



# City of Dallas Water Quality Report

# 2023

## 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 regulations. 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 at [1-800-426-4791](tel: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 (e.g. changing diapers without washing hands afterward) or exposure to contaminated surfaces. Not everyone exposed to the organism becomes ill.

During 2023, 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 and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems.***

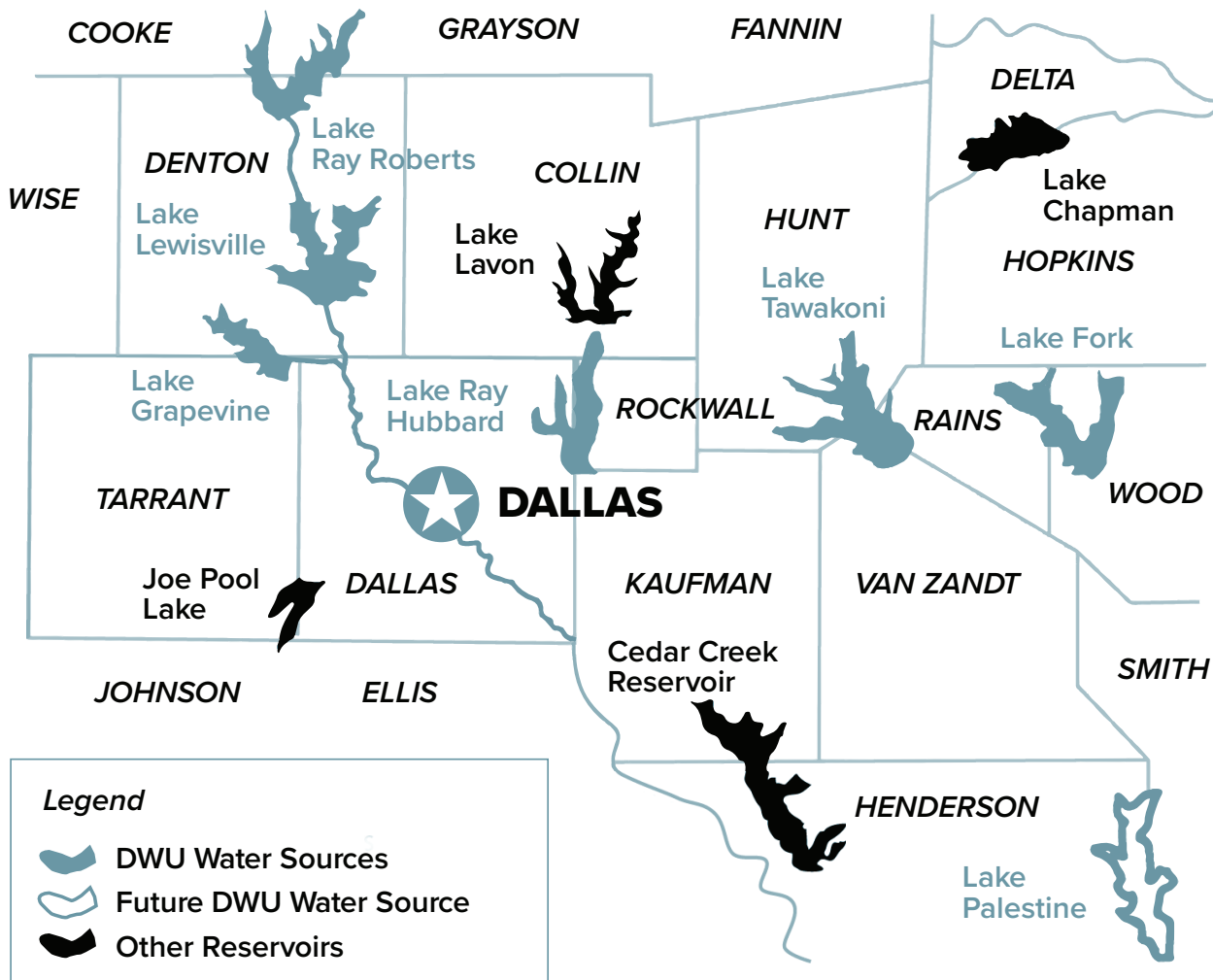
You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing 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](tel:1-800-426-4791).

# 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



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 at 1-800-426-4791 or visit <http://bit.ly/3zyQwTB> (case sensitive)

## 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 National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD(5323) or at <http://bit.ly/3U9vVPf> (case sensitive)



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.

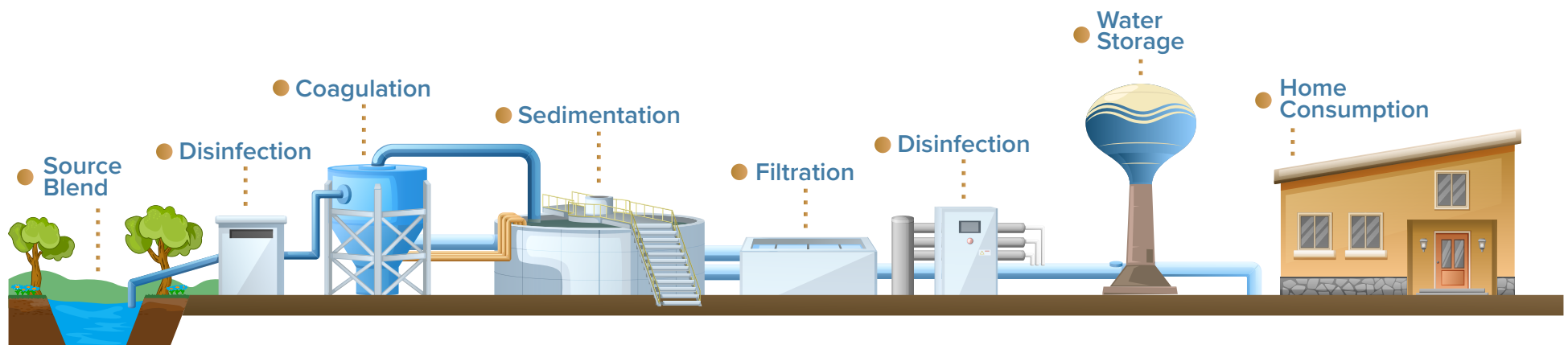
## Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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

The American Water Works Association (AWWA) and Texas Water Development Board establish industry standards for water loss, known as the Infrastructure Leak Index (ILI). Water loss is a function of leakage from the mains and fixtures. A utility's ILI is scaled to consider the number of connections and miles of mains in the distribution system. ILI is not affected by water use or population, which varies from city to city. The ILI for Dallas' system in 2023 was 7.61. According to the AWWA Infrastructure Leakage Index Guideline, water utilities with an ILI range between 5 and 8 have "superior reliability, capacity and integrity of the water supply infrastructure."

# WATER TREATMENT PROCESS







# UCMR 5: Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 5

The UCMR program was developed in coordination with the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The CCL is a list of contaminants that are not regulated by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, are known or anticipated to occur at public water systems and may warrant regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Data collected through UCMR are stored in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) to support analysis and review of contaminant occurrence, to guide the CCL selection process and to support the Administrator's determination of whether to regulate a contaminant in the interest of protecting public health. The table below contains the contaminants that were detected. For additional information visit: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>, or call DWU at (214) 670-0915.

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminants
		Average	Minimum	Maximum				
11-Chloroelcosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	Disposal of waste and sewage sludge and as a result of fire-fighting activities and training, industrial processes that manufacture or use fluorochemicals.
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H,-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H,-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2023	4.7	3.0	7.6	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2023	9.8	7.7	13.2	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2023	1.3	ND	6.0	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2023	0.9	ND	3.8	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2023	8.8	5.0	17.9	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2023	0.8	ND	5.1	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2023	1.6	ND	6.3	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2023	9.2	4.9	18.2	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Lithium	2023	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	

ND - Not Detected

## 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.

## Your participation is welcome

<http://bit.ly/3nQB9mK> *(case sensitive)*

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.

**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.

**ND:** Not detected

**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)

**ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/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://bit.ly/3zyQwTB>  
*(case sensitive)*

### 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)*



**dallas water utilities**  
**city of dallas**