City of Dalworthington Gardens
2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report) CCR

City of Dalworthington Gardens
2025 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 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 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
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.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. CITY OF DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact CITY OF DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS at 817-274-7368. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that l your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If y concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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://dwv.tceq.texas.gov/.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Dalworthington Gardens' drinking water during 2025 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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Dalworthington Gardens also purchases surface water from the City of Arlington. 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.

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Fort Worth Water's 2025 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	2025	No	TT – highest single measurement	0.29	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.)
				TT – Lowest monthly % of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	99.9%		

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Range	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Beta/photon emitters	pCi/L	2024	No	50	7.5	7.5 to 7.5	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	ppb	2024	No	30	1.6	1.6 to 1.6	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	2025	No	10	1.1	0 to 1.1	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine	ppb	2025	No	3	0.1	0 to 0.1	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	ppm	2025	No	2	0.07	0.05 to 0.07	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	ppb	2025	No	200	168	0 to 168	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	ppb	2025	No	6	0.6	0 to 0.6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride	ppm	2025	No	4	0.74	0.21 to 0.74	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Bromate	ppb	2025	No	10	6.17	0 to 13.7	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	2025	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.

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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	99.7 to 120
Calcium	ppm	37.6 to 48.1
Chloride	ppm	16.3 to 31.8
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	312 to 431
pH	units	7.8 to 8.5
Magnesium	ppm	3.45 to 7.35
Sodium	ppm	19.5 to 27.9
Sulfate	ppm	17.3 to 40.9
Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	ppm	99.7 to 124
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	182 to 244
Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	ppm	108 to 150
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallon	6 to 9

Microorganism testing shows low detections in raw water

The raw water is monitored for *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia Lamblia* and viruses. The source is human and animal fecal waste in the watershed.

The 2025 sampling showed occasional low level detections of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia lamblia*. These are either deactivated or removed through disinfection and/or filtration.

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 sources and source water assessments are available in TCEQ's Drinking Water Viewer at the following URL: https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov/. Search City of Fort Worth.

Information required by the LCRR

	Fort Worth's Information *(For info purposes only. Provide your own language.)*
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 www.fortworthtexas.gov/water/lead to view the map and learn more about lead.

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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
2025 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 2025

Substance	Units	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Possible source of substance
Arsenic	ppb	0.80	ND	1.50	10	NA	Naturally present or byproduct of agricultural and industrial activities
Barium	ppm	0.045	0.042	0.048	2	2	Discharge from metal and chemical factories, well drilling operations
Cyanide	ppb	90.3	76.6	104	200	200	Discharge from metal and chemical factories
Bromate[1]	ppb	<5	<5	<5	10	10	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	ppm	0.52	0.17	0.77	4	4	Water additive promoting strong teeth
Nickel	ppb	1.25	1.20	1.30	100	100	Naturally present or byproduct of metal and industrial processes

[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	5.4	5.1	6.1	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
	Drinking	3.0	2.6	3.9	ppm	
		1.3	1.0	1.4	removal ratio*	PB = Pierce Burch Treatment Plant
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) JK Plant	Raw	5.5	4.3	6.9	ppm	JK = John Kubala Treatment Plant
	Drinking	3.0	2.5	4.3	ppm	
		1.3	0.8	1.8	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 (2024)	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	4.5	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 2025. For every quarter in 2025, 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	0.09	0.02	0.38	TT = 1.0	0	Soil runoff
Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	%	98.83%			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

Unregulated 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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Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chlorine (Total)	2025	2.62	ppm	1.00 – 4.80	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2025	0.361	0.00894 - 0.626	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2025	5.34	0 - 29.8	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2600 ROOSEVELT DR, ARLINGTON	2025	9	3.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2600 ROOSEVELT DR, ARLINGTON	2025	12	11.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	9/3/2025	3.59	1.51 - 3.59	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	9/3/2025	1.16	0.256 - 1.16	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/14/2024	0.49	0.49	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE	3/14/2024	0.0193	0.0193	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by request at City Hall, 2600 Roosevelt Drive, Dalworthington Gardens.