CITY OF Forest Hill

# 2018 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 exact wording shown below is required by state regulations. The following information is not meant to alarm or scare you. It is meant to make you aware.*

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

## Water Loss

In a water loss audit for the time period of 2018, the Forest Hill Water system lost an estimated 7,519,000 gallons of water.

## Lead and Copper Testing

Forest Hill conducted lead/copper testing at 30 sites in July, 2015 Results from the State of Texas indicate that 93.4% of sites tested were lead/copper free with 6.6% above contaminant level. Testing for lead and copper will be done again in 2019 as required by law.

## 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.

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 contaminant in drinking water

## TCEQ assesses raw water supplies

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 contaminants. High susceptibility means there are activities near the source water a or watershed 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_.

## Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR4)

Fort Worth's testing detected only four of the 30 compounds included in the fourth round of unregulated contaminant monitoring. The detections were one metal the three haloaetic acid disinfection by product groups.

| Compound | Measure | Average | Range | Common Sources of Substance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manganese | ppb | | 0 to 1.29 | Naturally occuding; used in drinking water and wastewater treatment; used in steel production, fertilizer, fireworks and batteries. |
| HAAS | ppb | | 2.6 to 18.62 | Byproducts of drinking water disinfection. |
| HAASBr | ppb | | 0 to 8.88 | Byproducts of drinking water disinfection. |
| HAA9 | ppb | | 0 to 22.98 | Byproducts of drinking water disinfection. |

## Haloacetic Acid Groups

This table includes all of the compounds that comprise each of the haloacetic acid groups. Compounds that are not detected are usually not lised in the charts in this report; however, those undected are listed below to provide complete information on the compounds that comprise each of the three groups in the table above.

| Contaminant | Measure | Average | Range of Defects | HAA5 | HAA6Br | HAA9 | Common Sources of Substance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dichlormoacetic Acid | ppb | 4.62 | 2.60 to 7.88 | HAA5 | | HAA9 | |
| Monochloroacetic Acid | ppb | 0.24 | 0 to 6.22 | HAA5 | | HAA9 | |
| Trichloracetic Acid | ppb | 0 | 0 to 0 | HAA5 | | HAA9 | |
| Monobromoacetic Acid | ppb | 0 | 0 to 0 | HAA5 | HAA6Br | HAA9 | By-products of |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | ppb | 1.56 | 0 to 4.52 | HAA5 | HAA6Br | HAA9 | drinking water disinfection |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid | ppb | 2.88 | 0 to 4.36 | | HAA6Br | HAA9 | |
| Bromodichloroacetic Acid | ppb | 0 | 0 | | HAA6Br | HAA9 | |
| Chlorodibromoacetic Acid | ppb | 0 | 0 | | HAA6Br | HAA9 | |
| Tribromoacetic Acid | ppb | 0 | 0 | | HAA6Br | HAA9 | |

# Drinking Water Quality Test Results

| Contaminant | Measure | MCL | MCLG | Your Water | Violation | Common Sources of Substance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FORT WORTH TESTING: | | | | | | |
| Turbidity | NTU<br>monthly % samples = 0.3 NTU | TT=1<br>TT = Lowest<br>99.9% | 0.5<br>N/A | | 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. |

| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Your Water | Violation | Common Sources of Substance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform & E.coli) | TT | 0 | | No | Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well eces; fecal coliforms and E,coli only come from human and animal fecal waste |

| Contaminant | Measure | MCL | MCLG | Your Water | Range | Violation | MCLG | Common Sources of Substance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beta/photon emitters | pCi/L | 50 | 0 | 5.6 | 4.4 to 5.6 | No | | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Combined Radium | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | 2.5 | N/A | No | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium[1] | Uranium | ppb | 30 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 to 1.1 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic | ppb | 1.10 | 0 | 0 to 1.1 | 0 to 2 | No | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Atrazine | ppb | 3 | 3 | 0.1 | 0.0 to .01 | No | | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Barium | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.07 | 0.05 to 0.07 | No | | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide | ppb | 200 | 200 | 84.3 | 0 to 84.3 | No | | Discharge from plastic, fertilizer, steel & metal factories, |
| Flouride | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.61 | 0.17 to 0.61 | No | | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.67 | 0.17 to 0.67 | No | | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) | ppm | 1 | 1 | 0.02 | 0 to 0.02 | No | | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits |
| Bromate | ppb | 10 | 0 | 4.83 | 0-10.7 | No | | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids | ppb | 60 | N/A | 9 | 3.9 to 12.1 | No | | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes | ppb | 80 | N/A | 9 | 4.58 to 11.1 | No | | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

| Contaminant | Measure | MRDL | MRDLG | Your water | Range | Common Source of Substance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloramines | ppm | 4 | 4 | 2.48 | 1.10 to 3.80 | Water additive used to control microbes |

| Contaminant | MCL | High | Low | Average | Violation | Common Source of Substance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Organic Carbon | TT=% Removal | 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 raatio of 1 to SUVA calculations is considered passing.

1 Because Fort Worth historically has had low levels of radionuclides in its water, TCQ requires this monitoring occur only once every six years. The test results shown above are from 2017. The next monitoring will ovvur in 2012.

## 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 | MRDL | MRDLG | Your water | Range of | Common Sources of Substance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloral Hydrate | ppb | Not regulated | 0 | 0.34 | 0.12 to 0.34 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromoform | ppb | Not regulated | 0 | 5.15 | 0 to 5.15 | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ppb | Not regulated | 0 | 7.08 | 1.99 to 7.08 | By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated |
| Chloroform | ppb | Not regulated | 70 | 8.4 | 2.43 to 8.40 | individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes |
| Dibromochloromethane | ppb | Not regulated | 60 | 6.94 | 1.31 to 6.94 | |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | ppb | Not regulated | N/A | 4.3 | 1 to 4.3 | |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | ppb | Not regulated | 0 | 8.5 | 3.9 to 8.5 | By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated |
| Monobromoacetic Acid | ppb | Not regulated | N/A | 2.3 | 0 to 2.3 | individually; included in Haloacetic Acids |
| Monochloracetic Acid | ppb | Not regulated | 70 | 3.9 | 1.5 to 3.9 | |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | ppb | Not regulated | 0 | 2.2 | 0 to 2.2 | |

## Emergency Interconnection

From November 19-21, 2018, Fort Worth supplied drinking to the Trinity River Authority of Texas-Tarrant Water Supply Project while repairs were made to a 36-inch raw water supply line. To obtain the TRA-TCWSP water quality data, please contact Public Works at 817-531-5700.

## Forest Hill - *Treatment violations*

Water is tested monthly by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. **Forest Hill had two treatment violations - July 5, 2018 and October 8, 2018. Both were retested and found without violations.**

## Corrosion Control

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