City of Dalworthington Gardens
2022 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 **Gary Parker**, Public Works Director 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.

City of Dalworthington Gardens
2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report) CCR

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 amount 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.

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.

City of Dalworthington Gardens
2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report) CCR

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 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 1-800-4264791.

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.

City of Dalworthington Gardens
2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report) CCR

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 Gary Parker, Public Works Director 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 2022 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 of the Trinity River (see map below). Fort Worth owns Lake Worth and Benbrook Lake is the responsibility of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 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

City of Dalworthington Gardens
2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report) CCR

The **City of Arlington** currently 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/consumer-confidence-reportfy2021/0571918001651266755?short&

You will find the City of Fort Worth, Drinking Water Quality Test Result first and the second Drinking Water Quality Report will be City of Arlington, and the last Drinking Water Quality Report will be the City of Dalworthington Gardens.

City of Dalworthington Gardens
2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report) CCR

The City of Fort Worth * 200 Texas Street * Fort Worth, Texas 76102 817-392-8220 * Fax 817-392-8195

Drinking Water Quality Test Results

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	2022	No	TT=1 TT= Lowest monthly % of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	0.7 99.9%	N/A	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.)

Compound	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Range	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform	2022	No	TT = 5% of monthly come from	2.4%	0 to 2.4%	0 samples are positive	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only & E. coli) 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	2021	No	50	7	7 to 7	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	ppb	2021	No	30	1.1	1.1 to 1.1		Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	2022	No	10	1.7	0 to 1.7	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine	ppb	2022	No	3	0.1	0 to 0.1	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	ppm	2022	No	2	0.08	0.04 to 0.08	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	2022	No	100	2.8	0 to 2.8	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
Cyanide	ppb	2022	No	200	51	0 to 51	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	2022	No	4	0.64	0.18 to 0.64	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	2022	No	10	0.57	0.13 to 0.57	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	2022	No	10	5.81	0 to 137	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2022	N/A	60	7.98	2.2 to 7.4	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	2022	N/A	80	13.9	0 to 17.3	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	2022	No	4	3.4	1.4 to 4.3	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	2022	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.**

EPA collects data to decide future regulations:

Water utilities in the United States monitor for more than 100 contaminants and must meet numerous regulations for water safety and quality. But should other contaminants be regulated? The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. Monitoring for these contaminants helps EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard set to protect public health. 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. For the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Rule, (UCMR5), public water systems must sample 30 contaminants for four consecutive quarters from 2023 to 2025. Fort Worth's sampling occurs from January 2023 through January 2024. Fort Worth Water is posting the sampling results on its website at www.fortworthtexas.gov/ departments/water/drinkingwater/ucmr. Additional Information: www.epa.gov/dwucm

What is being tested in UCMR5

In UCMR 5, 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, stainresistant 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. Lithium is a naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters. Lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, in electrochemical cells, batteries and organic syntheses

quarters from 2023 to 2025. Fort Worth's sampling occurs from January 2023 through January 2024. Fort Worth Water is posting the sampling results on its website at www.fortworthtexas.gov/

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The following items are all disinfection byproducts 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 Average Goal		Range of Detects	Common Sources of Substance
Bromoform	ppb	2022	Not regulated	0	0.62	0 to 3.24	
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2022	Not regulated	0	2.93	0 to 5.43	By-products of drinking water disinfection; regulated as a group called Total Trihalomethanes
Chloroform	ppb	2022	Not regulated	70	2.45	0 to 5.71	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	2022	Not regulated	60	2.41	0 to 5.90	
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	2022	Not regulated	N/A	1.24	0 to 2.90	By-products of drinking water disinfection; regulated as a group called Haloacetic Acids
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2022	Not regulated	0	3.47	1.80 to 5.60	
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	2022	Not regulated	N/A	0	0 to 0	
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	2022	Not regulated	70	0.02	0 to 1	
Trichloroacetic Acid		2022	Not regulated	20	0	0 to 0	

Microorganism testing shows low detections in raw water

Tarrant Regional Water District monitors the raw water at all intake sites for *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia Lamblia* a viruses. The source is human and animal fecal waste in the watershed.

The 2023 sampling showed occasional low level detections of *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia lamblia* and viruses in so but not all of the water supply sources. These are either decativated or removed through disinfection and/or filtrati

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*.

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

Reporting UCMR5 Results

Fort Worth started its UCMR5 sampling in January 2023. We sampled at the distribution entry point for each treatment plant, except North Holly. North Holly was down at the time so it's fourth quarter of sampling will occur in January 2024.

According to federal regulations, water systems must notify there customers of the results within 12 months of receiving the results and in the annual water quality reports. The 12-month time frame applies to the individual quarterly results.

Fort Worth plans to include the results of the January 2023 UCMR sampling in the annual water quality report it is now preparing. However, we have not yet received the data so cannot not pass it along to you at this time. As soon as we receive it, we will send it to you.

If we do not include this results in this report, it would require a special mailing to customers to meet the 12-month notification requirement.

From Code of Federal Regulations:
www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-141/subpart-Q/ section-141.207

§ 141.207 Special notice of the availability of unregulated contaminant monitoring results.

(a) When is the special notice to be given?The owner or operator of a community water system or non-transient, noncommunity water system required to monitor under § 141.40 must notify persons served by the system of the availability of the results of such sampling no later than 12 months after the monitoring results are known.

(b) What is the form and manner of the special notice? The form and manner of the public notice must follow the requirements for a Tier 3 public notice prescribed in §§ 141.204(c), (d)(1), and (d)(3). The notice must also identify a person and provide the telephone number to contact for information on the monitoring results.

City of Arlington

2022 Water Quality Report

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 2022

Substance	Units	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Possible source of substance
Arsenic	ppb	1.50	1.10	1.80	10	NA	Naturally present or byproduct of agricultural and industrial activities
Barium	ppm	0.052	0.046	0.058	2	2	Discharge from metal and chemical factories, well drilling operations
Cyanide	ppb	16.8	ND	33.5	200	200	Discharge from metal and chemical factories
Bromate[1]	ppb	<5	<5	<5	10	10	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	ppm	0.27	0.104	0.691	4	4	Water additive promoting strong teeth
Chromium	ppb	1.8	1.70	1.90	100	100	Discharge from metal and chemical factories
Nitrate	ppm	0.382	0.067	0.672	10	10	Runoff from fertilizers or livestock feedlots
Nitrite	ppm	<0.05	ND	0.149	1	1	Runoff from fertilizers or livestock feedlots
Chloramines[2]	ppm	3.4	3.3	3.4	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes[2]	ppb	9.1	7.9	10.5	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[2]	ppb	5.4	5.3	5.5	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

[2] Compliance is based on a calculated annual average of all samples at routine sites.

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	6.2	5.2	7.2	ppm		Naturally present in the environment
	Drinking	3.7	3.4	3.9	ppm		
		1.2	1.0	1.5	removal ratio*		PB = Pierce Burch Treatment Plant
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) JK Plant	Raw	5.6	4.1	6.5	ppm		JK = John Kubala Treatment Plant
	Drinking	3.5	3.1	3.6	ppm		
		1.1	1.0	1.3	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 (2017)	JK Plant (2021)	MCL	MCLG	Possible source of substance
Radium 228	pCi/L	1.43	<1.0	5	NA	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters	pCi/L	4.8	5.2	50	NA	
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	<2.0	<3.0	15	NA	

Microbiological substances

Tarrant Regional Water District analyzed all **raw water sources** for cryptosporidium and there were no detections of cryptosporidium for any month in 2021. 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	0.32	TT = 1.0	0	Soil runoff
Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	%	98.73%	97.05%	99.94%	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.

Other Substances of Interest

Substance	Units	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level
Calcium	ppm	27.0	25.0	29.0
Chloride	ppm	21.0	18.0	24.0
Magnesium	ppm	3.99	3.67	4.3
pH	pH units	8.06	7.81	8.28
Potassium	ppm	4.93	4.86	4.99
Sodium	ppm	26.7	26.4	27
Sulfate	ppm	42.4	37.9	51.3
Alkalinity, Total	ppm	87.1	54.5	113
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	194	160	235
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	ppm	95.1	77.4	130
	grains/gallon	5.6	4.5	7.6

City of Dalworthington Gardens

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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.

City of Dalworthington Gardens

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

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 once 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.
2022	Nitrate Measured as Nitrogen	1	0.0604	0.819	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
2022	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6	4.8	6.8	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

2022	Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	12	5.67	15.3	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
9/16/2020	Lead		3.2	1	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
9/16/2020	Copper		0.31	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	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2022	1087	2.6	0.20 -40	4.0	4	4	mg/L	Y	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.	2		0	N	Naturally Present in the Environment.

Violations

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	04/03/2022	02/28/2023	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.