



2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

817-531-5700 or E-mail at www.foresthilltx.org.

SPECIAL NOTICE

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; 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 of infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines and appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

To schedule a meeting or to obtain information on drinking water quality, please call 817-531-5700.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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 this document. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Source of Drinking 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 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 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.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant expected Level Goal or MCLG:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

Avg:

ppb:

ppm:

na:

Definitions:

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing level evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

not applicable

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by the CITY OF FOREST HILL is Purchased Surface Water. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health 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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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. This water supply 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. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 817-531-5700 -para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Abbreviations

- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
- pCi/L - picocuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)
- MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source
	4			4		ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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

<i>Lead & Copper</i>	<i>Date Sampled</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Action Level (AL)</i>	<i>90th Percentile</i>	<i># Sites Over AL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
Copper	2010	1.3	1.3	0.57	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2010	0	15	3.07	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

<i>Disinfectants & Disinfectant By Products</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2010	9	2.9 - 9	No Goal For Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Unregulated Contaminants

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Measure</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>2009 Level</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Common Sources of Substances</i>
Beta particles & Photon emitters ¹	pCi/L	50	6.6	4.6 to 6.6	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation
Flouride	ppm	4	0.82	0.67 to .82	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth, erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	ppm	10	0.30	0.04 to 0.30	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	0.024	0.015 to 0.024	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	10	4.63	1.24 to 4.63	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	22.7	10.7 to 22.7	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	44.8	12.6 to 44.8	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform & E.coli)	% of positive samples	Presence in 5% or more of monthly	Presence in 1.1% of monthly	0 to 1.1	0	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E.coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.
		0.54	Highest single result			
Turbidity ²	NTU	TT	99.4	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
			Lowest monthly % of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU			

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Measure</i>	<i>MRDI</i>	<i>2009 Level</i>	<i>MRDL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Common Sources of Substances</i>
Chloramines	ppm	4	3.4	1.3 to 4.3	4	Water additive used to control microbes

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Common Sources of Substances</i>
Total Organic Carbon ²	1	1	1	TT=% Removal	N/A	Naturally occurring

¹ The test results shown above are from 2005. Because Fort Worth historically has had low levels of radionuclides in its water, TCEQ has Fort Worth on a reduced monitoring schedule. The next testing is scheduled for 2011.

² 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.

³ 90th percentile value: 90% 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% of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps.

⁴ Total Organic Carbon is used to determine disinfection by-product precursors. Fort Worth was in compliance with all monitoring and treat