City of Cedar Hill
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Phone number: 972-291-5126

Water Testing

Providing safe and reliable drinking water is the highest priority of the Cedar Hill Water Department. Our employees take pride in delivering water to your tap that meets or exceeds state and federal standards. To ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the United States EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water.

The regulatory authority for water systems in the State of Texas is the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Dallas Water Utilities (DWU) regularly tests drinking water for more than 180 constituents. About 50,000 tests each month are conducted on Dallas water to ensure that it is clean and meets all water quality requirements. In addition, the Cedar Hill Water Dept conducts at least 50 bacteriological tests locally each month. Starting June 1, 2025, the City of Cedar Hill will conduct at least 60 bacteriological tests locally each month.

Cedar Hill's peak water use day during 2024 was August 26th. On that day,10.02 million gallons were delivered to customers.

Although there is not a current meeting scheduled, the Water Department staff can provide Public Education meetings on Water Conservation and Protection of Water Resources. If your school or organization would like to host a Public Education meeting, please contact Water Operations at 972-291-5126.

The City Council is the governing body that guides the Water Department. The City Council meets twice a month, and meetings are open to all. For more information on City Council meetings, please call 972-291-5100 x1011.

Water System Facts

Year Established 1939

Max Day Usage...... .19.7 million gals 8/21/2006

Storage Tank System Capacity..18 million gals

Avg. Daily Demand.........6.6 million gals per day

Service Connections 19,350

Source of 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.
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 compounds, 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 runoff, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Cedar Hill is Purchased Surface Water. Our water is obtained from SURFACE and GROUND sources. It comes from the following: **Trinity aquifer, Elm Fork of the Trinity River, and lakes, Ray Hubbard, Ray Roberts, Lewisville, Grapevine, and Tawakoni.** The City of Cedar Hill purchases water from Dallas Water Utilities (DWU). In addition, a small portion of the water comes from a well owned by the City.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Chris Williams. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Some of the source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/dww For more information about

your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024, Cedar Hill system lost an estimated 1.54% of the system input volume. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, contact the Public Works Department.

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents, such as calcium, sodium or iron, which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

This report includes important information about your drinking water. To receive a copy of this report, please call 972-291-5126.
Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para obtener una copia de esta información traducida al Español, favor de llamar al teléfono 972-291-5126.

Terms and abbreviations used in this report:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if reached, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of 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 (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that an addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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 contaminants.

MFL- million fibers per liter a measure of asbestos

mrem/year - Millerems per year (measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

N- nitrogen

N/A – Not applicable

ND - Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) - Measure of turbidity in water

pCi/L - Pico curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

ppb - Parts per billion - One part per billion is equal to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into an Olympic-size swimming pool.

ppm - Parts per million - One part per million equals one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into 250 gallons of iced tea.

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Treatment technique (TT) - 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 level, the better.

About the following pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2024	Atrazine	0.08	0	0.15	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2024	Simazine	0.06	0	0.11	4	4	Ppb	N	Herbicide run off

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2024	Fluoride	0.629	0.598	0.664	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2024	Nitrate (as N)	0.834	0.638	1.09	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Nitrite (as N)	0.006	0	0.017	1	1	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Barium	0.040	0.033	0.045	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Cyanide	54	0	118	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
2024	Mercury	0.08	0	0.252	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
2024	Aluminum	0.006	0	0.011	0.05-0.2	N/A	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element
2024	Manganese	2.7	0	4.9	50	N/A	ppb	N	Abundancy naturally occurring element

Disinfectant

Year or Range	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2024	Total Chlorine Residual	2.97	2.77	3.10	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2024	Total Haloacetic Acids	17.0	3.4	25.8	60	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2024	Total Trihalomethanes	19.1	9.0	25.5	80	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2024	Bromate	1.12	0	0	10^	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Year or Range	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Unit of Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2024	Lead	1.1	0	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
2024	Copper	0.39	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives

Additional Health Information for Lead

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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.gove/safewater/lead

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level Detected	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Ethylbenzene	1.34	1.34	1.34	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
2019	Xylene	0.00844	0.00844	0.00844	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories. Discharge from chemical factories

Total Coliform

Total Coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2024	Total Coliform Bacteria	1.3%	Presence of bacteria in 5% or more of monthly samples	Presence	N	Naturally present in the environment

The following tables contain regulated contaminant test results from the Dallas Water Utilities, which is where Cedar Hill purchases water from and is included for your information.

Water Quality Data Report for 2024

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 standards.

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminants
		Average	Minimum	Maximum				
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2024	0.629	0.598	0.664	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N)	2024	0.834	0.638	1.09	10	10	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as N)	2022	0.006	0	0.017	1	1	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2024	0.040	0.033	0.045	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2024	54	0	118	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Mercury	2024	0.08	0	0.252	2	2	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Aluminum	2024	0.006	0	0.011	0.05 - 0.2	N/A	ppm	Secondary MCL
Manganese	2024	2.7	0	4.9	50	N/A	ppb	Secondary MCL
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross beta particle activity	2023	5.7	5.3	6.2	50	0	pCi/L****	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Organic Contaminants								
Atrazine	2024	0.08	0.00	0.15	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2024	0.06	0	0.11	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff.
Disinfection By Products		Highest LRAA						
Total Haloacetic Acids***	2024	17.0	3.4	25.8	60	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.***
Total Trihalomethanes	2024	19.1	9.0	25.5	80	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	2024	1.12	0	0	10^	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon					TT (no MCL) *****			
Total Organic Carbon	2024	3.27	2.35	4.23	35% removal/SUVA ≤2		ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfectant					MRDL*	MRDLG*		
Total Chlorine Residual	2024	2.97	2.77	3.10	4	4	ppm	In distribution system - Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper		90 th Percentile**	# of sites exceeding action level					
Lead	2024	1.1	0		AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2024	0.39	0		AL=1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity		Level Detected	Limit (TT)			Violation		
Highest single measurement	2024	0.51	1 NTU			N		Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2024	100%	95% of reading ≤ 0.3NTU			N		Soil runoff.
Total Coliform		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples			5 % or more of monthly samples	Unit of Measure		
Total Coliform Bacteria	2024	1.3%				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 Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system
** 90 percentile value in the distribution system   **** 50 pCi/L - 4 mrem/yr   met all TOC removal requirements set.
^The MCL for Bromate is the running annual average of monthly averages, computed quarterly (30 TAC §290.114(b)(5)(C).

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	2024	10.22	2.82	23.60	N/A	70	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2024	0.80	0.00	1.29	N/A	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2024	8.00	4.67	13.50	N/A	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2024	4.90	4.76	5.02	N/A	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.