

2021 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System DANIELDALE COMMUNITY WATER SERVICE

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2021

DANIELDALE COMMUNITY WATER SERVICE provides surface water from **City of Dallas** uses surface water from seven sources: **The Elm Fork of the Trinity River and lakes Ray Roberts, Lewisville, Grapevine, Ray Hubbard, Tawakoni, and Fork.**

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Mark Patterson

Phone 903-429-3008

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 429-3008.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 Contaminant Level Goal or 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 residual disinfectant level or 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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 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)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.

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 the 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.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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>.

Information about Source Water

DANIELDALE COMMUNITY WATER SERVICE purchases water from DALLAS WATER UTILITY. DALLAS WATER UTILITY provides purchase surface water from [insert source name of aquifer, reservoir, and/or river] located in [insert name of County or City].

[insert a table containing any contaminant that was detected in the provider's water for this calendar year, unless that contaminant has been separately monitored in your water system (i.e. TTHM, HAA5, Lead and Copper, Coliforms)].

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **Mark Patterson at 903-429-3008**.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.053	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

2021 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	5	4.3 - 6.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	14	12.1 - 15.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2021	0.357	0.357 - 0.357	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine, Free	2021	2.94	2.20-3.65	4	4	mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	07/01/2020	03/11/2021	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

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	02/13/2015	09/08/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	02/08/2016	09/10/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	07/11/2016	09/10/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	11/12/2016	09/10/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	03/13/2017	09/10/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	05/01/2017	09/10/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	07/29/2018	09/10/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/26/2018	09/08/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	02/09/2019	09/10/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	11/07/2019	09/10/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	03/09/2020	09/10/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	03/23/2020	09/10/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	09/19/2020	09/10/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/23/2021	09/10/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.



City of Dallas Water Quality Report

2021

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 311.

Why you've received this report

This report is produced to provide information about the City of Dallas water system including source water, the levels of detected contaminants and compliance with drinking water rules. This report is also produced in order to answer your water quality questions.

The City of Dallas Water Utilities (DWU) is a "Superior" Rated Water System, the highest rating awarded by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). DWU's water meets or exceeds all state and federal requirements for water quality, and is safe to drink. If you need more information, please call the City of Dallas 311 Information Line.

All drinking water may contain contaminants

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a tiny intestinal parasite found naturally in the environment. It is spread by human and animal waste. If ingested, cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an intestinal infection (symptoms include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps). Some of the ways cryptosporidium can be spread include drinking contaminated water, eating contaminated food that is raw or undercooked, exposure to the feces of animals or infected individuals (i.e. changing diapers without washing hands afterward), or exposure to contaminated surfaces. Not everyone exposed to the organism becomes ill.

During 2021, DWU continued testing for cryptosporidium in treated and untreated water. DWU began monitoring for cryptosporidium in 1993. It has been found only in the untreated water supply. Cryptosporidium has not been found in City of Dallas treated drinking water.

Special notice for the elderly, infants, cancer patients, people with HIV/AIDS and other immune problems

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections.

You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

To protect your drinking water, the City of Dallas works to protect the watershed from contamination and optimizes treatment processes. Although DWU's water treatment process removes cryptosporidium, immunocompromised persons should consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. To request more information on cryptosporidium, please call the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visit <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/index.cfm>.

Lead and Copper

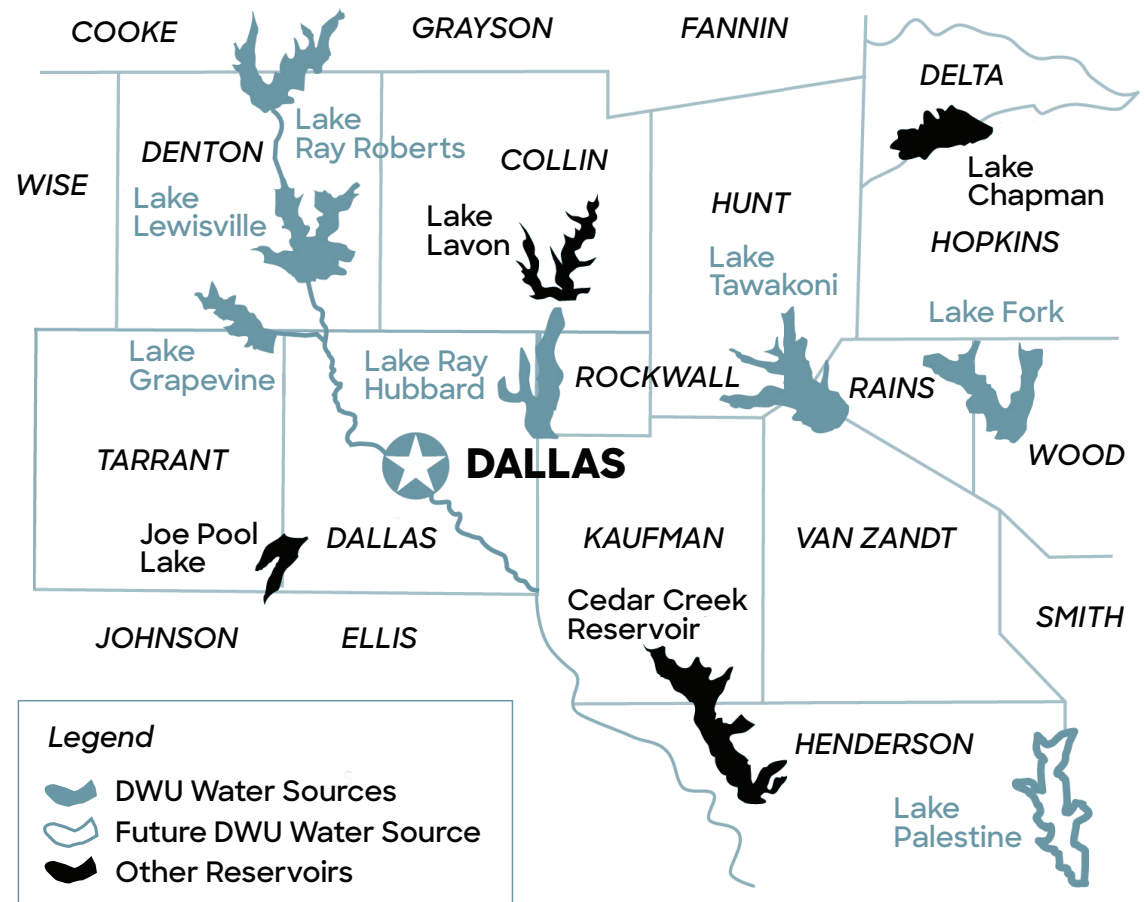
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. DWU is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Where your water comes from

The City of Dallas uses surface water from seven sources: the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and lakes Ray Roberts, Lewisville, Grapevine, Ray Hubbard, Tawakoni and Fork.



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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.



Source Water Assessment and Protection

TCEQ completed an assessment of Dallas' source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for the City of Dallas water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts call the City of Dallas 311 Information Line.

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 the 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.

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 might have 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and

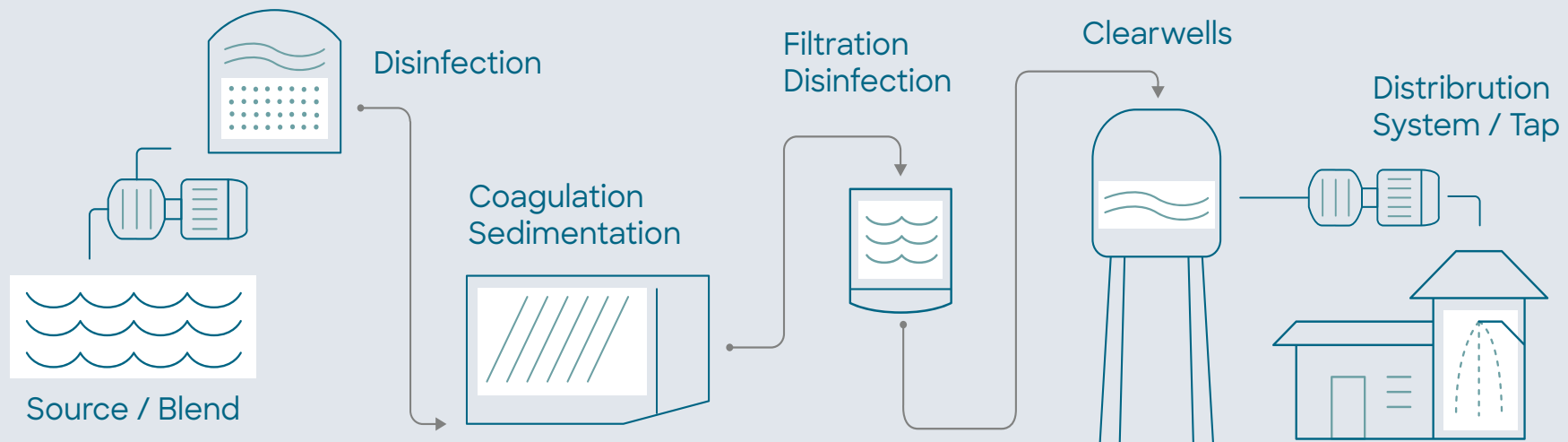
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily cause for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact DWU at (214) 670-0915.

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021, DWU's system lost an estimated 11.04% of the system input volume. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call the City of Dallas 311 Information Line.

Water Treatment Process



Water Quality Data Report for 2021

This is a summary of water quality data for Dallas Water Utilities. The list includes parameters which DWU currently tests for, in accordance with Federal and State Water Quality Regulations. The frequency of testing varies depending on the parameters and are in compliance with established standards. Dallas Water Utilities is a “Superior” Rated Water System by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. All three water treatment plants are optimized and certified by meeting the Texas Optimization Program and Partnership for Safe Drinking Water criteria. Dallas water exceeds Federal and State water quality parameters.

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL						Source of Contaminants	
		Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure		
Inorganic Contaminants									
Fluoride	2021	0.674	0.648	0.715	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	
Nitrate (as N)	2021	0.526	0.396	0.666	10	10	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	
Nitrite (as N)	2013	0.017	<0.004	0.032	1	1	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	
Barium	2021	0.029	0.024	0.033	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	
Cyanide	2021	71.8	38.3	113.0	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.	
Radioactive Contaminants									
Gross beta particle activity	2017	5.1	4.2	6.6	50	0	pCi/L ****	Decay of natural or man-made deposits.	
Organic Contaminants									
Atrazine	2021	0.13	0.10	0.20	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide on row crops.	
Simazine	2021	0.06	<0.06	0.11	4	4	ppb	Runoff from herbicide on row crops.	
Disinfection By Products									
Total Haloacetic Acid***	2021	14.0	1.4	21.3	60	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
Total Trihalomethanes	2021	20.8	6.9	31.4	80	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
Bromate	2021	6	<5	12	10	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)									
TOC	2021	2.89	2.18	3.67	TT (no MCL) ***** 35% removal/SUVA ≤2		ppm	Naturally present in the environment.	
Disinfectant									
Total Chlorine Residual	2021	2.89	Minimum 2.65	Maximum 3.01	MRDL 4*	MRDLG 4*	Unit of Measure ppm	In distribution system - Water additive used to control microbes.	
Lead and Copper									
		90 th Percentile**	# of sites exceeding action level				Unit of measure		
Lead	2021	0	0			AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2021	0.26	0			AL=1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity									
		Level Detected			Limit (TT)				
Highest single measurement	2021	0.45			1.0		NTU	Soil runoff.	
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2021	99%			95% of readings ≤ 0.3		NTU	Soil runoff.	
Total Coliforms									
Total Coliforms Bacteria	2021	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples 0.3%			5 % or more of monthly samples		Unit of Measure Found/Not Found	Naturally present in the environment.	

* as annual average

*** Haloacetic Acids - five species

***** Treatment technique requires 35% removal or SUVA ≤2. The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements.

** 90 percentile value in the distribution system

**** 50 pCi/L - 4 mrem/yr

*The Highest LRAA is the value used to determine compliance with the MCL.

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. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminants
		Average	Minimum	Maximum				
Chloroform	2021	5.80	2.22	11.20	N/A	70	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2021	0.38	0.00	1.15	N/A	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2021	4.58	3.29	5.83	N/A	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2021	3.23	2.39	3.87	N/A	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Definitions

AL: Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average is the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is 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.

mrem/year: millirems per year is a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal is 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is 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.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units is a measure of turbidity.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity.

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

Turbidity: A measure of the clarity of drinking water. The lower the turbidity, the better.

U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791 or visit
<http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/index.cfm>

Other helpful phone numbers:

For questions or concerns about water quality: City of Dallas 311 Information Line

For questions about your bill:
214-651-1441

For water conservation information:
214-670-3155

City of Dallas Water Quality Reports from previous years may be found here:

<http://bit.ly/3a5EWkC>
(Case Sensitive)



FY 2021-22 #93

Your participation is welcome

<https://dallascityhall.com/government/citysecretary/Pages/CCrules.aspx>

DWU is a not-for-profit department of the City of Dallas and is governed by the Dallas City Council. The City Council meets weekly on Wednesdays. For information about meetings and how to register as a speaker, contact the City Secretary's office at 214-670-3738.