



2014 Water Quality Report

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

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 información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 817-531-5700 - Roberto Duenes.

Information for Immunocompromised People

The following is not meant to alarm or scare you. It is meant to make you aware. The exact wording below is required by state regulations. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Forest Hill's drinking water does not have elevated lead levels. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Forest Hill is 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Forest Hill purchases water from Fort Worth and 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 and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for Bebrook Lake. The other four lakes are owned and operated by Tarrant Regional Water District.

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 animal waste or 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Lead and Copper Testing

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	0.635	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household systems.
Lead	2014	0	15	5.75	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Asbestos Testing

Date	1/14/2013	Results:	Concentration of structures <10um:<0.1987
CHL (T)	3.3	TEM Analyses	Asbestos structures detected >10um chrysotile NSD Asbestos structures detected >10um amphibole NSD

TCEQ accesses raw water supplies

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. The report 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 system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Roberto Duenes at 817 531-5700.

Microorganism testing shows low detections

Tarrant Regional Water District monitors the raw water at all intake sites for Cryptosporidium, Giardia Lambia and viruses. The source is human and animal fecal waste in the watershed.

No viruses were detected but Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lambia, microbial parasites common in surface water, were detected at very low levels.

The Cryptosporidium testing methods cannot determine if the parasite is dead and inactive or alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis. This is an abdominal infection that causes nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps after ingestion.

The drinking water treatment process is designed to remove Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lambia through filtration.

Secondary Constituents

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

Item	Measure	2014 Range
Bicarbonate	ppm	81.8 to 126
Calcium	ppm	31.3 to 47.9
Chloride	ppm	19.9 to 27.1
Conductivity	umhos/m	306 to 433
pH	units	7.9 to 8.1
Magnesium	ppm	4 to 6.9
Sodium	ppm	18 to 28.1
Sulfate	ppm	23.5 to 36.4
Total Alkalinity as CaCO	ppm	81.8 to 126
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	171 to 267
Total Hardness as CaCO3	ppm	104 to 125
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallon	6 to 7

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.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units; a measure of water turbidity or clarity.

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter; a measure of radioactivity.

ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (mg/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.

na - Not applicable

MFL - Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

Water Loss: In a water loss audit for the time period of 2013, our system lost an estimated 39,610,697 gallons of water.

Drinking Water Quality Test Results

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2014 highest single result	Lowest monthly % of	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
FORT WORTH TESTING:						
Turbidity ¹	NTU	TT	0.29	100%	N/A	Soil runoff (Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system).

Uniform Bacteria - Fort Worth Results

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2014 Level	Range	MCLG	Common Source of Substance
Total Coliforms (including total coliform and E.coli)	% positive samples	Presence in 5% or less of monthly samples	Presence in 1.4% of monthly samples	0 to 1.4%	0	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and feces; fecal coliforms and E.coli only come from animal and fecal waste.

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2014 Level	Range	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	500	5.6	4 to 5.6	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.
Radium 226/228 ²	pCi/L	5	1	1 to 1	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	10	1.28	0.97 to 1.28	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and production wastes.
Chlorine	ppb	3	0.09	0 to 0.10	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Mercury	ppb	6	0.22	0 to 0.22	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants,, electronics, solder, test addition
Cadmium	ppm	2	0.07	0.05 to 0.07	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (Total)	ppb	100	0.55	0.00 to .55	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	200	113	0 to 113	200	Discharge from plastic, fertilizer, steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	4	0.62	0.27 to 0.62	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	10	0.82	0.28 to 0.82	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite ¹	ppm	1	0.03	0.01 to 0.03	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Chloroformate	ppb	10	8.92	0 to 8.92	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant	Measure	MRDL	2013 Level	Range	MRDLG	Common Source of Substance
Trihalomethanes	ppm	4	3.2	1.0-3.2	4	Water additive used to control microbes

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

FOREST HILL TESTING:

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Disinfection By-products	2014	14.0	3.9 - 14.0	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (THM)	2014	18.8	7.3 - 18.8	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2014	0.5	0.476 - 0.476	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits.

Uniform Bacteria - Forest Hill Results

Contaminant	Total Coliform	Highest No. of	Fecal Coliform or	Total No. of	Violation	Likely Source
Level Goal	Maximum	Positive	E. Coli Maximum	Positive E. Coli or		of Contamination
	Contaminant Level		Contaminant Level	Fecal Coliform		
				Samples		
0	1 positive monthly sample	2	2%	2	Y	Naturally present in environment

Unregulated Contaminants

Fort Worth's testing detected only six of the 21 chemical contaminants and none of the seven hormones

Contaminant	Measure	Range of Defects	2014 Level	MRL	Common Sources of Substances
Vanadium	ppb	0.62 to 8.6	0.86	0.2	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
Molybdenum	ppb	1.4 to 2.1	2.1	1	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacterial; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
Strontium	ppb	260 to 290	290	0.3	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate of class of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Chromium ¹	ppb	not detected	0.2		Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys;
Chromium-6	ppb	0 to 0.68	0.68	0.03	chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Chlorate	ppb	0 to 170	170	20	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by product; and used in production of chlorine dioxide

MR contaminants not detected - Chemicals: 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,3-butadiene, chloromethane (Methyl Chloride), 1,1-dichloroethane, bromomethane, chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22), 1,4-dioxane, cobalt, perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorooctanic acid, perfluorononane acid, perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) Hormones not detected: B estradiol, 17-a-ethynylestradiol, estriol, equilin, estrone, testosterone, 4-androstene-3.17-dione

1. 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. 2. Because Fort Worth historically has had low levels of radionuclides, in its water, EPA has Fort Worth on a reduced monitoring schedule. Test results shown are from Dec. 2014-Sept.2015. 3. 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. 4. The State last sampled for Nitrite in 2013. 5. Total Organic Carbon 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.