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 800.426.4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 from their health care providers about their drinking water.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The City monitors for these organisms and reports the results to the EPA for evaluation. 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.

Automated Meter Reading System (AMR)
Dallas is Upgrading to AMR

Automated Meter Reading, or AMR, is the technology of automatically collecting data from the water meter and transferring it directly to City Hall for billing, troubleshooting, and analyzing. This will eliminate the cost of manually reading each meter every month and will help us provide a higher level of customer service and more accurate billing. This system also has the capability of providing timely leak detection within individual homes and businesses.

Over time, meters tend to register less water than is actually being used. Since new meters work more efficiently, some customers may see a slight increase in monthly water usage on their water bill. Accurate meter reads allow for better long-term budget forecasting and can help keep overall rates lower.

The existing meters in the water system range from 10-30 years of age and must be periodically replaced to ensure proper operation and accuracy. The City of Dallas still needs to replace meters over time, and implementing AMR was an opportunity not only to accomplish that, but to also take advantage of existing technology to improve our operational efficiency.

For more information about AMR, please visit the City website at www.dallasor.gov/amr or call the Public Works Department at 503.831.3559.
Common Water Source Issues

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 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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Our Water Source

The City uses surface water from Rickreall Creek and the Rickreall Watershed. A Source Water Assessment of the City’s watershed area was conducted in 2003 in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. A copy of the Source Water Assessment Report is available at the Dallas Public Library or from the Director of Engineering and Environmental Services at City Hall. The citizens of Dallas are fortunate to have a very high quality source of water.

Drinking Water Treatment

The Water Treatment Plant, built in 1973 and upgraded in 1994 and 2008, represents one of the most reliable water processes in the country. The plant provides water treatment year-round under a wide variety of seasonal conditions in the creek.

Water Testing

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide similar protection for public health. The City conducts tests on both regulated and unregulated contaminants that may be present in the source water, which include microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. Many of the substances the City is required to test are not detected in the water system. The information about those substances that have been detected in your drinking water and how this test levels compare to regulatory standards are listed in the table as part of this pamphlet. If a contaminant is not listed in this report, it is because it was not detected in drinking water.

### Test Results

Results of monitoring for contaminants in drinking water for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Date Tested</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Microbiological Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>(95th Percentile)</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>TT+1 NTU</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Copper                      | N             | (90th Percentile) | August     | ppb             | 1300 | AL=1300 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |

| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride                     | N             | Average: .71 | Range: 0-1.09 | Daily | ppm | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

| **City Test** | | | | | | | |
| Cl₂ Residual as Chloramines | N | Average: .88 | Range: 29-1.42 | Monthly | ppm | MBDL = 4.0 | Added as a water disinfectant |
| ![Chemical Structure](image.png) | | | | | | | |

**Abbreviations and Definitions:**

- **AL** = Action Level. AL is the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **MCLG** = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The MCLG is 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.
- **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level. The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as is practical and encompass testing in February 2014.
- **TTHM** = Total Trihalomethanes. TTHM is the total of chloroform, bromoform, chlorodibromomethane, and dibromochloromethane.
- **HAAS** = Total of Chloroacetic acids, bromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, and chloroacetic acid.
- **CI₂ as Cl₂** = Chlorine Dioxide. CI₂ is added to drinking water as a disinfectant.
- **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. NTU is a measure of the clarity of water.