

City of Forest Hill

2021 Water Quality Report

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact Roberto Duenes at 817-531-5700.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 817-531-5700

Information about your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lake, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land 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 EPA's Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Contaminated 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminates 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, color or odor of drinking water, please contact the Public Works Department at 817-531-5700.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminant, such as Cryptosporidium in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune compromised 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 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.

Corrosion Control

To meet the requirements of the Lead & Copper Rule, Fort Worth achieves corrosion control through pH adjustment.

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 material 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>



City of Forest Hill

Drinking Water Quality Test Results for 2021

<u>Disinfection By-Products</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Highest Level</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Common Source(s) of Substance</u>
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	N/A	7	3.4 – 11.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	8	4.76 -11.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Highest Level</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Common Source(s) of Substance</u>
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.23	0.23-0.23	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.

<u>Disinfectant Residual</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Common Source(s) of Substance</u>
Chloramines	ppm	4	4	2.5	1.3 – 3.9	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

<u>Coliform Bacteria</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Highest No. of Positive</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Common Source(s) of Substance</u>
1 positive monthly sample	0	1	No	Naturally present in environment.

The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing corrosion of plumbing materials. TCEQ requires the City of Forest Hill to conduct Lead and Copper testing every 3 years.

Below are the results of the most recent Lead and Copper testing:

Lead and Copper								
COPPER:								
Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
9/8/2019	1.3	1.3	0.57	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems.	

LEAD:								
Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
9/8/2019	0	15	1.8	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	

Information about Source Water

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 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.

Fort Worth's testing results are listed below:

FORT WORTH TESTING RESULTS:

Compound	Measure	MCL	MCLG	Your water	Violation	Common Source(s) of Substance	
Turbidity	NTU	TT=1	N/A	0.7	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).	
		TT= Lowest monthly % of samples \leq 0.3 NTU		99.3%			
Total Coliforms (including fecal Coliform & E. coli)	TT= 5% of monthly samples that are positive.	0		2.0%	0 to 2%	No	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment, as well as feces, fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal waste.
Compound	Measure	MCLG	MCL	Your water	Range	Violation	Common Source(s) of Substance
Beta/photon emitters	pCi/L	0	50	7	7 to 7	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	1.5	0 to 1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Atrazine	ppb	3	3	0.1	0 to 0.2	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.07	0.05 to 0.07	No	Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	ppb	200	200	197	66.2 to 197	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories, discharge from steel and metal factories.
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.68	0.18 to 0.68	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.66	0.13 to 0.66	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
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Bromate	ppb	0	10	4.23	0 to 13.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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Haloacetic Acids	ppb	N/A	60	12.4	2.6 to 15.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	N/A	80	22.4	1.05 to 22.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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Disinfectant Residual	Units	MRDL	MRDLG	Average	Range	Violation	Common Source(s) of Substance
Chloramines	ppm	4	4	3.4	0.6 to 4.6	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Compound	MCL	MCLG	High	Low	Average	Violation	Common Source(s) of Substance
Total Organic Carbon	TT=% removal	N/A	1	1	1	No	Naturally occurring

It is used to determine disinfection by-product precursors. Fort Worth 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.**

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminants monitoring to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Compound	Measure	MRDL	Average	Range of Detects	Goal	Common Source(s) of Substance
Bromoform	ppb	not regulated	0.5	0 – 3.69	0	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	not regulated	2.55	2.48 – 6.91	0	
Chloroform	ppb	not regulated	2.43	2.5 – 10.6	70	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	not regulated	2.33	2.02 – 6.61	60	
Dibromomoacetic Acid	ppb	not regulated	1.24	1.2 - 4	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	not regulated	3.54	3.80 – 9.4	0	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	not regulated	0	0 - 0	N/A	Haloacetic Acids
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	not regulated	0.68	1 – 2.3	70	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	not regulated	0.14	0 – 2.4	20	

Secondary Constituents

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

Compound	Measure	Your Water
Bicarbonate	ppm	99.9 to 138
Calcium	ppm	37.8 to 58.5
Chloride	ppm	13.7 to 36.7
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	296 to 470
pH	units	7.8 to 8.3
Magnesium	ppm	2.91 to 9.10
Sodium	ppm	15 to 29.9
Sulfate	ppm	22.6 to 40.8
Total Alkalinity as CaCo3	ppm	99.9 to 142
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	149 to 249
Total Hardness as CaCo3	ppm	107 to 183
Total Hardness as Grains	grains/gallon	6 to 11

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 MCLG

MCLG: Maximum Contaminates 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 Goal- 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 contaminate in drinking water

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 waster in the watershed.

The 2021 sampling showed occasional low level detections of Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lamblia in some, but not all of the water supply sources. No viruses were detected.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lamblia are removed through disinfection and/or filtration.

TCEQ assesses 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 contaminates.

High susceptibility means there are activities near the source water or watershed that make it very 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://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=5802&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX

