



City of Dalworthington Gardens  
2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
(Consumer Confidence Report) CCR

# City of Dalworthington Gardens 2024 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 your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide quality 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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## 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 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 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.cityofdmg.net](http://www.cityofdmg.net).

### **Information for immuno-compromised 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 Information

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 2024 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://www.arlingtontx.gov/City-Services/Water-Utilities/Water-Utilities/Common-Water-Issues/Drinking-Water-Quality-Questions>

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.

# Drinking Water Quality Test Results

| Compound  | Measure | Year | Violation | MCL   | Your water     | Public Health Goal | Common Sources of Substance  |
|-----------|---------|------|-----------|---|----------------|--------------------|--|
| Turbidity | NTU     | 2024 | No        | TT=1<br>TT= Lowest monthly % of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU | 0.35<br>99.99% | 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             | 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     | 2024 | No        | 30  | 1.2        | 1.2 to 1.2   | 0                  | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Arsenic              | ppb     | 2024 | No        | 10  | 1.2        | 0 to 1.2     | 0                  | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                    |
| Barium               | ppm     | 2024 | No        | 2   | 0.07       | 0.06 to 0.07 | 2                  | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                |
| Chromium             | ppb     | 2024 | No        | 100 | 1.70       | 0 to 1.70    | 100                | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills  |
| Cyanide              | ppb     | 2024 | No        | 200 | 22.6       | 0 to 22.6    | 200                | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories                                 |
| Fluoride             | ppm     | 2024 | No        | 4   | 0.52       | 0.14 to 0.90 | 4                  | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Bromate              | ppb     | 2024 | No        | 10  | 3.10       | 0 to 10.9    | 0                  | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |

| Compound             | MCL            | Year | Violation | High | Low | Average | Public Health Goal | Common Sources of Substance |
|----------------------|----------------|------|-----------|------|-----|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total Organic Carbon | TT = % removal | 2024 | 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.**

## Information required by the LCRR

|   | Fort Worth's Information <i>(For info purposes only. Provide your own language.)</i>   |
|---|--|
| Corrosion Control                                     | Fort Worth balances the water chemistry through pH adjustment. This reduces the risk of lead breaking off or dissolving into drinking water.   |
| How the public can access your service line inventory | Fort Worth prepared a service line material inventory, which is posted on its website as a map, searchable by address. Visit <a href="http://www.fortworthtexas.gov/water/lead">www.fortworthtexas.gov/water/lead</a> to view the map and learn more about lead. |

## Secondary Constituents

These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industry.

| Compound                              | Measure       | Range        |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Bicarbonate                           | ppm           | 73.3 to 149  |
| Calcium                               | ppm           | 23.6 to 61.5 |
| Chloride                              | ppm           | 18.1 to 35.2 |
| Conductivity                          | µmhos/cm      | 273 to 479   |
| pH                                    | units         | 7.8 to 8.5   |
| Magnesium                             | ppm           | 4.26 to 8.58 |
| Sodium                                | ppm           | 22.9 to 31.5 |
| Sulfate                               | ppm           | 22.3 to 49.7 |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> | ppm           | 73.3 to 149  |
| Total Dissolved Solids                | ppm           | 156 to 289   |
| Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>   | ppm           | 76.5 to 175  |
| Total Hardness in Grains              | grains/gallon | 5 to 10      |

## Microorganism testing shows low detections in raw water

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

The 2024 sampling showed occasional low level detections of *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia lamblia* and viruses. These are either deactivated or removed through disinfection and/or filtration.

## 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

## TCEQ assesses raw water supplies

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](http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=5802&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX).



# Testing for Unregulated Contaminants

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.

Fort Worth conducted the majority of its required testing in January, April, July and October of 2023. Those results were displayed in last year's report.

Because the North Holly Water Treatment Plant was out of service in January 2023, the final quarter of testing was done in January 2024. That single 2024 data set is found in the following chart. Complete results for all four quarters of testing at all plants are posted

online at [www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/water/drinking-water/ucmr](http://www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/water/drinking-water/ucmr).

For the UCMR5, EPA selected 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl 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 world.

Lithium and 22 PFAS compounds were not detected.

EPA will regulate six PFAS compounds starting in 2029. Fort Worth is studying what type of additional treatment it needs to meet the new limits.

| UCMR5- North Holly Water Treatment Plant <sup>1</sup>  |         |         |                  |
|--|---------|---------|------------------|
| Compound   | Measure | Average | Range of Detects |
| perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) <sup>2</sup>   | ppt     | 6.2     | 6.2 to 6.2       |
| perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) <sup>2</sup>   | ppt     | 7.0     | 7.0 to 7.0       |
| perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) <sup>2</sup>   | ppt     | 4.9     | 4.9 to 4.9       |
| perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) <sup>2</sup>  | ppt     | 19.2    | 19.2 to 19.2     |
| perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)  | ppt     | 7.3     | 7.3 to 7.3       |
| perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)  | ppt     | 5.4     | 5.4 to 5.4       |
| perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)   | ppt     | 8.4     | 8.4 to 8.4       |
| <sup>1</sup> Only one quarter of the sampling was conducted in 2024; the first three-quarters were done in 2023. For all UCMR5 results, visit <a href="http://www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/water/drinking-water/ucmr">www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/water/drinking-water/ucmr</a> . |         |         |                  |
| <sup>2</sup> Regulated levels start in 2029 and are based on a running annual average of quarterly data.   |         |         |                  |



**City of Arlington  
2024 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 2024**

| Substance            | Units | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Possible source of substance   |
|----------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|------|--|
| Arsenic              | ppb   | 0.60          | ND            | 1.20          | 10  | NA   | Naturally present or byproduct of agricultural and industrial activities |
| Barium               | ppm   | 0.054         | 0.048         | 0.060         | 2   | 2    | Discharge from metal and chemical factories, well drilling operations    |
| Cyanide              | ppb   | 27.7          | ND            | 55.4          | 200 | 200  | Discharge from metal and chemical factories                              |
| Bromate <sup>1</sup> | ppb   | <5            | <5            | <5            | 10  | 10   | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection                                 |
| Fluoride             | ppm   | 0.504         | 0.14          | 0.817         | 4   | 4    | Water additive promoting strong teeth                                    |
| Nickel               | ppb   | 0.7           | ND            | 1.30          | 100 | 100  | Naturally present or byproduct of metal and industrial processes         |
| Nitrate              | ppm   | 0.548         | 0.173         | 0.959         | 10  | 10   | Runoff from fertilizers or livestock feedlots                            |
| Nitrite              | ppm   | <0.05         | ND            | 0.136         | 1   | 1    | Runoff from fertilizers or livestock feedlots                            |

<sup>1</sup> Compliance is based on a calculated running annual average of the quarterly averages.

**Total Organic Carbon (TOC)**

| Source                                 | Water Source | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | units          | Possible source of substance  |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---|
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC)<br>PB Plant | Raw          | 5.2           | 4.8           | 5.4           | ppm            | Naturally present in the environment<br><br>PB = Pierce Burch Treatment Plant<br>JK = John Kubala Treatment Plant |
|  | Drinking     | 2.9           | 2.5           | 3.6           | ppm            |   |
|  |              | 1.3           | 1.2           | 1.4           | removal ratio* |   |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC)<br>JK Plant | Raw          | 5.7           | 4.6           | 7.0           | ppm            |   |
|  | Drinking     | 2.6           | 1.9           | 3.7           | ppm            |   |
|  |              | 1.5           | 1.1           | 2.0           | 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 2024. In January, 0.18 oocysts per liter were detected in Lake Arlington. For every other quarter in 2024, 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 |
|---|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------|------|------------------------------|
| Turbidity                               | NTU   | 0.11          | 0.03          | 3.00          | TT = 1.0 | 0    | Soil runoff                  |
| Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU | %     | 98.76%        |               |               | 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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**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.                                     |
| 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                      |
|------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| 2024 | Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 10                     | 6.2           | 14.4          | 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

|      |                        |    |     |      |    |                       |     |   |  |
|------|------------------------|----|-----|------|----|-----------------------|-----|---|--|
| 2024 | Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 13 | 9.7 | 14.5 | 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

#### Inorganic Contaminants

| Year | Contaminants                   | Highest Level Detected | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Violation | Source of Contaminant   |
|------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 2024 | Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 1                      | 0.404         | 0.673         | 10  | 10   | ppm             | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

|      |                                |        |        |        |   |   |     |   |   |
|------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---|---|-----|---|---|
| 2024 | Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) | 0.0193 | 0.0193 | 0.0193 | 1 | 1 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
|------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---|---|-----|---|---|

#### Lead and Copper

| Date Sampled | Contaminants |  | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Over AL | Action Level | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Violation | Source of Contaminant   |
|--------------|--------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 2024         | Lead         |  | 21.6                | 2                       | 15           | 0    | ppb             | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.                                   |
| 2024         | Copper       |  | 0.5                 | 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                   |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 2024 | Chloramines & Free Chlorine | 2.23          | .60 - 4.7               | 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.               | 0                       |   | 0   | N         | Naturally Present in the Environment. |

The Lead Service Line Inventory for the public water system may be picked up at City Hall by request.