CITY OF Forest Hill
COMMUNITY DRIVEN

2016 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

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, 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 for 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Lead and Copper Testing

Forest Hill conducted lead/copper testing at 30 sites in August, 2016. Results from Austin indicate that 93.3% of sites tested were lead/copper free with 6.7% above contaminant level. Testing is underway for 2016.

Water Loss

In a water loss audit for the time period of 2016, our system lost an estimated 2,104,550 gallons of water.

No Treatment Violations Reported for Forest Hill or Fort Worth

No water quality treatment violations were reported in 2016 for Fort Worth or Forest Hill.

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 waste in the watershed. The 2016 sampling showed low level detections of Cryptosporidium, Giardia Lamblia and viruses that are common in surface water.

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.

MRL: Minimum Report Level - The lowest concentration of a contaminant that can be measured by a laboratory

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 contaminant in drinking water

TCEQ assesses raw water supplies

Forest Hill purchases water from Fort Worth which 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 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 contaminants. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

High susceptibility means there are activities near the source water or watershed which 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 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 or on-line at wpe@fortworthtexas.gov.

Members of the Forest Hill Public Works crew are on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week to maintain quality water service for Forest Hill residents. In addition, they participate in a methodical replacement of older water and sewer lines - pictured on left at Woodview and Trailwood.

Drinking Water Quality Test Results

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2016 highest single result	Lowest monthly % of	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
FORT WORTH TESTING:						
Turbidity	NTU	TT	0.36	99.7	N/A	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.

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2016 Level	Range	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Total Coliforms (including coliform & E.coli)	% positive samples	Presence in 5% or less of monthly samples	Presence in 2% of monthly samples	0.4 to 2.3%	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

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2016 Level	Range	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Gross Beta particles & photon emitters	pCi/L	50	7.5	2.8 to 7.5	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
Radium 226/228	pCi/L	5	0	0 to 0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	1.40	0 to 1.40	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and production wastes.
Barium	ppm	2	0.06	0.05 to 0.06	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (Total)	ppb	100	0.73	0 to 0.73	100	Discharge from steel & pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	200	80.3	0 to 80.3	200	Discharge from plastic, fertilizer, steel & metal factories, \
Flouride	ppm	4	0.23	0.23 to 0.50	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer; aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	0.66	0.26 to 0.66	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	0.03	0 to 0.03	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	10	10.4	5.4 to 10.4	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	14.7	7.7 to 14.7	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	26.5	6.1 to 26.5	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Common Source of Substance
Total Organic Carbon	1	1	1	TT=% Removal	N/A	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.

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 Detects	2016 Level	MCL	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Chloral Hydrate	ppb	0.53 to 0.93	0.93	Not regulated	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	ppb	0 to 4.16	4.16	Not regulated	None	
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2.15 to 7.26	7.26	Not regulated	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Chloroform	ppb	4.26 to 13	13	Not regulated	None	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	0 to 10.2	10.2	Not regulated	None	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 3.0	3.0	Not regulated	None	
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	5.90 to 11.8	11.8	Not regulated	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 1.5	1.5	Not regulated	None	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 2,2	2.2	Not regulated	None	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 5.1	5.1	Not regulated	None