

2007 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CITY OF GRAND PRAIRIE



H₂O

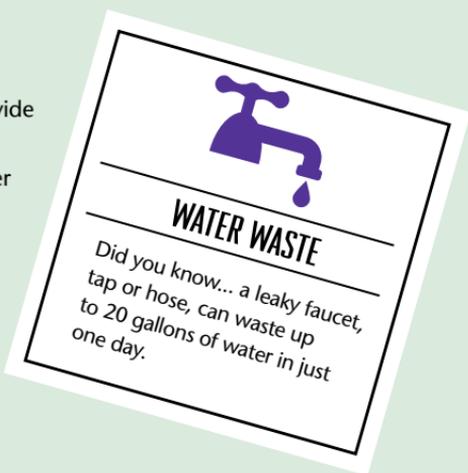
EN ESPAÑOL Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (972)-237-8055 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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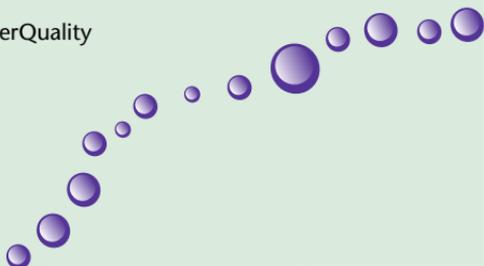
OUR WATER IS H2GO!

The City of Grand Prairie's goal is to provide you with safe and reliable drinking water, and we are happy to report that our water supply meets the standards for drinking water quality as required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to you.



VISIT US ONLINE

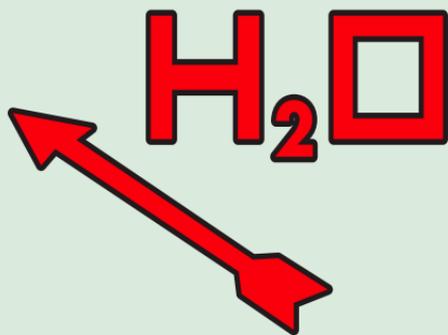
www.gptx.org/EnvironmentalServices/WaterQuality
www.gptx.org/PublicWorks



H₂O ALERT

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS OR OTHER IMMUNITY PROBLEMS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. The EPA/ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (1-800-426-4791).



AGUA ORIGINS

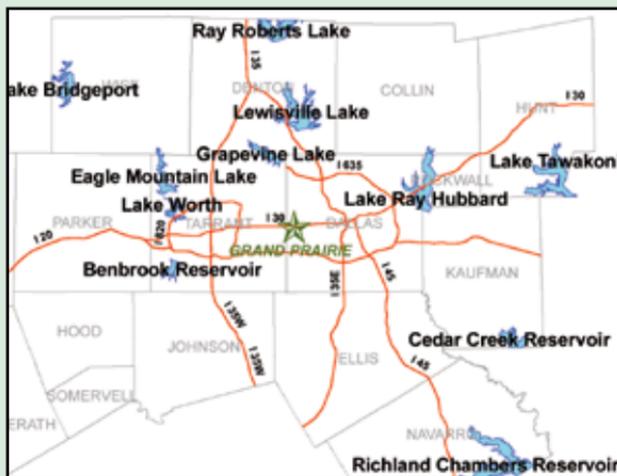
WHERE DO COMMUNITIES GET THEIR WATER?

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.



WATER SOURCES

Did you know... 91% of the earth's rain falls directly back into the ocean.



SUPERIOR SOURCES

WHERE DOES GRAND PRAIRIE GETS ITS WATER?

Grand Prairie's drinking water is obtained from both surface and ground water sources and has maintained its "Superior" water quality rating.

Grand Prairie purchases the majority of its drinking water supply from the City of Dallas. Dallas treats and uses surface water from six sources, the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and Lakes Ray Roberts, Lewisville, Grapevine, Ray Hubbard, and Tawakoni.

Fort Worth's drinking water sources include: Lakes Benbrook, Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain, and Worth, and the Cedar Creek and Richland-Chambers Reservoirs.

Grand Prairie utilizes up to 11 ground water wells, mainly during the summer to meet demand. The wells each have an average depth of 2,000 feet and are pumped from the Trinity Aquifer.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed a source assessment and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. The susceptibility of our purchase water sources is not included in this assessment. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.



WATER NOTES



A NOTE ON CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium has not been found in our treated drinking water supply. To ensure that we deliver the safest drinking water to the public, the water treatment facilities are required to treat all contaminants such as cryptosporidium with the most effective methods of filtration, sedimentation, and disinfection available.

For more information about this report, contact the Grand Prairie Environmental Services Department at 972-237-8055. Additional copies of the Water Quality Report are available in the Environmental Services Department office at 201 NW 2nd Street, Suite 100, or visit the City of Grand Prairie website at www.gptx.org.

To participate in decisions concerning water, attend Grand Prairie City Council meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in Council Chambers located at City Hall, 317 W. College. For more information about public participation at council meetings, call 972-237-8035.

Other Constituents – This table lists constituents that have no associated health risks but may affect taste, color and odor of water.

Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCLG	Source of Constituent
Chloride (2002) (ppm)	49	19	82	300	Abundant Naturally occurring element; used in water purification
Hardness as Ca/Mg (ppm)	113	113	113	NA	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
Hardness (grains/gallon)	6.6	6.6	6.6	NA	Same as above
Iron (2002) (ppm)	0.026	0	0.088	0.3	Erosion of natural deposit; iron or steel pipes
Sodium (2002)	123	10	350	NA	Erosion of natural deposit
Sulfate (2002)	86	33	150	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial by product
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	205	33	431	NA	Naturally occurring; soluble mineral salts

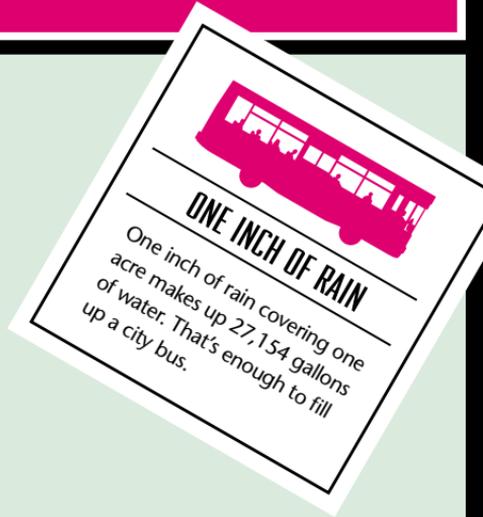
OUR WATER SYSTEM

FACTS ABOUT OUR WATER SYSTEM

The City sold over 6.4 billion gallons of water to its citizens in 2007. The City has over 600 miles of pipes for water lines.

LEAKY FAUCETS COST YOU BIG

It's amazing how fast small leaks can add up to big bucks!



Description of Leak	Approx. Gallons Wasted Per Month
A slow drip	250
100 drips/minute	1,000
Small stream-faucet	5,000
Toilet flapper hung partially open	50,000
Bathtub faucet, fully open	200,000
Outdoor faucet, fully open	500,000
One inch hose, fully open	1,000,000

THE INCH RULE

Most lawns, shrubs, vegetables and flowers need just one inch of water per week. If there has been an inch of rainfall during the week, you don't have to water at all. Overwatering can actually weaken your lawn by encouraging shallow roots that are less tolerant of dry periods and more likely to be damaged by insects.



TABLE INFORMATION

REVIEWING INFORMATION FOUND IN THE TABLES

The tables located in this report contain detected regulated and unregulated contaminants within the Grand Prairie water system. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation may be warranted.

All drinking water testing results are well below those established by the EPA to ensure that the water coming from your tap is safe to drink. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that can 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 Environmental Services Department at 972-237-8055.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Constituent	Average Level	Range Detected	Possible Source
Chloroform (ppb)	18.99	3.2 - 53.27	By-product of disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	5.43	0.5 - 25.44	By-product of disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	1.74	0.0 - 6.27	By-product of disinfection

TURBIDITY

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Constituent	Highest Single Measure	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit Measure	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	0.40	97.00	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

WATER LINGO

ACTION LEVEL (AL) • The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 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 (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.

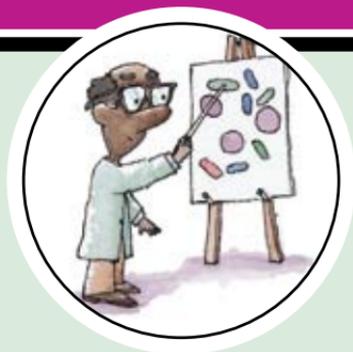
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG)

• The level of 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.

PCI L • Picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.

PPM • Parts per million. One part per million is similar to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into 250 gallons of iced tea.

PPB • Parts per billion. One part per billion is similar to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into an Olympic-sized pool.



REGULATED CHARACTERISTICS

DETECTED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Constituent	Average Level	Range Detected
Barium (ppm) (2002*)	0.034	0.018 - 0.048
Chromium (ppm) (2002*)	0.5	0.0 - 1.6
Fluoride (ppm) (2002*)	0.89	0.17 - 42
Nitrate (ppm) (2002*)	0.08	0.0 - 0.5
Nitrite (ppm) (2002*)	0.01	0.0 - 0.04
Selenium (ppb)	0.2	0.0 - 2.8

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Constituent	Average	Range
Chlorine Residual, Total	2.78	0.0 - 4.9

UNREGULATED INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION FOR DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Constituent	Average	Range
Total Haloacetic Acids	18.5	0.0 - 42.4
Total Trihalomethanes	46.9	4.4 - 136.3

DETECTED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Atrazine (ppm)	0.26	0.0 - 0.83
Simazine (2005)	0.12	0.0 - 0.43

LEAD AND COPPER (sample year 2006)

Constituent	90th Percentile	Sites Exceeding Action Level
Copper (ppm)	0.29	0
Lead (ppb)	2.5	1

DETECTED MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

Constituent	Amount Found in Water	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	Highest monthly % of positive samples = 2.8	0
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	Total number of positive samples = 0	0

DETECTED RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Constituent	Average	Range
Beta/ photon emitters (pCi/L) (2002*)	1.56	0.0 - 5.4

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Disinfectant	Average Level	Range Detected
Chloramine (ppm)	2.87	0.0 - 5.2

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Constituent	Average Level	Range Detected
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)**	22.5	0.0 - 59.3
Total Trihalomethanes** (ppb)	56.9	6.6 - 148.7

* In accordance with the regulations, the data presented in this table is from the most recent testing done. No date indicates testing done in 2007.

** Annual running average.





MCLG	MCL	Possible Sources
2	2	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of wastes or metals
100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive, promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
10	10	Fertilizer runoff, septic tank leakage, sewage, natural deposits and erosion
1	1	Same as nitrate
50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

MCLG	MCL	Possible Source
4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

MCLG	MCL	Possible Source
N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

3	3	Agricultural herbicide runoff
4	4	Herbicide runoff

Action Level	Possible Sources
1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
15	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

MCL	Possible Source
Greater than 5% of monthly samples positive for total coliform	Naturally present in the environment
Routine and repeat sample total coliform positive, and one also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	Human and animal fecal waste

MCLG	MCL	Possible Source
0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

MCLG	MCL	Possible Source
4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

MCLG	MCL	Possible Source
0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

WATERSHED EXPLAINED

WHAT IS A WATERSHED?

A watershed is an area of land drained by a river system. When rainwater falls on your home, that which is not absorbed by the ground drains into local creeks and streams and eventually into the Trinity River and our drinking water. Watersheds operate in a manner that is similar to the public school system. Young children from your neighborhood start at a local elementary school before merging with other youngsters to form a larger middle school. These 2 or 3 middle schools then merge to form a high school. The storm drains in your neighborhood are like the elementary schools. The middle schools are similar to the larger streams and creeks (Dalworth Creek, Fish Creek, Kirby Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Johnson Creek, etc). Grand Prairie and South Grand Prairie High Schools are comparable to the East and West Forks of the Trinity River.

DALWORTH CREEK

The green area of this map highlights the area drained by Dalworth Creek. Every drop of rain, oil, and piece of litter that lands in this green area will find its way to Dalworth Creek and then the West Fork of the Trinity River. Each of you live in a watershed similar to the one depicted in this map.

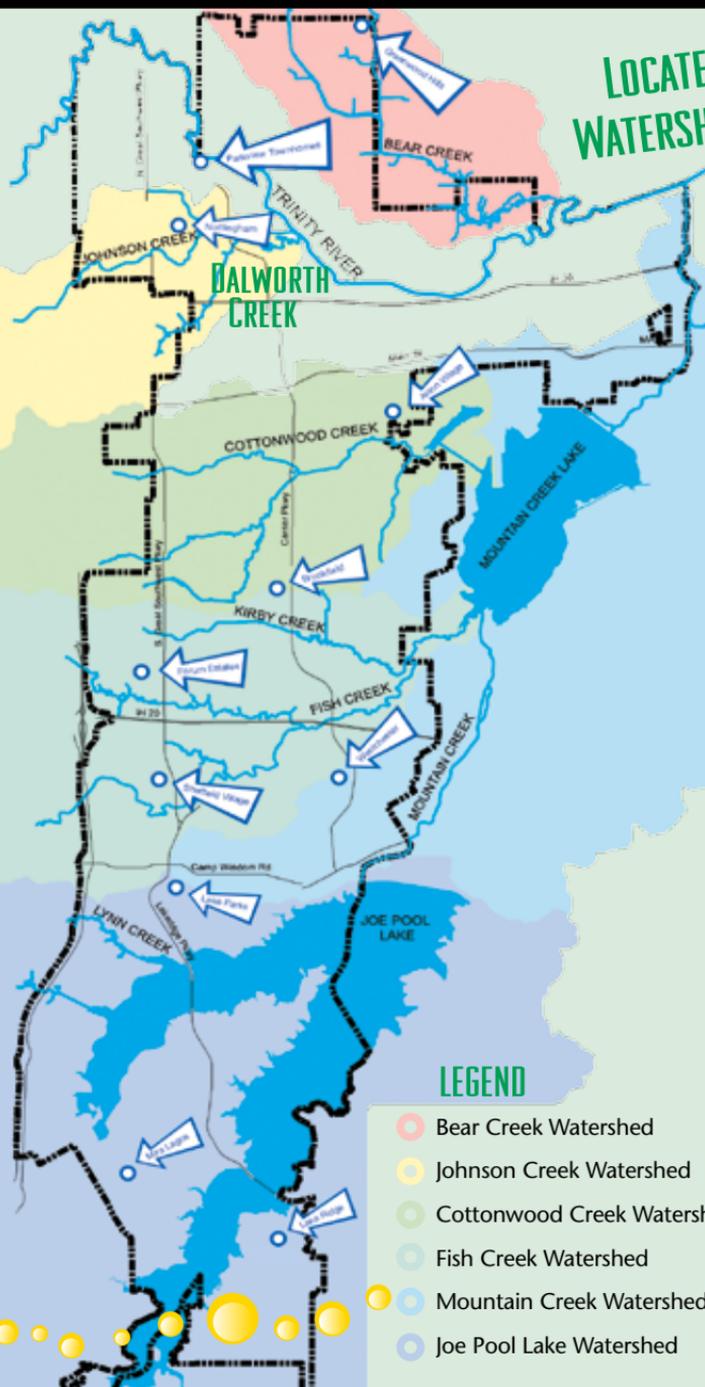


FIX RUN-OFF

Fix leaking vehicles. The oils and greases pollute the water when picked up by rain run-off and poison wildlife.

MY WATERSHED

LOCATE YOUR
WATERSHED NOW!



LEGEND

- Bear Creek Watershed
- Johnson Creek Watershed
- Cottonwood Creek Watershed
- Fish Creek Watershed
- Mountain Creek Watershed
- Joe Pool Lake Watershed

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

Got chemicals? If you wouldn't drink it, put it down the drain, or put it in the trash, then bring it to us! Environmental Services, with the help of the City of Fort Worth's Environmental Collection Center, will collect and dispose of chemicals like paint thinner, pesticides, motor oil, antifreeze, paint, aerosol cans, mercury, cooking oil, batteries, fluorescent light, pharmaceuticals and more. For more details on when and where you can deliver these materials call us at 972-237-8055 or visit us online at <http://www.gptx.org/EnvironmentalServices/Water-Quality/hazardouswaste.aspx>.



WATER WORD SUDOKU PUZZLE

Using the letters from the word WATER complete the puzzle below. Each letter will be used once in each row and each column. This means that each letter be used five (5) times.

	A	T		
			R	T
T		W		
				A
R	E			

Use this table to track how many times you have used each letter.

W	A	T	E	R

M	T	V	E	R
E	R	A	T	E
T	R	A	M	T
A	W	E	R	T
W	A	T	E	R

Answers:

WATER WORKS

WHY MIGHT MY WATER TASTE OR SMELL FUNNY?

Occasionally, water suppliers experience episodes of unpleasant tastes and odors in their water, often characterized as “musty” or “earthy”. These taste and odor variations are caused by naturally occurring algae growth in the raw source waters. The taste and odor compounds do not pose any health risks.

THE CONCERNS ABOUT PET WASTE

There are nearly 100,000 dogs in Grand Prairie. An average dog drops $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of poop daily. That adds up to a little over 75,000 pounds (37.5 tons) of dog poop in Grand Prairie each day! Pet poop is easily picked up and carried with the runoff to your favorite swimming hole or fishing spot. With high bacteria counts in the creeks becoming a major concern, this is an important issue – for all!

TOP WAYS TO GET RID OF YOUR PET'S WASTE

- ◆ Don't mow it in. It is not fertilizer and you are creating a hazard for your family.
- ◆ Put it in the trash. Carry disposable bags while walking your dog. Shopping bags are a cheap alternative and make great gloves.
- ◆ Flush it down the toilet.
- ◆ Bury it at least 6 inches deep and cover it with soil. It will decompose over time.

GIVE US A CALL

New Service/Billing Questions/
Meter Leaks:
972-237-8200

Water Quality Inquiries/
Complaints:
972-237-8055

Main Breaks/
Sewer Problems:
972-237-8400



PETIQUETTE

Pick up your pet's droppings.
Bacteria is a big concern
in the Trinity River and pet
droppings are a contributor.



CITY OF GRAND PRAIRIE
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
210 NW 2ND STREET, SUITE 100
GRAND PRAIRIE, TX 75050



2007 WATER QUALITY REPORT



STORM DRAINS

Never put leaves or grass
clippings in the storm drains.
They can clog drains and
cause flooding.

POSTAL CUSTOMER
GRAND PRAIRIE, TX

PRESORTED STANDARD
US POSTAGE
PAID
GRAND PRAIRIE, TX
PERMIT NO. 34