



City of Hurst

Water Utilities 24 hr. contact

817-788-7212

2010 Water Quality Report

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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. Environmental 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 Espanol

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

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground and surface water sources. The surface water comes from Fort Worth and Benbrook resevoir via Cedar Creek and Richland Chambers reservoirs; the groundwater comes from the Trinity aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information 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 information contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us at 817.788.7206.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents that have been found in your drinking water for the 2010 calendar year. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

Secondary Constituents

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 the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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.

ALL drinking 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 (800-426-4791).

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.

Avg

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

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

N/A - Not Applicable

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

pCi/l - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Public Participation Opportunity

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

Date:

July 28, 2011 - 6:30 P.M.

Location:

Hurst Service Center
2001 Precinct Line Road

Contact (817) 788-7201 for further information

Lead and Copper

"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 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	2.4	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.571	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Turbidity

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

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Turbidity	0.42	99.7	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels

Disinfection	Unit of Measure	MRDL	Hurst Water	Range of Detections	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Source of Disinfection
Chloramines	ppm	4.0	2.81	2.0 - 3.7	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Coliforms

Contaminant	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	MCL	Units of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Coliforms	0	*	presence	Naturally present in the environment

* Presence of coliform in 5% or more of the monthly samples.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Constituent	Unit of Measure	2010 Range
Bicarbonate	ppm	106 - 125
Calcium	ppm	89 - 175
Chloride	ppm	12 - 28
Magnesium	ppm	3 - 10
Conductivity	umhos/m	366 - 423
pH	units	8.1 - 8.4
Sodium	ppm	14 - 22
Sulfate	ppm	22 - 29
Total Alkalinity CaCO ₃	ppm	106 - 125
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	224 - 250
Total Hardness CaCO ₃	ppm	8 - 194
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallon	.5 - 11



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Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products

Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2010	Total Haloacetic Acids	2.7	9.1	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
2010	Total Trihalomethanes	6.9	13.0	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2005	Barium	.0345	.0441	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Fluoride	.65	1.02	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Nitrate	0	.6	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Nitrite	0	.07	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Selenium	0	3.6	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2005	Beta/photon emitters	0	6.5	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides

Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2010	Atrazine	0	.1	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2010	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0	1.59	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2010	Xylenes	.00206	.00206	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.