tap.

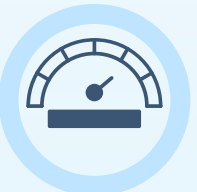
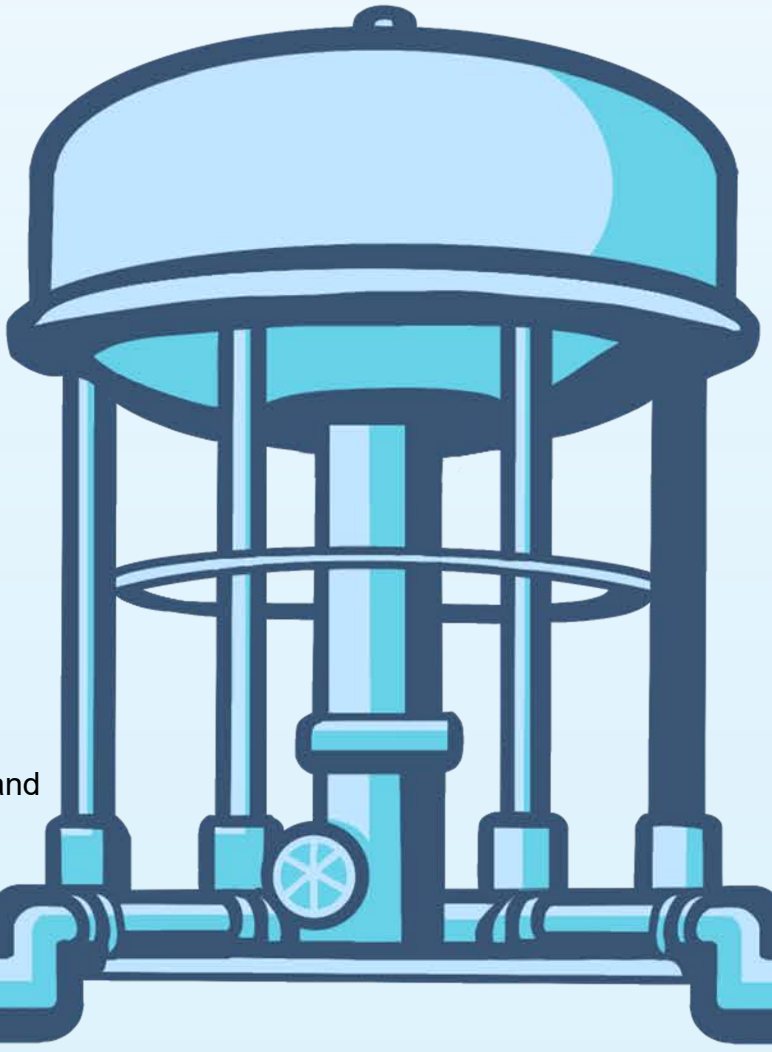
THE IMPORTANCE OF STORAGE TANKS FOR WATER QUALITY



Stores Treated Water
Provides reserve capacity across the system



Ensures Water Quality
Supports circulation and disinfectant levels



Maintains Water Pressure
Uses elevation to stabilize system pressure



Balances Water Demand
Absorbs changes in hourly water use

473

Operator Licenses Across the System

Fort Worth Water maintains **473 TCEQ-issued operator licenses**, totaling **over 14,200 hours** of training to support clean, reliable treatment and delivery.

HOW WE PROTECT YOUR WATER

Maintaining Water Quality Across the System

Maintaining a System Beneath the Surface

Fort Worth's water system includes more than 4,104 miles of pipeline that move water across the city every day. That is enough to cross all the way across Texas five times! Maintaining this network is essential not only for reliable service, but for protecting water quality as it travels from the treatment plant to your tap.

Pipes are the pathway water travels, and their condition directly affects how that water moves through the system. A well-maintained water distribution system will meet both the pressure and flow requirements needed to convey drinking water to our entire customer base, while minimizing the amount of real water loss through breaks and leaks in the process.

In FY2025, field crews surveyed nearly 1,500 miles of pipeline and repaired 226 leaks identified within those surveyed lines, saving an estimated 46 million gallons of water and keeping the system operating as intended. Fort Worth Water is also continuing long-term infrastructure improvements to replace aging cast iron water lines, with 144.4 miles currently in design and another 66.8 miles under construction.

Fire Hydrants Flushing and Water Quality

Fire hydrants play an important role beyond emergency response. Across Fort Worth's system of nearly 23,000 hydrants, they are used to maintain water quality through routine flushing.

Over time, natural sediment can settle inside water mains, especially in areas with lower water use. Water can also remain in pipes longer in these locations, which may cause disinfectant levels, such as chlorine, to decrease over time. Hydrant flushing helps remove sediment, refresh water in the system, and maintain proper chlorine levels that help keep water safe and meet water quality standards.

You may occasionally see crews opening hydrants and releasing water. This is a planned maintenance activity designed to keep water moving through the system, maintain proper flow conditions, and support consistent water quality throughout the distribution system.



Preventing Backflow into the Water System

Some of the highest risks to drinking water occur right in your own front yard. Cross-connections happen when drinking water lines are connected to non-potable sources. Without proper safeguards, changes in water pressure can allow this non-potable water to flow backward into the drinking water system.

To prevent this, Fort Worth Water maintains a cross-connection control program that requires protective devices, known as backflow preventers, to be installed and routinely tested. Across the system, more than 42,000 backflow prevention assemblies are in place to help protect water quality.

These devices are tested upon installation and high-hazard backflow preventers are re-tested annually thereafter to make sure they are functioning properly. If a device fails, it must be repaired or replaced to maintain protection. In the past year alone, more than 13,000 inspections related specifically to new construction installations and replacement permits were conducted in Fort Worth.

By identifying potential risks and ensuring these protections are in place, cross-connection control helps keep water moving in the right direction and maintains water quality throughout the distribution system.

Disinfectant Residual Management

A small amount of disinfectant is maintained in the water as it travels through the distribution system. This residual helps prevent microbial growth and keeps water quality stable between the treatment plant and your tap.

Because water moves through thousands of miles of pipeline and can spend time in the system before reaching customers, maintaining this protection is essential. Without it, water quality could change as conditions vary across the system.

Fort Worth Water continuously monitors disinfectant levels at hundreds of points throughout the distribution system and adjusts them as needed to maintain consistent conditions. This process ensures that water quality is actively managed—not just at the treatment plant, but throughout the entire system.

HOW WE PROTECT YOUR WATER

How We Monitor Your Water's Quality

Inside the Water Quality Lab

Water quality is not assumed, it is verified through continuous testing across Fort Worth's system. From treatment plants to the distribution system, samples are collected and analyzed to make sure water consistently meets federal and state standards.

Fort Worth Water's laboratory plays a central role in this process. Scientists conduct both microbiological and chemical testing to detect substances that could affect water quality. Testing is performed every day of the year, including weekends and holidays, providing a continuous view of system performance.

In 2025, more than 49,554 drinking water analyses were performed by scientists, and 17,899 drinking water samples were sent to the lab for analysis. These results help confirm that water quality is maintained from treatment through delivery for both our community and wholesale customers.

The laboratory operates under national accreditation through the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) and follows all requirements set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. All testing methods are EPA-approved, and the lab undergoes regular external audits to maintain compliance.

Using advanced analytical equipment, including instruments capable of detecting trace-level concentrations, the laboratory is designed to identify even the smallest changes in water quality.

This continuous monitoring ensures that water quality is not only maintained, but consistently verified—supporting reliable delivery of high-quality drinking water throughout Fort Worth.

What happens if something looks off?

- A new sample is collected immediately
- The test is repeated to confirm results
- Most concerns are verified within 24 hours
- If confirmed, teams are notified right away to take action



A Vast System Built to Protect Your Water

 **1.4 MILLION PEOPLE** rely on Fort Worth Water **every day**

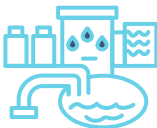
 **4,104** miles of pipe for distribution

 **216MG** average daily usage

 **342.79 MG** maximum daily usage

 **517MG** maximum daily water treatment

 **78.69BG** water produced yearly

 **5** drinking water treatment plants  **30** storage tanks

 **6** reservoirs  **22,953** fire hydrants

 **330** water sampling stations

 **49,554** drinking water analyses performed

 **17,899** drinking water samples sent to lab

YOUR WATER QUALITY RESULTS

We’re Guiding You Through It

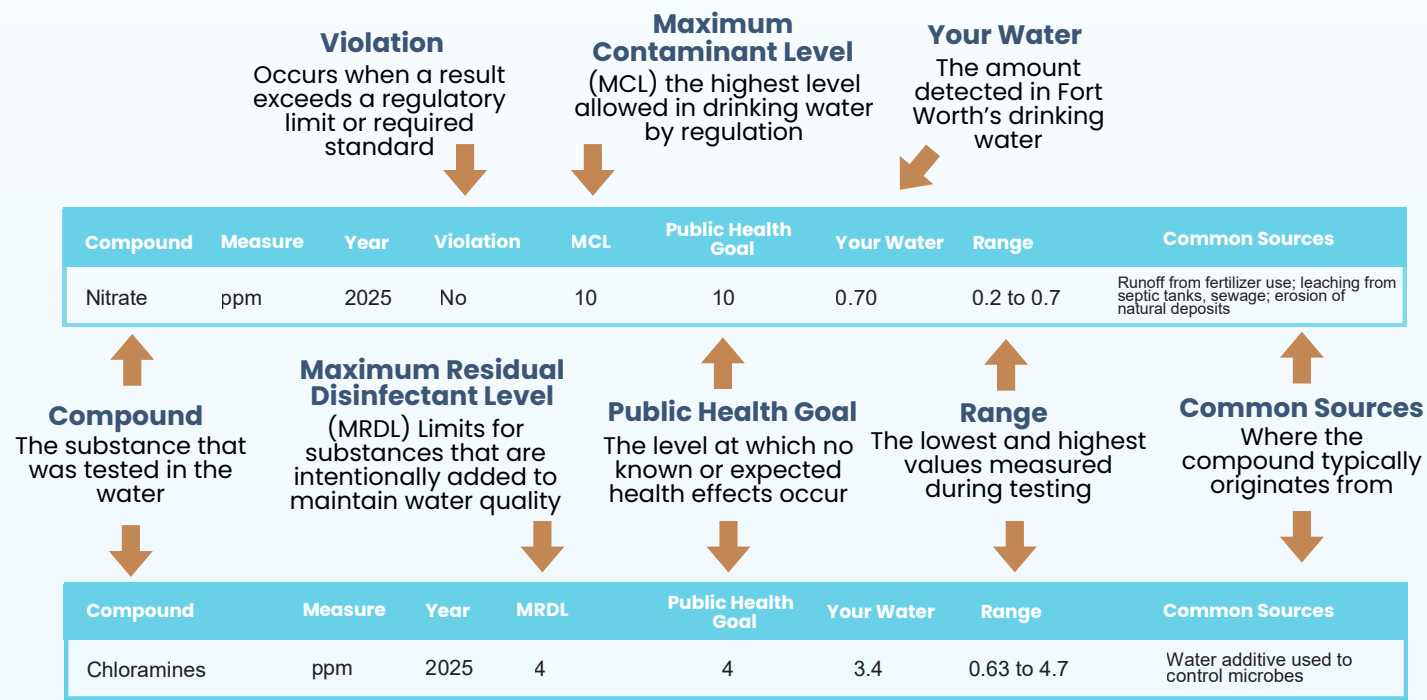
This section provides a transparent look at your drinking water — what is tested, what is detected, and how results compare to state and federal standards.

The tables that follow show the most recent results from routine testing performed, in accordance with the regulations, and **confirm that water quality meets regulatory requirements**. The final chart looks at water loss over time, showing how the system is performing.

Together, these results provide a clear picture of water quality and system performance. Before you explore the data, we’ll walk you through how to read the tables and what the numbers mean — so you can clearly understand what you’re seeing and what it means for your water quality.

How to Read the Tables

Each table follows a consistent format to show what was tested, how much was detected, and how those results compare to established standards.



What the Numbers Mean

Not all detections indicate a problem. *Drinking water standards are developed using health-based goals, treatment capabilities, and regulatory requirements to help protect public health.*

Many substances occur naturally in the environment, while others can result from water treatment or distribution. The presence of these substances at low levels is expected and regulated.

In this example, the detected level (**Your Water**) is well below the regulatory limit (**MCL**) and stayed well below the limit all year (**Range**)

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Public Health Goal	Your Water	Range	Common Sources
Nitrate	ppm	2025	No	10	10	0.70	0.2 to 0.7	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

But what do the numbers *really* mean?

When a compound is detected, the amount is typically measured in: **parts per million (ppm)** or **parts per billion (ppb)**

1 ppm is about the same as **1 minute out of 2 years**

1 ppb is about the same as **1 second out of 32 years**

That means that the regulatory limit (MCL) for Nitrate is 10 ppm – equivalent to 10 minutes within 2 years – while **your water** measured just 0.7 ppm, or **42 seconds within 2 years!**

That’s an incredibly small amount!

Key Takeaways

All results in this report met state and federal drinking water standards. This is the result of continuous monitoring, testing, and system maintenance to ensure consistent water quality across Fort Worth.

Fort Worth Supplemented its Supply

From Oct. 31, 2025 through November 17, 2025, Fort Worth received some drinking water from the Trinity River Authority’s Tarrant County Water Supply Project. Fort Worth took the water as repayment for water TRA used from Fort Worth during 2025. To receive a copy of TRA’s water quality data, either: email wpe@FortWorthTexas.gov or call 817-392-4477 to request a copy.

Information about drinking water

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.

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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Potential Raw Water Impurities

Drinking water, including bottled water, comes from natural sources such as rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater. As water moves through the environment, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and may pick up substances from human activity or the presence of animals.

These substances can include microbial contaminants, inorganic compounds such as salts and metals, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemicals, and radioactive materials. These contaminants can originate from natural sources as well as activities such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, and industrial processes.

To protect public health, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets limits on the levels of certain contaminants in drinking water. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes similar standards for bottled water.

YOUR WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Drinking Water Quality Test Results

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	2025	No	TT= highest single measurement TT= Lowest monthly % of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	0.29 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	Year	Violation	MCL	Your Water	Range	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
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Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform & <i>E. coli</i>)	2025	No	TT = 5% of monthly samples are positive	0.3%	0 to 1%	0	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> only come from human and animal fecal waste.
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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
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	ppb	2025	No	6	0.6	0 to 0.6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride	ppm	2025	No	4	0.7	0.2 to 0.7	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	2025	No	10	0.7	0.2 to 0.7	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	2025	No	10	6.17	0 to 13.7	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2025	No	60	9.3	3.2 to 13.6	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	2025	No	80	13.8	2.28 to 22.1	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MRDL	Your water	Range	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
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Chloramines	ppm	2025	No	4	3.3	0.93 to 4.7	4	Water additive used to control microbes
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Compound	MCL	Year	Violation	High	Low	Average	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
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Total Organic Carbon	TT = % removal	2025	No	1	1	1	N/A	Naturally occurring
TOC is used to determine disinfection by-product precursors. Fort Worth's water complied 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.								

Unregulated Contaminants

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	MRDL	Public Health Goal	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
Bromoform	ppb	2025	Not regulated	0	0.67	0 to 2.52	By-products of drinking water disinfection; regulated as a group called Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2025	Not regulated	0	3.39	1.1 to 7.34	
Chloroform	ppb	2025	Not regulated	70	4.51	0 to 23.0	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	2025	Not regulated	60	2.93	0 to 5.38	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	2025	Not regulated	N/A	1.05	0 to 2.7	By-products of drinking water disinfection; regulated as a group called Haloacetic Acids
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2025	Not regulated	0	4.49	1.6 to 8.3	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	2025	Not regulated	N/A	0	0 to 0	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	2025	Not regulated	70	1.84	0 to 6.20	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2025	Not regulated	20	0.11	0 to 1.1	

Secondary Constituents

These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industries.

Compound	Measure	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.

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

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

Level 1 assessment: a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.

Level 2 assessment: a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

YOUR WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Protecting Water from Metals

The utility does not know the type of plumbing materials inside your home or business. Fort Worth’s water is usually hard enough to create a coating on the inside of any metal pipes or fixtures that may be in your home or business. The coating acts as a layer of protection. When necessary, Fort Worth balances the water chemistry through pH adjustment, to ensure the protective coating stays in place. Lead is not in the water when it leaves the treatment plant. Potential sources of lead in water include service lines and private plumbing materials. Service lines are the pipes that connect homes and businesses to the utility’s water mains. At one time, all or part of some older service lines may have been lead. Visit www.FortWorthTexas.gov/water/lead to learn more.

Customers with service lines designated as lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown, as defined in the Lead and Copper Rule can have their drinking water tested for free upon request.

Fort Worth’s service line material inventory is available as an interactive map that can be searched by address.

<https://bit.ly/FWWLeadInventory>

Lead and Copper Testing									
Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	Action Level	90th percentile	Range of Detects	# of sites exceeding action level	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Lead	ppb	2025	No	15	3.1	0 to 5.1	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	2025	No	1.3	0.42	0.01 to 0.59	0	1.3	
90th Percentile Value: 90 percent of the samples were at or below this value. EPA considers the 90th percentile value the same as an “average” value for other contaminants. Lead and copper are regulated by a treatment technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10 percent of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps.									
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.									

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. The City of Fort Worth 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 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 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 The City of Fort Worth at 817-392-4477. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.EPA.gov/SafeWater/lead.

Fort Worth Water’s Commitment to Preventing Water Loss

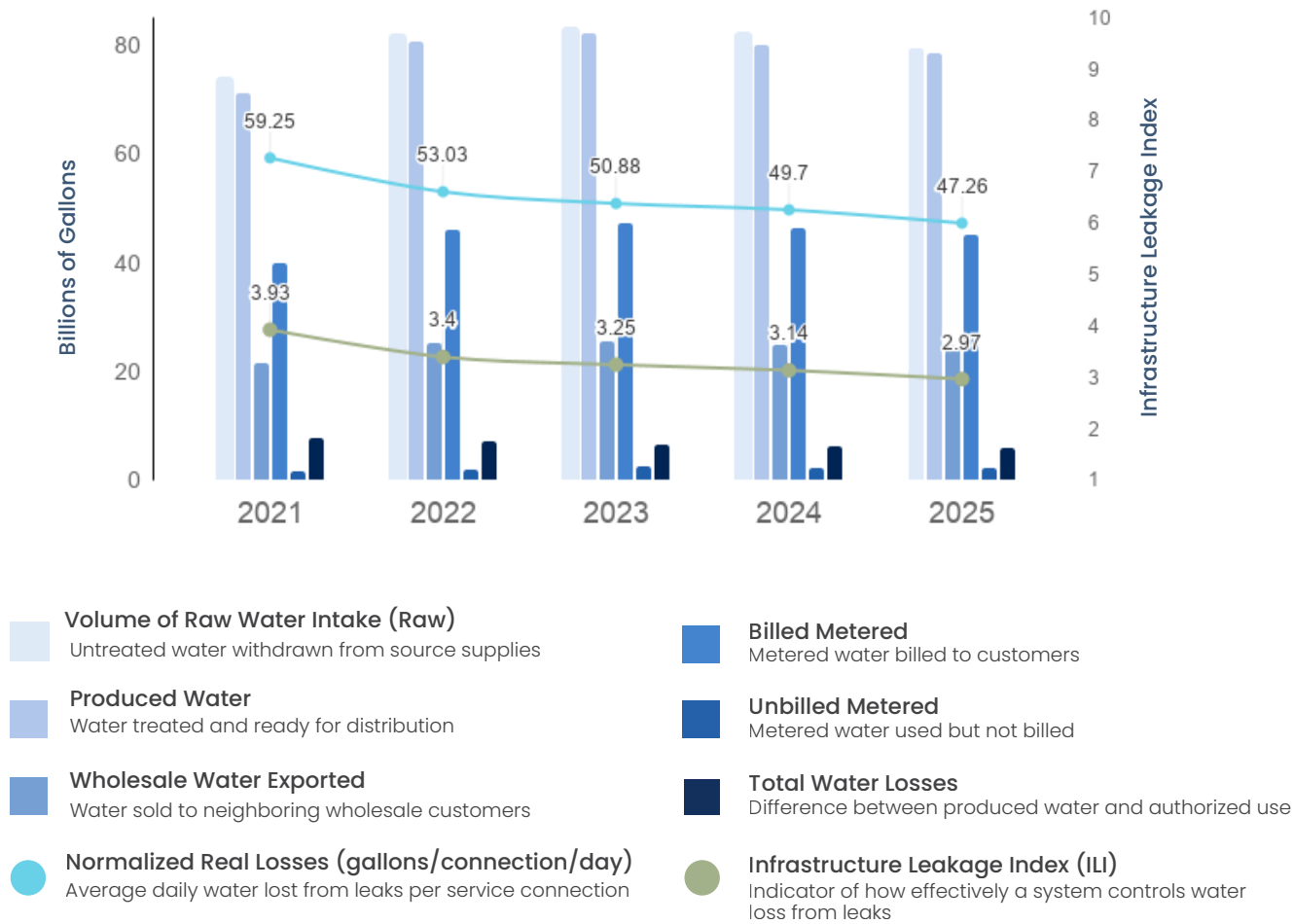
Not all water loss is visible. Across any large water system, small leaks and inefficiencies can occur over time. At Fort Worth Water, reducing that loss is a priority because every gallon saved helps strengthen system reliability and protect water resources.

The chart below shows how water loss has steadily improved in recent years. Two key measures help tell that story.

Normalized real loss reflects the average amount of water lost from leaks per connection each day. In simple terms, it shows how much water is being lost at the customer level. Since 2021, that number has dropped from 59.25 to 47.26 gallons per connection per day—an indication that fewer leaks are occurring across the system.

The **Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI)** measures how efficiently the system is performing compared to expected levels. Lower numbers indicate better performance, with well-managed systems typically falling between 2.0 and 4.0. Fort Worth’s ILI has improved from 3.93 in 2021 to 2.97 in 2025, reflecting continued progress in identifying and addressing leaks.

These improvements are the result of ongoing investments in leak detection, infrastructure maintenance, and system monitoring. Together, these efforts help ensure water is delivered as efficiently as possible—supporting a reliable system today and for the future.



OVERSIGHT & ACCOUNTABILITY

How Fort Worth Water Is Held Accountable

Clean drinking water doesn't happen by chance and it isn't left to any single organization to decide regulated levels. It is governed by strict state and federal regulations designed to protect public health at every step.

Agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) set the standards that water systems must meet. These standards define what is tested, how often it is tested, and the levels that are allowed in drinking water.

Fort Worth Water is required to meet these standards—and prove it. Water quality is continuously tested, documented, and reported, with results subject to review through inspections, audits, and regulatory oversight. These are not one-time checks, but ongoing requirements that hold the system accountable day after day.

This report is part of that accountability. It provides a transparent look at the same data used to verify compliance—so you can see how your water compares to the standards it is required to meet.

From source water to your tap, water quality is not assumed. It is monitored, tested, and independently verified.

**That's how the system is designed.
And that's why you can trust it.**

Ongoing Oversight

Audits, certified labs, continuous monitoring, public reporting

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Sets national drinking water standards

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
Enforces standards, conducts inspections, reviews compliance

Fort Worth Water
Treats, tests, and reports water quality

Additional Resources

 **American Water Works Association**
www.awwa.org

 **EPA**
www.epa.gov

 **DrinkTap**
by the American Water Works Association
www.drinktap.org



www.tceq.texas.gov

 **TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD**
www.twbd.texas.gov

Want to Know More About Water?

Fort Worth Water has employees who volunteer to talk at Career Day presentations as well as work events for the utility, city, and community.

The H2OHeroes talk about a typical work day, education, training requirements, and what students need to focus on academically to have a career in the water industry.

If you are interested in a school or community group presentation, email us at wpe@FortWorthTexas.gov.



City Council

Fort Worth Water is part of the City of Fort Worth, Texas. Council meetings are open to the public and take place on Tuesdays, at City Hall. See the City Calendar for meeting dates and times.

FortWorthTexas.gov/calendar/council



Water Utility Administrative Office

100 Fort Worth Trail,
Fort Worth, TX 76102

FortWorthTexas.gov/water

Water Customer Service

Call center hours:
7 a.m. – 7 p.m. Monday through Friday
24 Hour Emergencies (Select Option 1)

 817-392-4477

Walk-in assistance:
8 a.m. – 5 p.m. Monday through Friday

 @FortWorthWater
@FortWorthAgua

 @FWWater
@FWAgua

 @SaveFWwater

 @FortWorthWater

FORT WORTH WATER'S MISSION

MISIÓN DE LA COMPAÑÍA DE AGUA DE FORT WORTH

Enable our community to thrive with
clean water done right every time

Facilitar el desarrollo de nuestra
comunidad con agua limpia, siempre

