2024 Consumer Confidence Report for CITY OF DAINGERFIELD Public Water System

- This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024
- For more information regarding this report contact: **Kiersten Tucker** at **903-645-3906**
- CITY OF DAINGERFIELD purchases surface water from NETMWD taken from Lake of the Pines located in Marion and Upshur County

Sources of Water			
Name	**Type**	**Activity**	**Availability**
SW FROM NORTHEAST TEXAS MWD	CC	A	P

- **The CITY OF DAINGERFIELD regular City Council meetings are held each second Monday of the month at 6:00pm.**

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 an E. Coli MCL violation has occurred
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 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)

Definitions & Abbreviations : Continued	
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

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.
- On October 16, 2024, the City of Daingerfield submitted the initial lead and copper inventory to TCEQ and made it available to the public online at https://cityofdaingerfield.com/water-utilities and click on Lead Service Line Inventory link where it is updated continuously as new information is available.

Information about Source Water

- CITY OF DAINGERFIELD purchases water from NORTHEAST TEXAS MWD. NORTHEAST TEXAS MWD provides surface water from the Lake of the Pines, Marion and Upshur County.
- 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 NETMWD, 903-639-7538
- **To protect public health all public water systems (PWS) in the State of Texas are required to disinfect drinking water before providing it to customers. NETMWD uses chloramine disinfectant (free chlorine and ammonia), an effective disinfectant that persists over a long period of time, making it particularly valuable in areas with high temperatures.**
- **A water system that uses chloramine may sometimes employ a free-chlorine conversion, removing ammonia from the treatment process, disinfecting the water only with free chlorine. This common practice is used as preventive maintenance to kill bacteria that, though harmless when consumed by humans, can introduce unwanted taste and odor, and create issues with maintaining a disinfectant residual.**

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Site of AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/01/2023	1.3	1.3	.164	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Product	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	28	3.5-40.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of Drinking water

- 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

Disinfection By-Product	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	33	15.8-51	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of Drinking water

- 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 Compounds	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	0.276	0.276-0.276	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source in Drinking water
Chloramine	2024	1.5	0.5-4.0	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

UCMR 5: Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 5

- PWSs are required to report UCMR results in the CCR when unregulated contaminants are found (i.e., measured at or above minimum reporting levels [MRLs]), and must report the average and range of the monitoring results for the report year. Additionally, PWSs are required to notify customers through Tier 3 Public Notification (PN) about the availability of all UCMR results no later than 12 months after they are known by the PWS.
- Our water system has sampled a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Kiersten Tucker at (903) 645-4185. This notice is being sent to you by City of Daingerfield. State Public Water System #: TX1720001. Date Distributed May 2025.

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Result (µg/L)	Minimum Reporting Level (µg/L)	Health Information Summary (recommended, not required in the CCR)
PFBA Perfluorobutanoic acid	2/14/2024	0.0067	.005	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

NETMWD 2024 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection-By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	54	29.7-63	No goal for the total	60	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

Disinfection By-Product	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	65	15.3-67.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of Drinking water

- 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 Compounds	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	0.043	0.043-0.043	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineriers; Erosion of deposits
Cyanide	2024	20.0	20.2-20.2	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride	2024	0.0213	0.0213-0.0213	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	0.27	0.27-0.27	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	03/01/2022	0.0293	0.0293-0.0293	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	01/18/2023	7.2	7.2-7.2	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

- EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Techinique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.21 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil Runoff

- Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.