

# 2025 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 Cedar Creek Reservoirs. Mansfield's drinking water sources include: Richland Chambers and Cedar Creek Reservoirs.

Grand Prairie can utilize up to 3 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.

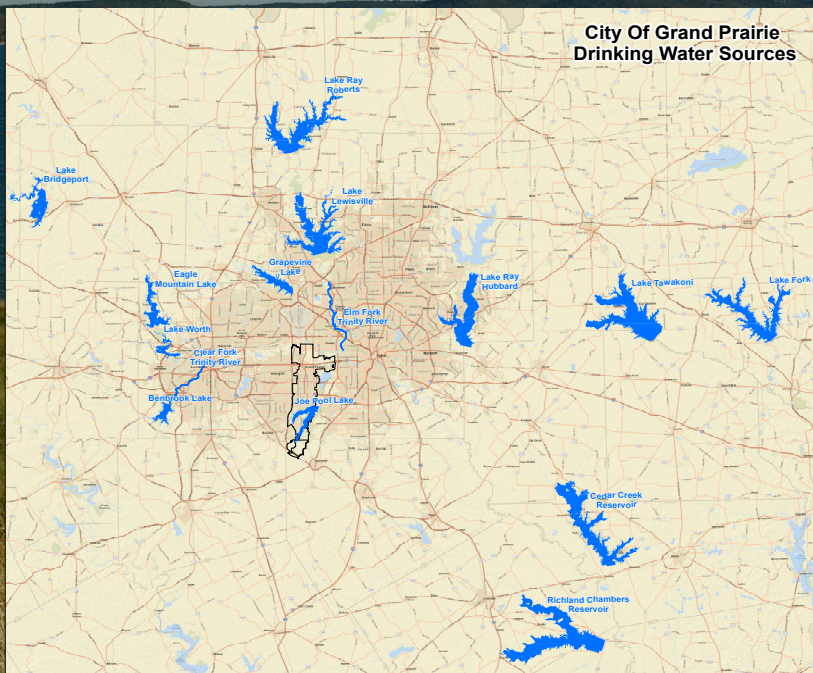
## Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 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).

## 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.



## Lead in Home Plumbing



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 Grand Prairie is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes 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 us at 972-237-8055. 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>.

## 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.



## 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: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)** A measure of radioactivity.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**PCII/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).

**PPT:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**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)

## Important Information About Your Drinking Water

*Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for the City of Grand Prairie*

Our water system has sampled for 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.

The results are displayed in the table below. For more information about these results, please contact us at (972)-237-8055.

FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR5)			
CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Perfluorobutanoic acid [PFBA] (ppt)	2024	7.82	5.8-12.2
Perfluoropentanoic acid [PFPeA] (ppt)	2024	6.02	3.0-11.7
Perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	2024	5.72	3.0-11.5
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	2024	3.83	3.2-5.1
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	2024	20	4.1-82.0
Perfluoroheptanoic acid [PFHpA] (ppt)	2024	3.55	3.5-3.6
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2024	4.5	4.1-4.9
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid [PFHxS] (ppt)	2024	3.3	3.3-3.3
Lithium (ppb)	2024	11.7	11.3-12.1

## Lead Service Line Inventory

The City of Grand Prairie has developed an inventory of both city-owned and customer-owned service lines. This inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. To access the inventory, please visit <https://www.gptx.org/waterlines>.

Protecting our water sources starts with watershed protection.



# Regulated Substances

In the table 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 chemical sampling results.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST MONTHLY % OF POSITIVE	NUMBER OF E. COLI POSITIVE	VIOLATION		TYPICAL SOURCE	
<b>Coliform Bacteria</b>	2025	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	1.53%	0	No		Naturally present in the environment	
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MRDLG	MRDL	AVG	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION		TYPICAL SOURCE	
<b>Chloramines (ppm)</b>	2025	4	4	2.95	0.60-4.70	No		Water additive used to control microbes	
All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants.									
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION		TYPICAL SOURCE	
<b>Nitrate (ppm)</b>	2025	10	10	1.15	0.034-1.15	No		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
<b>Nitrite (ppm)</b>	2024	1	1	0.374	0.374-0.374	No		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION		TYPICAL SOURCE	
<b>Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)</b>	2025	NA	60	30.3*	4.6-24.3	No		By-product of drinking water disinfection	
<b>Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)</b>	2025	NA	80	44.7*	13.6-36.2	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	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION		TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Copper (ppm)</b>	2024	1.3	1.3	0.253	0	0.016-1.24	No		Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<b>Lead (ppb)</b>	2024	15	0	1.2	3	0-75.1	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	AVERAGE			RANGE LOW-HIGH		TYPICAL SOURCE		
<b>Bromoform (ppb)</b>	2025	1.99			0-6.78		By-product of drinking water disinfection		
<b>Bromodichloromethane (ppb)</b>	2025	6.08			4.47-10.6		By-product of drinking water disinfection		
<b>Chloroform (ppb)</b>	2025	4.87			3.11-10.5		By-product of drinking water disinfection		
<b>Dibromochloromethane (ppb)</b>	2025	5.63			2.47-13.3		By-product 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.									

# CITY OF GRAND PRAIRIE

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan.-Dec. 2025, our system lost an estimated 620,377,411 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)	2024	0	50*	7.5	7.5-7.5	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (ppb)	2024	0	30	1.6	1.6-1.6	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
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	0	10	1.1	0-1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.07	0.05-0.07	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	2025	200	200	168	0-168	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	0.74	0.21-0.74	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Atrazine (ppb)	2025	3	3	0.1	0-0.1	No	Runoff from herbicide used in row crops
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	2025	0	6	0.6	0-0.6	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromate (ppb)	2025	0	10	6.17	0-13.7	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)	2025	TT=1 NTU	0.29	No	Soil Runoff		
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2025	TT= 0.3 NTU	99.9%	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 %	2025	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
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.054	0.054-0.054	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	2025	200	200	40	40-40	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	0.498	0.498-0.498	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Atrazine (ppb)	2025	3	3	0.1	0.1-0.1	No	Runoff from herbicide used in row crops
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorite (ppm)	2025	0.8	1	0.27	0.037-0.27	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)	2025	TT=1 NTU	0.51	No	Soil Runoff		
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2025	TT= 0.3 NTU	96%	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 %	2025	1.25	1.00	1.55	≥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.							

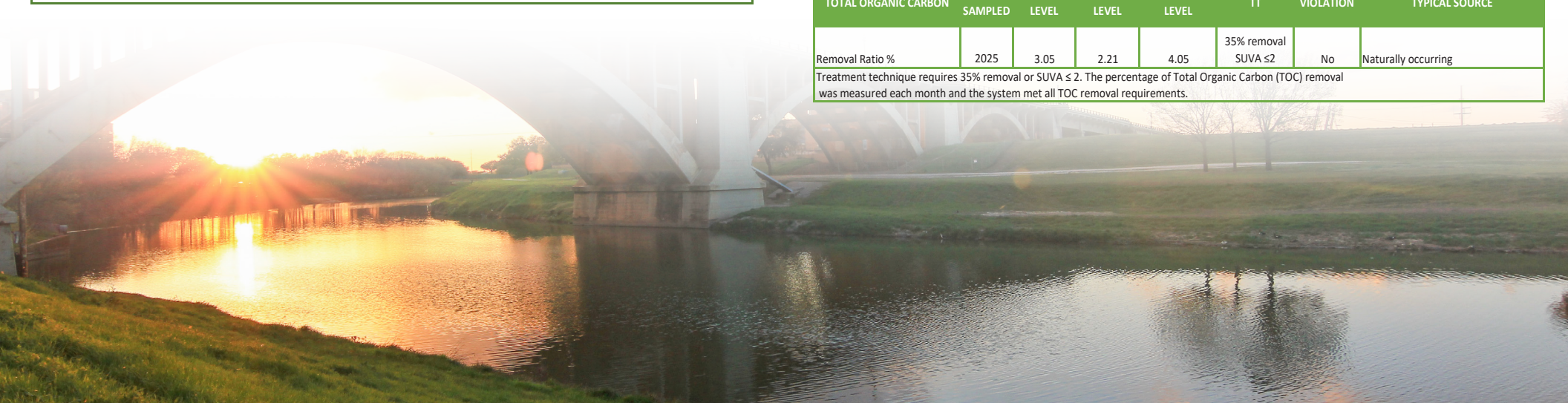


# City of Midlothian

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)</b>	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
<b>Barium (ppm)</b>	2025	2	2	0.053	0.034-0.053	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Cyanide (ppb)</b>	2025	200	200	21	0-21	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b>	2025	4	4	0.278	0.202-0.278	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Atrazine (ppb)</b>	2025	3	3	0.2	0-0.2	No	Runoff from herbicide used in row crops
<b>Simazine (ppb)</b>	2025	4	4	0.081	0-0.081	No	Herbicide runoff
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Chlorite (ppm)</b>	2025	0.8	1	0.67	0.12-0.67	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)	2025	TT =1 NTU	0.25	No	Soil Runoff		
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2025	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.							
<b>Total Organic Carbon</b>							
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
<b>Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)</b>	2023	0	50*	6.2	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
<b>Barium (ppm)</b>	2025	2	2	0.038	0.036-0.038	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Cyanide (ppb)</b>	2025	200	200	76.8	0-76.8	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b>	2025	4	4	0.686	0.553-0.686	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Atrazine (ppb)</b>	2025	3	3	0.1	0.1-0.1	No	Runoff from herbicide used in row crops
<b>Simazine (ppb)</b>	2025	4	4	0.08	0-0.08	No	Herbicide runoff
TURBIDITY (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	LIMIT (TREATMENT TECHNIQUE)	LEVEL DETECTED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE		
Highest single measurement (NTU)	2025	TT =1 NTU	0.16	No	Soil Runoff		
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2025	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 %	2025	3.05	2.21	4.05	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.

## WHY IS MY WATER MILKY WHITE?

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 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.

## 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 report 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](http://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/wat/home](http://www.epa.gov/wat/home)) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([www.cdc.gov](http://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.

