Our Drinking Water is Regulated

The Source of drinking water used by CITY OF FORNEY is Purchased Surface Water from North Texas Municipal Water District, which is delivered to our ground storage tanks. From there, the water is delivered to customers through the city’s distribution system. The NTMWD receives raw water from Lavon Lake for treatment at the Wylie Water Treatment Plants. In addition to Lavon Lake, NTMWD holds water rights as Lake Texoma, Jim Chapman Lake (Cooper Lake), Take Tawakoni, and the East Fork Raw Water Supply Project (Westland) which augment supplies. For detailed information on our water sources, treatment processes and more, please visit NTMWD’s website at: www.ntmwd.com.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality is currently available. This information describes the susceptibility and types of contaminants 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. This source water assessment information is available 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.

Secondary Constituents

Many contaminants (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor indicators are called secondary contaminants and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These contaminants are not causes for health concern; therefore, secondary contaminants are not required to be reported in this document but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water. This report does not include secondary constituents data, but this information can be found on Texas Drinking Water Watch under “Chemicals” by name or code at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/.

Special Notice: ARE YOU VULNERABLE?

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 from their health care providers. EPA/GAC 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 (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 use primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 5 to 10 seconds 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Source of Drinking Water

The source of drinking water used by City of Forney is Purchased Surface Water. The source 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 the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
- Micronutrients, such as nitrates and phosphates, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, and oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Organic chemicals, such as solvents and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, and oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All drinking water may contain contaminants.

Dripping 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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lake Lavon is your water source
Other cultural practices that add to the efficient use of water by plants are:
1. Periodic checks of irrigation system.
2. Properly timed insect and disease control.
3. Elimination of water-demanding weeds.

WaterSense Sprinkler Spruce-Up

Homes with automatically timed irrigation systems use about 30 percent more water outdoors than those without. Your system can save even more if it’s programmed incorrectly, a sprinkler head is pointed in the wrong direction, or you have a leak. Simple Tips for Sprucing Up Your Sprinkler

When it comes to a home’s irrigation system, a little maintenance goes a long way. Before you ramp up your watering efforts, spruce up your irrigation system by remembering these simple steps—inspect, correct, direct, and select.

Inspect. Check your system for clogged, broken or missing sprinkler heads. If you’re not the do-it-yourself type, go with a pro—look for an irrigation professional certification through a WaterSense labeled program.

Correct. Examine where the sprinkler heads connect to pipes or hoses. If water pools in your landscape or you have large wet areas, you could have a leak in your system. A leak about as small as the tip of a ballpoint pen (or 1/32nd of an inch) can waste about 6,300 gallons of water per month.

Direct. Are you watering the driveway, house, or sidewalk instead of your yard? Redirect sprinklers to apply water only to the landscape.

Select. An improperly scheduled irrigation controller can waste water and money. Update your system’s watering schedule with the season, or select a WaterSense labeled controller to take the guesswork out of scheduling.

About the Following Pages - Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 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 level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control 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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter - or one ounce in 7,330 gallons of water.
ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Abbreviations

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
PCU/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

WATER CONDITIONS

Texas remains drought-free with a slight increase in abnormally dry conditions from 2.8 to 3.2 percent. The latest U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook predicts drought-free conditions in Texas through the end of March. May your reservoir and aquifer levels rise in the New Year!

Drought conditions
• 0% now
• 0% a week ago
• 27% three months ago
• 44% a year ago

WATER WEEKLY

FOR THE WEEK OF 12/21/16

RECOMMENDED MOWING HEIGHTS

Type of Grass     Min  Max
Common Bermudagrass  1'  2'
Hybrid Bermudagrass  1'/  2'
St. Augustine  2'  3'
Cutting your grass to the maximum height increases its tolerance to infrequent watering and drought stress because there are increased moisture reserves in the leaf tissue and root system. Weeds can also be drastically reduced when your lawn is maintained at a higher cut.

WATER-Q, Know Your Water

“WATER-Q, Know Your Water” Conserve Our Natural Resources
Get Easy, Simple Water Saving Tips at www.WaterQ.org

TMWWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants

Coliform Bacteria

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