



2025 Consumer Confidence Report for CITY OF DAINGERFIELD Public Water System

- We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report), for the Period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).
- For more information regarding this report contact: **Kiersten Tucker** at **903-645-3906**
- Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (903) 645-3906.
- The CITY OF DAINGERFIELD purchases surface water from NETMWD taken from Lake of the Pines located in Marion and Upshur County
- The CITY OF DAINGERFIELD regular City Council meetings are held each second Monday of the month at 6:00pm.

Our water source and source water assessment information are listed below

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM NORTHEAST TEXAS MWD	I/C WITH TX1580065	Surface water	Yes	https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

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 some small amounts of 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.
- Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as, people with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, people 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. The CITY OF DAINGERFIELD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing city-maintained lead service lines 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 The CITY OF DAINGERFIELD at 903-645-3906. 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>.
- A Lead Service Line Inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at <https://cityofdaingerfield.com/water-utilities>



In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Definitions & Abbreviations	
	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation
Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Action Level Goal (ALG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
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 goal or MRDLG	The level of a drinking water disinfectant 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.
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.
Treatment Technique or TT	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet and MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions
Average (Avg)	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples
RAA	Running Annual Average
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average
mrem	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm	Milligrams per liter or parts per million or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	A measure of the radioactivity in water
NA	Not applicable



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 Residual	Year	Average Level	Units	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chloramine	2025	1.44	ppm	0.52-4.00	4/4
Chlorine	2025	1.57	Ppm	0.71-2.20	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 on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of sampling results.

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	90 th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Units	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2021-2023	.164	0-0.172	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021-2023	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Product	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	104 Christy Ln, Daingerfield, TX	2025	41	13.2	ppb	60	0	By-Product of Drinking water
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	801 Grapevine, Daingerfield, TX	2025	15	44.9	ppb	60	0	By-Product of Drinking water
TTHM	104 Christy Ln, Daingerfield, TX	2025	49	20.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of chlorination
TTHM	801 Grapevine Daingerfield, TX	2025	51	75.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of chlorination



Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Dibromochloromethane	10/6/2025	8.89	0-8.89	UG/L	0	0.06	
Nitrate	1/14/2025	0.216	0.216	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nirate-Nitrite	3/1/2021	0.308	0.308	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits



NETMWD 2025 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Hughes Spgs Tanks – 509 FM 161, Hughes Spr	2025	55	14.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	WTP 3119 Hwy 155, Avinger	2025	51	11.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	Hughes Spgs Tanks – 509 FM 161, Hughes Spr	2025	55	13.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	WTP 3119 Hwy 155, Avinger	2025	56	11.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	1/29/2025	0.04	0.04	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	4/1/2025	3.69	0-3.69	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	1/29/2025	.0407	0.0407	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	1/29/2025	0.228	0.228	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	3/1/2022	0.0293	0.0293	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits



Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Gross Beta Particle Activity	1/18/2023	7.2	7.2	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Turbidity. Turbidity is a measure 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.						
Percentage of samples in compliance with Std.	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	11	NO	0.22	July	SWTP – Tanner	Yes

Total Organic Carbon The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.						
TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
Caron, Total	4/9/2025	8.72	2.59-8.72		0	Naturally present in the environment.