2020 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System: CITY OF FOREST HILL
For dates: January 1, 2020-December 31, 2020
The City of Forest Hill provides Purchased Surface Water from the City of Fort Worth.
For more information regarding this report contact: Roberto Duenes at 817-531-5700.
Esta reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia in espanol, favor de llamar a telefono 817-531-5700.

Definitions and Abbreviations: The following table contains scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

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

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   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.

Definitions and Abbreviations:

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.
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.
MFL	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
MREM:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NA:	Not applicable.
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Information about your 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.

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:

- 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 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.

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.

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; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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.

Information about Source Water

The CITY OF FOREST HILL purchases water from CITY OF FORT WORTH. CITY OF FORT WORTH provides purchase surface water from LAKE WORTH, EAGLE MOUNTAIN LAKE, LAKE BRIDGEPORT, RICHLAND CHAMBERS 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.

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/08/2019	1.3	1.3	0.57	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/08/2019	0	15	1.8	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2020 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	10	2 - 12	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2020 | 12 | 4.82 - 9.28 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2020	1	0.523 - 0.523	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2020	2.62	1.90 to 3.70	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Surface Water Purchased from City of Fort Worth

Compound	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Bromate	2020	4.79	0 to 11.4	0	10	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	10.6	3 to 23	N/A	60	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	21.0	1.37 to 56	N/A	80	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Beta/photon emitters	2020	6.8	0 to 6.8	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Arsenic	2020	1.5	0 to 1.5	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchard; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Atrazine	2020	0.1	0 to 0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	2020	0.05	0 to 0.05	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2020	159	0 to 159	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	2020	0.52	0.15 to 0.52	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2020	0.49	0.32 to 0.49	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	2020	0.02	0.01 to 0.02	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2020	3.5	1 to 11	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Compound	MCL	Year	MCLG	High	Low	Average	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Total Organic Carbon	TT = % removal	2020	N/A	1	1	1	N	Naturally occurring

Compound	Year	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Average Level	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity	2020	NTU	TT = 1 TT = Lowest monthly % of samples $\leq$ 0.3 NTU	N/A	0.3 99.9%	N	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	MCL	MCLG	Average Level	Range of Levels	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform % E. coli)	2020	TT =5% of monthly samples are positive	0	1.7%	0 to 1.7%	N	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.