City of Dalworthington Gardens
2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Dalworthington Gardens Water Department

817.274.7368
817.275.1234 after hours Administrative
Office:
City of Dalworthington Gardens City Hall 2600
Roosevelt Dr.

The Water Department is part of the City of Dalworthington Gardens city government. The City Council meets the third Thursday of each month. The meetings are at 7p.m. Check the website online to make sure a meeting is not cancelled or rescheduled.

Frequently asked questions about this report

Why am I receiving this report?

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to include a requirement that water utilities annually notify customers about their drinking water quality.

The law is quite specific regarding what information must be included.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about you drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact the City of DWG Water Department at 817.274.7368.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono 817.274.7368.

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Sources of 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 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 EPAs 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 amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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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.

How is this report distributed?

The direct web address of the CCR Report will be listed on the monthly bill mailed to all utility accounts, posted on the city website: www.cityofdwg.net.

Information for immunocompromised people

The following information is not meant to alarm or scare you. It is meant to make you aware. The exact wording shown below is required by state regulations.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's 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 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.

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Source water assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your 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 at our system, contact the city Water Department at 817.274.7368.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview.

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

Where do we get our drinking water?

Dalworthington Gardens' drinking water during 2023 consisted of 100% surface water. City of Dalworthington Gardens purchases treated surface water from the **City of Fort Worth** currently, Fort Worth's water supply comes from Lake Worth, Lake Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain Lake, Benbrook Lake, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek Lake and the Clear Fork Trinity River. Fort Worth owns Lake Worth. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for Benbrook Lake. The Tarrant Regional Water District owns the four remaining lakes as well as the water rights to them. The Fort Worth main comes into the Dalworthington Gardens pump station located at 3214 Arkansas Lane.

The City of Fort Worth Drinking Water Quality Report is included in this report. An electronic copy is available on the City of Fort Worth website:
https://www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/water/drinking-water/report

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The **City of Arlington's** current water supply comes from the Tarrant Regional Water District. The water comes from four reservoirs -Cedar Creek, Richland Chambers, Lake Arlington, and Lake Benbrook. The Arlington main comes into the Dalworthington Gardens system at the intersection of Pleasant Ridge and Kay Lynn Drive.

The City of Arlington Drinking Water Quality Report is included in this report. An electronic copy is available on the City of Arlington website:

https://viewer.joomag.com/2023-water-quality-report-2023-water-quality-report/0661026001714671539?short&

The following pages will contain Water Quality Test Results for the City of Fort Worth, City of Arlington and the City of Dalworthington Gardens, respectively.

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Fort Worth Water's 2023 water quality data for wholesale customers

Drinking Water Quality Test Results

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	2023	No	TT=1	0.29		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.)
				TT= Lowest monthly % of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	100%	N/A	

Compound	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Range	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform & E. coli)	2023	No	TT = 5% of monthly samples are positive	0.7%	0 to 0.7%	0	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Range	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Beta/photon emitters	pCi/L	2023	No	50	6.5	4.6 to 6.5	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	ppb	2023	No	30	1.2	1.2 to 1.2		Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	2023	No	10	1.3	0 to 1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine	ppb	2023	No	3	0.1	0 to 0.1	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	ppm	2023	No	2	0.06	0.05 to 0.06	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	2023	No	200	137	0 to 137	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	2023	No	4	0.57	0.21 to 0.57	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	2023	No	10	0.76	0.21 to 0.76	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	2023	No	10	4	0 to 8.56	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2023	N/A	60	10.7	3.30 to 21.4	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	2023	N/A	80	14.4	0 to 19.6	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MRDL	Your water	Range	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Chloramines	ppm	2023	No	4	3.4	0.72 to 4.4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Compound	MCL	Year	Violation	High	Low	Average	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Total Organic Carbon	TT = % removal	2023	No	1	1	1	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. A removal ratio of 1 in Specific Ultra Violet Absorbance calculations is considered passing.

Corrosion Control

To meet the requirements of the Lead and Copper Rule, Fort Worth achieves corrosion control through pH adjustment. Corrosion control does not remove lead pipes, but it reduces the risk of lead breaking off or dissolving into drinking water.

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Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The following items are all disinfection by- products that are not regulated individually, but as two groups – Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids. The chart on the previous page lists the group levels.

Compound	Measure	Year	MRDL	Public Health Goal	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
Bromoform	ppb	2023	Not regulated	0	0.40	0 to 3.32	By-products of drinking water disinfection; regulated as a group called Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2023	Not regulated	0	3.41	0 to 5.72	
Chloroform	ppb	2023	Not regulated	70	3.53	0 to 6.55	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	2023	Not regulated	60	2.56	0 to 6.75	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	2023	Not regulated	N/A	0.98	0 to 2.40	By-products of drinking water disinfection; regulated as a group called Haloacetic Acids
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2023	Not regulated	0	4.09	2 to 14.10	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	2023	Not regulated	N/A	0.09	0 to 1.20	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	2023	Not regulated	70	1.73	0 to 5.10	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2023	Not regulated	20	0	0 to 0	

TCEQ assesses raw water supplies for susceptibility

Fort Worth uses surface water from Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, 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 waters as high for most contaminants.

High susceptibility means there are activities near the source water or watershed that make it very likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.

Tarrant Regional Water District, from which Fort Worth purchases its water, received the assessment reports.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Stacy Walters at 817-392-8203.

Further details about the source-water assessments are available in the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's Drinking Water Watch database at *http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=5802&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX*.

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Testing for Unregulated Contaminants

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires that once every five years EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. EPA fulfills this requirement through the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR).

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

UCMR testing provides scientifically valid data on the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Health research is necessary to know whether these contaminants pose a health risk.

Water systems across the country are collecting samples for the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Rule (UCMR5) during four consecutive quarters between January 2023 and December 2025. All water systems serving more than 3,300 people are required to participate in the data collection. In addition, 800 systems nationwide serving less than 3,300 people will participate.

Fort Worth conducted its required testesing in January, April, July and October. Those results are displayed in the following charts.

Because the North Holly Water Treatment Plant was out of service in January 2023, additional sampling was done in January 2024. That data is not found in the following charts since this report pertains to 2023 water quality. The additional results can be found on our website at www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/water/drinking-water/ucmr.

For the UCMR5, EPA selected 29 per- and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS) and one metal/pharmaceutical — lithium.

PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications. These include:

- non-stick cookware,
- water-repellent clothing,
- stain-resistant fabrics and carpets,
- cosmetics,
- firefighting foams,
- electroplating, and
- products that resist grease, water, and oil.

PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.

Fort Worth detected seven different PFAS compounds, but not all seven in the finished water from all facilities.

Lithium and 22 PFAS compounds were not detected.

EPA is proposing to regulate six PFAS compounds. Fort Worth is in teh process of conducting a treatability study to detemine what type of additional treatment is required to meet the new proposed limits.

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UCMR 5- Overall

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)*	ppt	2.08	0 to 8.3	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)*	ppt	2.05	0 to 7.3	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	1.95	0 to 4.9	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)*	ppt	5.28	0 to 25.8	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	7.57	5.5 to 10	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	4.10	0 to 6.2	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	4.46	0 to 10.6	

UCMR 5- North Holly Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)*	ppt	5.8	5 to 7.9	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)*	ppt	5.9	5 to 7.3	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	0.8	0 to 3.3	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)*	ppt	15.1	8.1 to 24.9	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	9.1	8.2 to 10	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	5.3	4.8 to 6	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	7.6	6.8 to 10	

UCMR 5- South Holly Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)*	ppt	5.5	4.2 to 8.3	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)*	ppt	5.3	4 to 7	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	4.4	3.5 to 4.9	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)*	ppt	13.8	7.9 to 25.8	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	8.5	6.8 to 9.7	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	5.2	4.3 to 6.2	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	7.2	5.7 to 10.6	

UCMR 5- Eagle Mountain Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	7.2	5.5 to 8.3	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	2.8	0 to 3.9	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	2.4	0 to 3.5	

UCMR 5- Rolling Hills Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	0.8	0 to 3.3	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	7.0	6.3 to 7 .4	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	3.8	3.3 to 4.7	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	2.5	0 to 3.7	

UCMR 5- Westside Water Treatment Plant

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	ppt	0.8	0 to 3.2	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	6.4	5.5 to 7 .2	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	3.7	3.2 to 4.2	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	3.4	2.9 to 3.9	

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Abbreviations used in tables

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level – 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.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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.

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.

N/A - not applicable/does not apply

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; a measure of water turbidity or clarity

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 (ng/L)

TT: Treatment Technique – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

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City of Arlington
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Definitions to help you understand the tables.

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

< (xxx) – less than the amount listed.

≥ (xxx) - equal to or greater than the amount listed

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 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 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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

ND (Not detected) - No level of the parameter was detected.

NA - Not applicable

NE - Not established

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) - A unit used when measuring turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of the water.

pCi/L (picocuries per Liter) - A measure of radioactivity in the water.

ppb (parts per billion, ug/L) - A unit of measurement roughly equal to 1 drop in 100,000 gallons.

ppm (parts per million, mg/L) - A unit of measurement roughly equal to 1 drop in 100 gallons.

TT (Treatment Technique) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Level 1 Assessment - a study of the water system to identify possible problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.

Level 2 Assessment - a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

Raw Water - water that has not yet been treated for consumption.

Substances that are regulated or are required to be monitored and were detected in Arlington tap water in 2023

Substance	Units	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Possible source of substance
Arsenic	ppb	0.70	ND	1.30	10	NA	Naturally present or byproduct of agricultural and industrial activities
Barium	ppm	0.053	0.049	0.057	2	2	Discharge from metal and chemical factories, well drilling operations
Cyanide	ppb	60.0	ND	120	200	200	Discharge from metal and chemical factories
Bromate[1]	ppb	<5	<5	6	10	10	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	ppm	0.554	0.305	0.777	4	4	Water additive promoting strong teeth
Nickel	ppb	1.2	1.10	1.30	100	100	Naturally present or byproduct of metal and industrial processes
Nitrate	ppm	0.509	0.358	0.672	10	10	Runoff from fertilizers or livestock feedlots
Nitrite	ppm	<0.05	ND	0.142	1	1	Runoff from fertilizers or livestock feedlots

[1] Compliance is based on a calculated running annual average of the quarterly averages.

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Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Source	Water Source	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	units	Possible source of substance
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) PB Plant	Raw	5.9	4.8	7.6	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
	Drinking	3.5	2.9	4.0	ppm	
		1.2	1.0	1.3	removal ratio*	PB = Pierce Burch Treatment Plant
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) JK Plant	Raw	5.7	4.4	7.1	ppm	JK = John Kubala Treatment Plant
	Drinking	3.2	2.9	3.4	ppm	
		1.2	1.0	1.6	removal ratio*	

* removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed. Compliance is based on a running annual average of ratio's. If the annual average removal ratio is greater than or equal to 1.0, the system is in compliance.

Radioactive substances

Substance	Units	PB Plant (2023)	JK Plant (2021)	MCL	MCLG	Possible source of substance
Radium 228	pCi/L	<1	<1.0	5	NA	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters	pCi/L	4.2	5.2	50	NA	
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	<3	<3.0	15	NA	

Microbiological substances

Tarrant Regional Water District analyzed all **raw water sources** for cryptosporidium in 2023. In February, 0.19 oocysts per liter were detected in Lake Arlington. For every other month in 2023, there were no detections of cryptosporidium. Cryptosporidium is a pathogen which may be found in water contaminated by feces. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, it cannot guarantee 100% removal.

Turbidity

	Units	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Possible source of substance
Highest single turbidity measurement	NTU	0.1	0.03	0.42	TT = 1.0	0	Soil runoff
Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	%	98.85%	99.35%	100.00%	TT = 95%		

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.

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EMERGING WATER QUALITY ISSUES

Once every five years, the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires the EPA to issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The latest round of required testing, known as the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5), requires sample collection for 29 PFAS chemicals and Lithium.

These tests are being conducted from 2023 to 2025. Arlington Water Utilities began tests for UCMR 5 in June 2023. The table below shows chemicals in the UCMR that have been detected. The presence of a compound does not necessarily equate to a health risk. The concentration of a compound is a far more important factor in determining whether there are health implications. To learn more about the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, visit **www.epa.gov/dwucmr** or **www.DrinkTap.org.**

	Pierce-Burch WTP 6/21/2023 (µg/L)	Kubala WTP 6/21/2023 (µg/L)	Pierce-Burch WTP 9/19/2023 (µg/L)	Kubala WTP 9/19/2023 (µg/L)	Pierce-Burch WTP 11/15/2023 (µg/L)	Kubala WTP 11/15/2023 (µg/L)
Inorganics						
Lithium	< 9	< 9	< 9	< 9	< 9	< 9
Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances						
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.00567	0.00580	0.00728	0.00704	0.00523	0.00803
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	0.00586	ND	0.00453	0.00313	0.00372	0.00316
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.00435	0.00361	0.00463	0.00504	0.00382	0.00504
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0.00416	ND	0.00403	ND	ND	ND
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.00379	0.00340	0.00492	0.00561	0.00477	0.00652

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Water quality test results

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

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 an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

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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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a 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

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million.

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.

City of Dalworthington Gardens Regulated Contaminants Detected

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
3/10/2014	Fluoride	1.75	1.75	1.75	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
1/12/2016	Barium	0.016	0.016	0.016	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
1/12/2016	Chromium	2	2	2	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
3/10/2014	Cyanide	46.4	46.4	46.4	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2023	Nitrate Measured as Nitrogen	1	0.392	0.885	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
7/18/2017	Nitrite Measured as Nitrogen	0.269	0.269	0.269	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
1/12/2016	Selenium	1.2	1.2	1.2	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

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Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2023	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	9	7.6	9.9	60	No goal for the total	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

2023	Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	13	9.58	14	80	No goal for the total	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
1/29/2015	Beta/photon emitters	4.7	4.7	4.7	50	0	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

1/29/2015	Combined Radium 226/228	1.5	1.5	1.5	5	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion on natural deposits

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled	Contaminants		The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over All	Action Level	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead		6.2	0	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Copper		0.37	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfectant Residual

Year	Disinfection Residuals	Average Level	Range of Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramines & Free Chlorine	2.7	.5 - 4.0	4	4	mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 Positive Monthly Sample.	1		0	N	Naturally Present in the Environment.