



City of Dalworthington Gardens

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

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 Lola Hazel, City Administrator 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.

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 EPA's 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 system. 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.

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, and posted in the lobby of City Hall at 2600 Roosevelt Dr. The lobby area is open to the public 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

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; 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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>.

Source water assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The 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 Lola Hazel, City Administrator 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: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Dalworthington Gardens' drinking water during 2019 consisted of 100% surface water. City of Dalworthington Gardens purchases treated **surface** water from the City of Fort Worth and the City of Arlington. The Fort Worth main comes into the Dalworthington Gardens pump station located at 3214 Arkansas Lane. The Arlington main comes into the Dalworthington Gardens system at the intersection of Pleasant Ridge and Kay Lynn Drive.

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:

<http://fortworthtexas.gov/tapwater/>

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://view.joomag.com/consumer-confidence-report-water-quality-report-2019/0935085001588276189?short&>

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.

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.

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.

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.

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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 7,350 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.

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.
2018	Nitrate Measured as Nitrogen	1	0.412	1.17	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.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7	1.6	9.1	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

2019	Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	12	7.53	14.6	80	No goal for the total	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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* 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
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Lead and Copper

Date Sampled	Contaminants	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over All	Action Level	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
8/31/2017	Lead	2.1	0	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
8/31/2017	Copper	0.289	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfectant Residual

Year	Contaminants	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Chloramines & Free Chlorine	2.15	1.1	3.2	4	4	mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes