



City of Hurst

Water Utilities 24 hr. contact

817-788-7212

2011 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 reservoir 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 2011 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.

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).

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 wastewater 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.

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

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 (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 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Coliform Bacteria			
MCL	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	Units of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
5% of monthly samples are positive.	0	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper					
Year	Contaminant	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Lead	2.2	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Copper	0.397	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

"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."

Turbidity						
Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2011	Turbidity	0.14	99.7	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff

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. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels						
Disinfection	Unit of Measure	MRDL	Hurst Water	Range of Detection	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Sources of Disinfection
Chloramines	ppm	4.0	2.25	2.2 – 3.5	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants									
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5*)	2010	4	2.8 - 10.6	No goal	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Total Trihalomethanes	2010	11	4.5 - 20.8	No goal	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

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 CaCO3	ppm	106 – 125
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	224 – 250
Total Hardness CaCO3	ppm	8 – 194
Total Hardness is Grains	grains/gallon	.5 - 11

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2010	0.499	0 – 0.499	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	2010	4.91	0.552 – 4.91	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2010	0.0477	0.02 – 0.0477	2	2	ppb	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense.
Cadmium	2010	Lower than detect level	0-0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries.
Chromium	2010	3.58	0.166 – 3.58	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel/pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2010	74	11 – 74	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride	2010	3.34	0.60 – 3.34	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Mercury	2010	3.6	0 – 3.6	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate* (measured as Nitrogen)	2010	1	0 – 0.94	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2010	2.16	1.61 – 2.16	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	2010	0.379	0 – 0.379	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics; glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2010	1	1 – 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.
2,4-D	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2010	0.14	0 – 0.14	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	0	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples and orchards.
Dinoseb	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Oxamyl (Vydate)	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1-Dichloroethylene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloropropane	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2010	0.57	0 - 0.57	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2010	Lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

***Nitrate Advisory** – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six 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.

Abbreviations

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or (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 Contaminant Level or (MCL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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 contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.

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

pCi/l: Piccuries Per Liter, a measure of radioactivity

ppm: Parts Per Million or Milligrams Per Liter – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppb: Parts Per Billion or Micrograms Per Liter – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Ppt: Parts per Trillion or Nanograms Per Liter

N/A: Not Applicable.



PRESORTED
STANDARD
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HURST, TX
PERMIT # 21

Hurst Resident

Information about source water assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) 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 on source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment View available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

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 19, 2012 - 6:30 P.M.

Location:
Hurst Service Center
2001 Precinct Line Road

Contact (817) 788-7201 for further information