

FREE IRRIGATION EVALUATION

In an effort to continue with our conservation efforts, the City of Hurst, in partnership with the Tarrant Regional Water District and the W.I.S.E. Guys Team, is offering a Free Irrigation System Evaluation for our residential customers.

Sign up at hursttx.gov/waterconservation. A licensed irrigator will provide a comprehensive evaluation of your system, and you'll have access to all of your results online to help you learn how to use water more efficiently on your yard.

Special Notice

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 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 two 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>

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground and surface water sources. The surface water comes from the following area lakes: Benbrook, Eagle Mountain, Cedar Creek and Richland Chambers. The groundwater comes from the Trinity Aquifer.

For more information on where we get our drinking water, please contact us at 817-788-7206.

All water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Water Sources

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants and organic chemical contaminants.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste-water 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 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.

Taste and Odor Problems

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron), which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not by the EPA. These constituents are not causes of health concerns. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

The City of Hurst, in order to maintain water clarity and quality as well as safe and adequate flows for fire protection mains, will flush fire hydrants throughout the city monthly. Fire hydrant flushing is an important tool in maintaining good water quality and firefighting capability and is a year round practice by all cities.



Information about source water assessments

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of our source water, and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts for our system, you may contact the Director of Utilities at 817-788-7206.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment View available at the following site: <https://gjsweb.tceq.texas.gov/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following site:

<http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Water Loss as Reported to TWDB

In the Water Loss Audit, as reported to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period Jan-Dec 2016, our system reported a Non-revenue Water Loss at 2.64% or 25,771,668 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call the Director of Utilities at 817-788-7206.



Drinking Water Quality Report

Reporting Year 2016

PWS ID# 2200054



DRAFT



About this report

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environment Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en español, favor de llamar al tel. 817-788-7076 para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.



Public Participation Opportunity

The City of Hurst Water Utilities will conduct a Community Meeting to answer any questions you may have concerning your water.

July 20, 2017 – 6 P.M.
Hurst Service Center
2001 Precinct Line Road

Call 817-788-7201 for further information.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

These charts list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents that have been found in your drinking water for the 2016 calendar year. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Year	Contaminant	High Level	Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant	Violation
2016	Antimony	0.00091	0 - .00091	>0.006	0.006	Mg/L	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition	No
2016	Arsenic	0.00491	0.000552 - 0.00491	>0.01	0.01	Mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	No
2016	Barium	0.07	0.03 - 0.07	>2	2	Mg/L	Discharge from drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	No
2016	Chromium	0.00358	0.003 - 0.000166	>0.01	0.01	Mg/L	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.	No
2014	Cyanide	0.0605	0.0391 - 0.0605	NA	NA	Mg/L	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.	No
2014	Fluoride	1.13	0.33 – 1.13	>4	4	Mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	No
2016	Mercury	0.000138	0 – 0.000138	>2	2	Mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.	No
2016	Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	0.586	0.102 – 0.586	>10	10	Mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	No
2016	Selenium	None Detected	NA	>50	0.05	Mg/L	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.	No
2016	Thallium	None Detected	NA	0.002	0.002	Mg/L	Discharge from electronics, glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.	No

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Year	Contaminant	High Level	Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant	Violation
2016	None Detected	0	0	0	5	ppb	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.	No

MAXIMUM RESIDUALS DISINFECTANT LEVELS								
Year	Contaminant	MRDL	Level Range	Hurst Water	Ideal Goal	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant	Violation
2016	Chloramines	4.0	0.5-4.0	2.68	4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.	No

COLIFORM BACTERIA			
MCL	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	Units of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
0% of monthly samples are positive	0%	Presence	Naturally present in the environment

LEAD AND COPPER							
Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	No. of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant	Violation
2016	Cooper	0.68	0	1.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	No
2016	Lead	.0023	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	No

*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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. 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 and 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

TURBIDITY							
Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits.	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant	Violation
2014	Turbidity	0.29	100%	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff	No

*Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may also indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. The organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Year	Contaminant	High Level	Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant	Violation
2016	Haloacetic Acids(HAA%)	.009	0.007 – 0.009	No Goals	60	Mg/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	No
2016	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	.013	0.011 - 0.013	No Goals	80	Mg/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	No

*Nitrate Advisory – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Year	Contaminant	High Level	Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant	Violation
2011	Combined Radium 226/228	0.00	1-5	0	5	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.	No

VIOLATION TABLES			
CHLORINE			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
No Violations			

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES								
Year	Contaminant	High Level	Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant	Violation
2016	None Detected	0	0	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	No

LEAD AND COPPER RULE			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
No Violations			

REGULATED AT THE CITY OF FORT WORTH TREATMENT PLANT (FORT WORTH DATA)

TURBIDITY								
Year	Contaminant	High Level	Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant	Violation
2014	Turbidity	0.29		N/A	TT	NTU	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.	No

REGULATED AT THE CITY OF FORT WORTH TREATMENT PLANT (FORT WORTH DATA)

Year	Contaminant	High Level	Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2016	Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform & E. coli	2.3%	0.4 to 2.3%	0	5% or less	% positive samples	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal waste.
2016	Gross Beta Emitters	7.5	2.8 to 7.5	N/A	50	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain materials that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
2016	Radium 226/228	0	0 to 0	0	5	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
2016	Arsenic	1.40	0 to 1.40	0	10	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2016	Barium	0.06	0.05-0.06	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Chromium (Total)	0.73	0 to 0.73	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Cyanide	80.3	0 to 80.3	200	200	Ppb	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories.
2016	Fluoride	0.23	0.23 to 0.50	4	4	ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2016	Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	0.66	0.26 to 0.66	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Nitrite (Measured as Nitrogen)	0.03	0-0.03	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Bromate	10.4	5.4 to 10.4	0	10	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Haloacetic Acids	14.7	7.7 to 14.7	N/A	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Total Trihalomethanes	26.5	6.1 to 26.5	N/A	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

REGULATED AT THE CITY OF FORT WORTH TREATMENT PLANT (FORT WORTH DATA)

Year	Contaminant	High Level	Level Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2016	Chloramines	2.68	0.5 to 4.0	4	4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

REGULATED AT THE CITY OF FORT WORTH TREATMENT PLANT (FORT WORTH DATA)

Year	Contaminant	High Level	Low Level	Average	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2016	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 CONTAMINATES 4 (FORT WORTH DATA)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the 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 Source of Substance
Chloral Hydrate	ppb	0.53 to 0.93	0.93	NR	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	ppb	0 to 4.16	4.16	NR	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes.
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2.15 to 7.26	7.26	NR	None	
Chloroform	ppb	4.26 to 13	13.0	NR	None	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	0 to 10.2	10.2	NR	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids.
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 3.0	3.0	NR	None	
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	5.90 to 11.8	11.8	NR	None	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 1.5	1.5	NR	None	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 2.2	2.2	NR	None	Dibromoacetic Acid
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	0 to 5.1	5.1	NR	None	

DEFINITIONS

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

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of 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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for margin and 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 Reporting Level: The lowest concentration of a contaminant that can be measured by a laboratory.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: A measure of water turbidity and clarity.

pCi/L: Picouries Per Liter: A measure of radioactivity.

ppb: Parts Per Billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm: Part 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.

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

na: Not applicable.

ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

Fort Worth - 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. Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lamblia monitoring is done monthly. Virus monitoring is performed four times a year in January, March, July and September. Viruses are treated through disinfection processes. Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lamblia are removed through a combination of disinfection and / or filtration.

Fort Worth - TCEQ accesses raw water supplies

The City Fort Worth who is the primary provider of water to the City of Hurst, uses water from Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain, 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 water as high for most contaminants.

High susceptibility means there are activities near the source water or watershed makes it very likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risk present. Tarrant Regional Water District, from which Fort Worth Purchases its water, received the assessment reports.

For more information about Fort Worth's source water assessment and protection efforts for the Fort Worth Water System, contact Stacy Walters at 817-392-8203. Further details about the source-water assessments are available at dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=5802&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%2020&DWWState=Tx.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS (FORT WORTH DATA)

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

ITEM	MEASURE	2016 RANGE	ITEM	MEASURE	2016 RANGE
Bicarbonate	ppm	112 to 145	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	ppm	112 to 145
Calcium	ppm	41.1 to 58	Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	180 to 227
Chloride	ppm	15.8 to 20.2			
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	322 to 396	Total Hardness as Ca CO3	ppm	126 to 164
pH	units	8.1 to 8.4			
Magnesium	ppm	4.63 to 5.86	Total Hardness in Grains	grains/ gallon	7 to 10
Sodium	ppm	15.1 to 17.8			
Sulfate	ppm	15.8 to 29.9			