

Grand Prairie
— T E X A S —

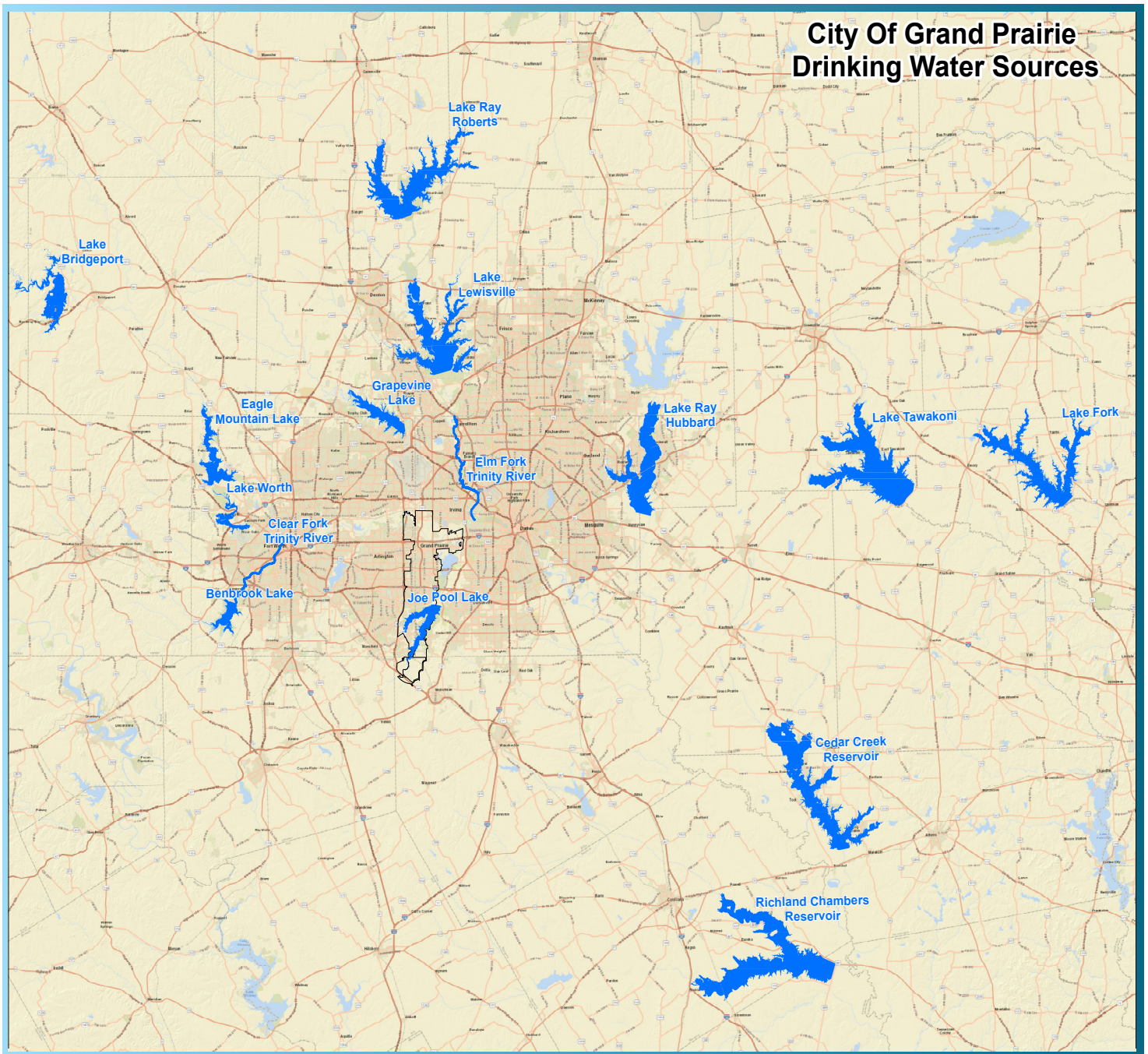


2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Grand Prairie Water Origin

Grand Prairie’s drinking water is obtained from both surface and ground water sources and has a “Superior” water quality rating.

Grand Prairie surface water supplies are purchased from the cities of Dallas, Fort Worth, Midlothian, and Mansfield. Dallas treats and uses surface water from seven sources: the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, and lakes Grapevine, Lewisville, Ray Hubbard, Ray Roberts, Tawakoni, and Fork.



Fort Worth's drinking water sources include: Lake Benbrook, Lake Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Worth, Cedar Creek, and Richland Chambers Reservoirs, and the Clear Fork Trinity River.

Midlothian's drinking water sources include: Joe Pool Lake, Richland Chambers, and the Cedar Creek Reservoirs. Mansfield's drinking water sources include: Richland Chambers and Cedar Creek Reservoirs.

Grand Prairie can utilize up to 4 ground water wells, if demand requires their usage. The wells have an average depth of 2,000 feet and are pumped from the Trinity Aquifer.

Our Drinking Water is Safe

The City of Grand Prairie's goal is to provide you with safe and reliable drinking water. 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 water we provide to you.



Important Health Information

Some people 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 (800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

The TCEQ completed a source water 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 assessment and protection efforts, please contact us at (972) 237-8055.



**Protecting our
Watershed**

**Means Protecting Our
Drinking Water Sources**

Lead in Home Plumbing

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>.



Information on Water Resources

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 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 us at (972)-237-8055. Call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Reviewing Table Information

All drinking water testing results are 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 (800) 426-4791.

Definitions

AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

AL (ACTION LEVEL): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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 were found.

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 Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

MCL (MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL): 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.

MCLG (MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL): 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.

MRDL (MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL): 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.

MRDLG (MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL): 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.

MREM/YEAR (MILLIREMS PER YEAR): A measure of radioactivity.

NA: Not applicable.

PCI/L (PICOCURIES PER LITER): A measure of radioactivity.

PPM (PARTS PER MILLION): One part substance per million parts of water (or milligrams per liter).

PPB (PARTS PER BILLION): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

TT (TREATMENT TECHNIQUE): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

Regulated Substances

City of Grand Prairie

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST MONTHLY % OF POSITIVE	NUMBER OF E. COLI POSITIVE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Coliform Bacteria	2023	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	1.86%	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MRDLG	MRDL	AVG	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloramines (ppm)	2023	4	4	3.03	0.52-4.50	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.							
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2020	2	2	0.034	0.034-0.034	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	0.787	0.278-0.787	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2021	1	1	0.410	0.41-0.41	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Atrazine (ppb)	2020	3	3	0.1	0.1-0.1	No	Runoff from herbicide used in row crops
Simazine (ppb)	2020	4	4	0.08	0.08-0.08	No	Herbicide runoff
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2023	NA	60	26.1*	4.5-28.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2023	NA	80	41.6*	15.4-45.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*The value in the Highest Annual Average column is the highest average of all HAA5/TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year							
LEAD & COPPER (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH PERCENTILE)	SITES ABOVE AL	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	1.3	0.2591	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	2021	15	0	0.00	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis from 50 sample sites throughout the community.							
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	AVERAGE	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromoform (ppb)	2023	0	Not regulated	2.94	1.19-8.60	No	By products of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2023	0	Not regulated	6.67	4.13-14.1	No	By products of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	2023	70	Not regulated	4.62	1.72-8.49	No	By products of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2023	60	Not regulated	6.93	3.95-17.2	No	By products of drinking water disinfection
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.							

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2023, our system lost an estimated 2,252,716,198 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (972) 237-8200.

City of Fort Worth

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	0	50*	6.5	4.6-6.5	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles although the MCL is 4 mrem/year.							
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	0	10	1.3	0-1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Cyanide (ppb)	2023	200	200	137	0-137	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	0.57	0.21-0.57	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Uranium (ppb)	2023	NA	30	1.2	1.2-1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromate (ppb)	2023	0	10	4	0-8.56	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
The MCL for Bromate is the running average of monthly averages, computed quarterly							
TURBIDITY (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	LIMIT (TREATMENT TECHNIQUE)		LEVEL DETECTED		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Highest single measurement (NTU)	2023	TT = 1 NTU		0.29		No	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2023	TT = 0.3 NTU		100		No	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 the filtration system and disinfectants.							
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	TT	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Removal Ratio %	2023	1	1	1	≥1	No	Naturally occurring
Fort Worth was in compliance with all monitoring and treatment technique requirements for disinfection by-product precursors. A removal ratio of 1 in Specific Ultra Violet Absorbance calculations is considering passing.							

City of Mansfield

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	0	50*	5.0	5.0-5.0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles although the MCL is 4 mrem/year.							
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chromium (ppb)	2023	100	100	<1.00	<1.00-<1.00	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
Cyanide (ppb)	2023	200	200	102	102-102	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	0.614	0.614-0614	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Thallium (ppm)	2022	0.5	2	<0.001	<0.001-<0.001	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorite (ppm)	2023	0.8	1	0.23	0.08-0.23	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TURBIDITY (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	LIMIT (TREATMENT TECHNIQUE)		LEVEL DETECTED		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Highest single measurement (NTU)	2023	TT = 1 NTU		0.43		No	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2023	TT = 0.3 NTU		100		No	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.							
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	TT	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Removal Ratio %	2023	1.36	1.10	1.58	≥1	No	Naturally occurring
Mansfield was in compliance with all monitoring and treatment technique for disinfection by-products precursors. A removal ratio ≥ 1 in TOC calculations is considered passing.							

City of Midlothian

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	0	50*	7	7.0-7.0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2023	0	5	1.5	1.5-1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles although the MCL is 4 mrem/year.							
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Cyanide (ppb)	2023	200	200	178	56.1-178	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	0.30	0.19-0.268	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorite (ppm)	2023	0.8	1	0.687	0.124-0.687	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TURBIDITY (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	LIMIT (TREATMENT TECHNIQUE)		LEVEL DETECTED		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Highest single measurement (NTU)	2023	TT = 1 NTU		0.6		No	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2023	TT = 0.3 NTU		100		No	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.							
Total Organic Carbon							
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.							

City of Dallas

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	0	50*	5.7	5.3-6.2	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles although the MCL is 4 mrem/year.							
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chromium (ppb)	2023	100	100	1.6	<1.0-2.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
Cyanide (ppb)	2023	200	200	47	<20-99	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	0.678	0.650-0.706	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromate (ppb)	2023	0	10	4.6	0-14.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
The MCL for Bromate is the running average of monthly averages, computed quarterly							
TURBIDITY (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	LIMIT (TREATMENT TECHNIQUE)		LEVEL DETECTED		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Highest single measurement (NTU)	2023	TT = 1 NTU		0.21		No	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2023	TT = 0.3 NTU		100		No	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							
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	TT	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Removal Ratio %	2023	3.25	1.86	4.68	35% removal SUVA ≤ 2	No	Naturally occurring
Treatment technique requires 35% removal or SUVA ≤ 2. the percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements.							

Common Questions About Your

WATER

HOW HARD IS MY WATER?

Grand Prairie's water hardness is 170 parts per million or 9.9 grams per gallon. This is considered "hard water". When using hard water, soaps may perform poorly creating a "scum" which floats on the surface of the water, but does not foam. Hard water requires more soap or detergent to clean your hands, hair or laundry. Hard water can also, cause a scaling from naturally occurring minerals onto your fixtures. While hardness can be a nuisance, it is not a health concern.

Many times this is caused by the presence of tiny air bubbles in the water. Fill a glass with water and place it on your counter. If the water starts to clear immediately from the bottom up, the cause was entrapped air bubbles. These air bubbles are harmless.

WHY IS MY WATER MILKY WHITE?

WHY IS THE FIRE HYDRANT RUNNING?

When you see a fire hydrant flowing water, the City of Grand Prairie is "flushing" the water lines in that area. This process moves water through the pipelines at a fast rate to clean the lines, clear stagnant water, and ensure the water delivered to your home is of the highest quality. While flushing may be perceived as "wasting the water", rest assured that the City only flushes the lines when necessary.

WaterSmart Tips



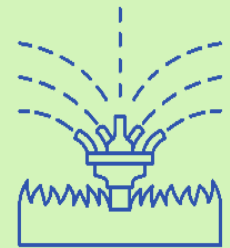
NO WATERING 10 A.M.
TO 6 P.M.



NO WATERING ON
WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY OR
SUNDAY



LEARN HOW TO
MAKE A RAIN
BARREL



SELF AUDIT YOUR
IRRIGATION SYSTEM INFO



CONSIDER USING NATIVE
TEXAS PLANTS



CHECK FOR WATER LEAKS
AROUND YOUR HOME



LEARN ABOUT COMPOSTING AND
HOW TO BECOME CERTIFIED

Remember: One drop per second = 5 gallons per day or 150 gallons per month



Please visit the Public Work's Watersmart Webpage for these and other Water Conserving tips and info at www.gptx.org/Watersmart

Questions?

For more information about this report, contact Cindy Mendez at the Public Health & Environmental Quality Department at (972)-237-8055. Additional copies of the water quality are available at the Public Health & Environmental Quality Department at City Hall East, 300 W. Main St, or visit the city website at www.gptx.org.



Public Participation

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, 300 W. Main St. For more information about public participation at council meetings, call (972) 237-8035.

Online Information

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/watrhome) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) websites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health.



Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (972)-237-8055.

Grand Prairie
— T E X A S —

