



2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

817-531-5700 or Email at www.foresthilltx.org.

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

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources through the City of Fort Worth. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: EAGLE MOUNTAIN LAKE, RICHLAND CHAMBERS RESERVOIR, LAKE WORTH, CLEAR FORK TRINITY RIVER, CEDAR CREEK RESERVOIR. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 will allow us and/or the system(s) from which we receive water to focus on source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us. TCEQ has prepared assessments of Fort Worth's water supply sources.

Unregulated Contaminants

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.

Contaminant	Measure	Range of Defects	2009 Level	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources
Chloral Hydrate	ppb	0.75 to 0.96	0.96	Not regulated	0	By-product of disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	1.6 to 2.9	2.9	Not regulated	0	By-product of drinking water
Chloroform	ppb	3.0 to 18.0	18.0	Not regulated	0	disinfection not regulated indi-
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	3.8 to 13.7	13.7	Not regulated	60	vidually included in trihalomethanes
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	4.4 to 5.3	13.4	Not regulated	0	By-products of drinking
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	4.3 to 11.1	13.4	Not regulated	0	water disinfection not regu-
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2.5 to 5.7	9.7	Not regulated	300	lated individually; included
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	2.9 to 13.4	13.4	Not regulated	0	in Haloacetic Acid
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	0.0 to 9.7	9.7	Not regulated	0	

Abbreviations Used in All Tables

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available 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.

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.

The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come in contact with our source waters based on human activity and natural conditions. For more information on the source water assessments, please contact the Forest Hill Water Department at 817-531-5700.

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 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).

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

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.

Secondary Constituents

This chart lists other items for which the water is tested. These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industrial users.

Item	Measure	2009 Level
Bicarbonate	ppm	995 to 117
Calcium	ppm	139 to 156
Chloride	ppm	16 to 34
Conductivity	pmhos/m	337 to 458
pH	units	8.2 to 8.6
Magnesium	ppm	3 to 10
Sodium	ppm	23 to 32
Sulfate	ppm	27 to 39
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₂	ppm	95 to 119
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	197 to 265
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	ppm	90 to 164
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallons	5 to 10

En Español:

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

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 contaminants.

N/A - Not Applicable

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units; 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 (µg/L)

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

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2009 Level	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources of Substances
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						

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

Contaminant	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources of Substances
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-

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 private plumbing. The City of Fort Worth provides high quality drinking water to Forest Hill, but water departments 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 two 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>.



Source Water Assessments - TCEQ has prepared assessments of Fort Worth and Forest Hill's water supply sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come in contact with our source waters based on human activity and natural conditions. For more information on the source water assessments, please call 817-531-5700 or check the City's web site at www.foresthilltx.org.