FORNEY LAKE WSC

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024)
PWS ID Number TX1290014

Purpose of Report

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:

Forney Lake Water Supply
Phone (469) 377–1400

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (469) 377-1400.

Public Participation Opportunities

To learn about future public meetings, visit www.forneylakewater.com

Information about your Drinking Water

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.

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- 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 residential uses.
- 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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; persons 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 providers. 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).

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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 (Contaminants that may be present in source water continued)

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?

The Forney Lake Water Supply purchases treated water from North Texas Municipal Water District (TX0430044) from the Wylie Water Treatment Plant. The water is obtained from surface water sources. The water comes from the following Reservoirs: Lavon located in Collin County, Jim Chapman located in Hopkins and Delta Counties, Texoma located in Grayson County, Tawakoni located in Hunt, Rains, and Van Zandt Counties and East Fork Raw Water Supply Project (Wetland) located in Kaufman County.

Information about Source Water Assessments

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact NTMWD Environmental Services Department at (972) 442-5405 or environmental.info@ntmwd.com.

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Water Audit Report

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January – December 2024, our system lost an estimated 28,529,000 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 469-377-1400.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions and Abbreviations:

Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, 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.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible), why E.coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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 contaminants.
MFL:	million fibers per liter (measure of asbestos)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable
NTU:	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L:	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7350 gallons of water
ppq:	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt:	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Lead Service Line Inventory

Forney Lake Water Supply has completed its service line inventory and determined through field investigations that no lead or lead status "unknown" service lines are in the system. To access the inventory please contact our office at 469-377-1400.

Service Line Inventory

Forney Lake Water Supply has developed an inventory of both city-owned and customer-owned service lines. To access the inventory please contact our office at 469-377-1400.

Forney Lake Water Supply
Water Quality Data for Year 2024

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.724	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2024	0	15	1.93	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2024	24	7.6 - 33	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

The value in the Highest Level Detected column is the highest average of all HAAS sample results collected at a location over a year.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	46	28 – 62.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

The value in the Highest Level Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	1	0.767 – 0.767	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (Chloramine)	2024	2.92	0.52 – 4.40	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (µ/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µ/L)	Health-Based Reference Concentration (µ/L) (recommended, not required in the CCR)	Health Information Summary (recommended, not required in the CCR)
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid PFBS	2024	0.0032	0.0030 – 0.0033		This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
perfluorobutanoic acid PFBA	2024	0.0089	0.0091 – 0.0104		
perfluorohexanoic acid PFHxA	2024	0.0039	0.0030 – 0.0044		
perfluoropentanoic acid PFPeA	2024	0.0041	0.0033 – 0.0045		