



ANNUAL
WATER REPORT

*Water testing
performed in 2010*



Presented By _____
Town of Addison

Quality First Quality

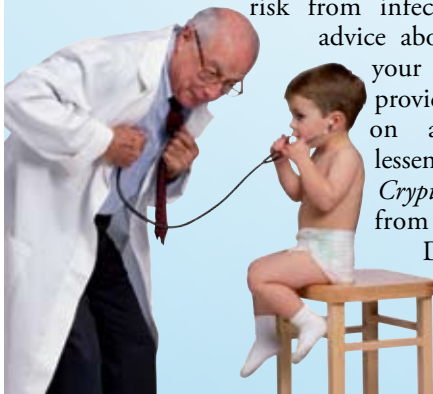
Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2010. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you and your family with high-quality drinking water.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. Should you ever have any questions or concerns, we are always available to assist you.



Important Health Information

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Tap vs. Bottled

Thanks in part to aggressive marketing, the bottled water industry has successfully convinced us all that water purchased in bottles is a healthier alternative to tap water. However, according to a four-year study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council, bottled water is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water. In fact, about 25 percent of bottled water is actually just bottled tap water (40 percent, according to government estimates).

The Food and Drug Administration is responsible for regulating bottled water, but these rules allow for less rigorous testing and purity standards than those required by the U.S. EPA for community tap water. For instance, the high mineral content of some bottled waters makes them unsuitable for babies and young children. Furthermore, the FDA completely exempts bottled water that's packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for about 70 percent of all bottled water sold in the United States.

People spend 10,000 times more per gallon for bottled water than they typically do for tap water. If you get your recommended eight glasses a day from bottled water, you could spend up to \$1,400 annually. The same amount of tap water would cost about 49 cents. Even if you installed a filter device on your tap, your annual expenditure would be far less than what you'd pay for bottled water.

For a detailed discussion on the NRDC study results, check out their Web site at www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/exesum.asp.



Source Water Assessment and Protection

TCEQ has completed an assessment of Dallas's source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for Dallas's water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be listed in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts, call Dallas's 311 Information Line.

In 2010, the City of Dallas participated in gathering data under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR 2) in order to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. This data may be found on the EPA's web site at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>, or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



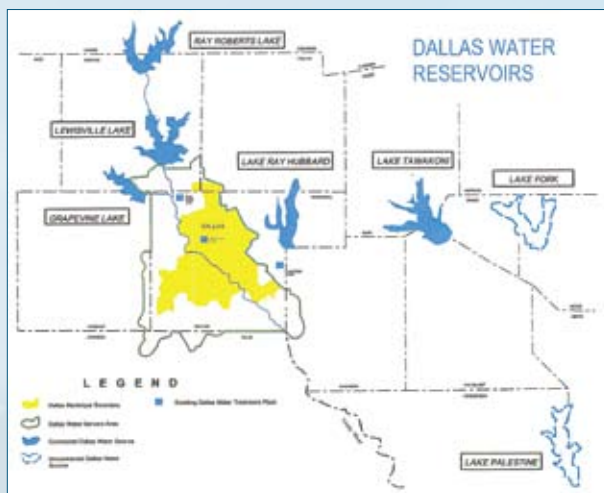
Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks (if you are allowed access). Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Where Does My Water Come From?

In Addison, our drinking water is supplied by the City of Dallas. Dallas obtains its water from the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, as well as from the following lakes: Ray Roberts, Lewisville, Grapevine, Ray Hubbard, Tawakoni, and Fork. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) regulates our water quality. Dallas treats the water at three separate treatment plants before distribution. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Phil Kagarice, Utilities Supervisor / Water Quality, at (972) 661-3160.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 Dallas at (214) 670-0917. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Testing For *Cryptosporidium*

Cryptosporidium is a tiny intestinal parasite found naturally in the environment. It is spread by human and animal waste. If ingested, *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. (Symptoms include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.) Some of the ways *Cryptosporidium* can be spread include drinking contaminated water, eating contaminated food that is raw or undercooked, exposure to the feces of animals or infected individuals (e.g., changing diapers without washing your hands afterward), or exposure to contaminated surfaces. Not everyone exposed to the organism becomes ill. Dallas Water Utilities began monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* in 1993. During 2010, Dallas continued monthly testing for *Cryptosporidium* in both untreated and treated water. It has been found only in the untreated water supply, not in Dallas treated drinking water. To protect your drinking water, Dallas works to protect the watershed from contamination and optimizes treatment processes. Although Dallas's water treatment process removes *Cryptosporidium*, immunocompromised people should consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

To request more information on *Cryptosporidium*, please call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead and Drinking Water

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. The Town of Addison is 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Q & A

How much water is used during a typical shower?

The Federal Energy Policy Act set a nationwide regulation that limits shower heads to a maximum flow of 2.5 gallons per minute (GPM). Shower heads made before 1980 are rated at 5 GPM. Since the average shower is estimated to last 8.2 minutes, the old shower heads use 41 gallons of water while the newer, low-flow shower heads use only about 21 gallons.

Is it okay to use hot water from the tap for cooking and drinking?

No, ALWAYS use cold water. Hot water is more likely to contain rust, copper, and lead from household plumbing and water heaters. These substances can dissolve into hot water faster than they do into cold water, especially when the faucet has not been used for an extended period of time.

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Atrazine (ppb)	2010	3	3	0.20	0.17–0.22	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2010	2	2	0.021	0.018–0.023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters ¹ (pCi/L)	2005	50	0	5.4	4.4–6.4	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Chloramines (ppm)	2010	[4]	[4]	3.92	3.37–4.22	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2010	4	4	0.59	0.24–0.79	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2010	60	NA	11.225	7.4–15.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2010	10	10	0.31	ND–1.29	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Simazine (ppb)	2010	4	4	0.19	ND–0.21	No	Herbicide runoff
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2010	80	NA	39.7	13.9–99.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ² (NTU)	2010	TT	NA	0.09	ND–0.09	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2010	TT=95% of samples<0.3	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2010	1.3	1.3	0.35	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2010	15	0	4.1	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES³

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2010	3.9	2.4–6.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	2010	19.0	4.1–47.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2010	1.8	ND–2.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection

¹The MCL for Beta Particles is 4 mrem/year. The U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta Particles.

²Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

³Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. 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 is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data, visit <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr2/>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Definitions

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

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 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

