

Live Green in Plano

NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE CITY OF PLANO SUSTAINABILITY
& ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Summer 2010



Features contributing to the EEC as a special place for environmental learning include:

- > Solar and wind power generate 30 percent of the facility's electrical needs.
- > Harvested rainwater is used to irrigate landscaping and flush toilets.
- > A pervious parking lot naturally filters pollutants from rainwater before they enter the nearby creek untreated.
- > Native, adapted and perennial plant species will be used in the landscaping, dual flush toilets and a waterless urinal help conserve water.
- > Sustainable and recycled building materials create a well-insulated space, which helps reduce energy costs.
- > Through passive solar design, the EEC is naturally heated, cooled and ventilated.

Environmental Education Center

The City of Plano celebrates its new Environmental Education Center (EEC). The building symbolizes the City's commitment to environmental, social and economic stewardship. From the wind turbine and solar array to the rainwater harvesting system, the EEC's LEED-eligible sustainable design creates the perfect atmosphere for environmental learning.

The facility will host diverse audiences for presentations on a variety of environmental topics. From school and civic group activities to Live Green in Plano volunteer functions the EEC will be utilized as an inspiring meeting place where visitors will discover boundless educational value.

To learn more, drop by the EEC located at 4116 W. Plano Parkway at Commerce Drive or visit our website.

livegreeninplano.com

2009 Annual Drinking Water Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)
CITY OF PLANO PWS 0430007 (972) 769-4160

SPECIAL NOTICE

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

WATER SOURCES: 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.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Para ver una copia de esta informe, por favor visite www.livegreeninplano.com

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: LAVON LAKE, COOPER LAKE, LAKE TEXOMA, AND LAKE TAWOKONI. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us. Drinking Water Protection Team (512)239-4691

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of 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 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 contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU	- Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL	- million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L	- picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	- parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	- parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	- parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	- parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Participate

Utility Operations, responsible for your water distribution and infrastructure system maintenance, is part of the City government. The Plano City Council normally meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month with executive session beginning at 5 p.m., immediately followed by preliminary open meeting, and the regular meeting at 7 p.m. in the Plano Municipal Center, Council Chamber, 1520 K Ave., Plano 75074.

Violations

On Feb. 10, 2010, the City of Plano received a "Notice of Violation" from Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for failure to abide by regulations governing the reporting of unauthorized discharges. The City communicated with the TCEQ regional office in Fort Worth, reviewed, and understood the reporting requirements and regulations described in TWC Chapter 26.039, 30TAC Chapter 319.302(b) and 30TAC Chapter 319.303. The City also revised the standard operating procedures (SOP's) to include processes for reporting as required. Plano received a "Notice of Compliance" on May 11, 2010.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2009 2008	Barium	0.041	0.041	0.042	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Fluoride	0.74	0.73	0.074	44	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2009	Nitrate	0.34	0.31	0.036	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2008	Gross beta emitters	3.5	2.6	4.4	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2009	Altrazine	0.45	0.43	0.47	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on rowcrops.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2009	Chloramines	2.6	1.6	3.5	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	22.3	15.1	27.5	60	ppm	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	37.6	29.1	46.5	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here. Please contact your water system representative if you have any questions.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	19.8	0	34.1	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	52.6	33.5	75.9	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations (UCMR)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the Environmental Protection Agency (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. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2009	Chloroform	12	9.16	15.33	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Bromoform	0.33	0	1.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Bromodichloromethane	13.3	12.92	13.78	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Dibromochloromethane	7.14	6.21	9.22	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2009	Lead	2.7	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2009	Copper	1.14	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

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.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2009	Turbidity	0.90	99.0	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2009	Total Coliform Bacteria	2	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

* Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% or more of the monthly samples.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2009	Bicarbonate	87	85	89	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009 2008	Calcium	59.6	57.4	61.8	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	Chloride	48	48	48	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2008	Copper	0.044	0.012	0.075	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2009 2008	Hardness as Ca/Mg	173	170	176	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2009 2008	Iron	0.027	0	0.055	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2009 2008	Magnesium	6	5.3	6.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2008	Manganese	0.0017	0	0.0035	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2008	Nickel	0.003	0.002	0.004	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2009	pH	8	7.8	8.2	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009	Sodium	49	45	53	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Sulphate	106	104	107	300	ppm	Natural occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	87	85	89	NA	ppm	Natural occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009	Total Dissolved Solids	346	336	355	NA	ppm	Natural occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	215	215	215	NA	ppm	Natural occurring calcium.
2009 2008	Zinc	0.009	0.005	0.012	5	ppm	Natural occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.

Tips from the Cart:

Who Is Digging Through My Trash?



The City of Plano is getting back to the basics of recycling. We need your help to reduce landfill impact and it'll save you money. If you see a City employee parked next to your cart and going through your trash, don't be surprised. Weekly random spot checks happening throughout the City show some recyclable materials aren't making it into residential recycle carts. Environmental Waste Services supervisors are finding tremendous amounts of aluminum cans, #1 and #2 plastic containers, and paper not being recycled. Make it a goal to recycle!

If you need more space in your recycling cart, follow these suggestions:

- Crush or flatten plastic, aluminum containers and chipboard boxes (such as cereal or tissue).
- Cut large cardboard boxes into pieces no larger than 18 inches by 30 inches.
- Request your divider be removed if it is still in your recycle cart.

Check your cart lid to make sure you're putting the correct materials inside the proper cart. Recycling cart lids read, "Recycling Only." You can request additional recycle carts at no additional cost, and opting for a smaller trash cart reduces your monthly bill.

A Year Without Plastic

by Melanie Jade Parker



My name is Melanie. My fiancé Mark and I are going a year without buying any new plastic. Why? Millions of throw-away products are made every year out of this material that lasts forever. Instead of seeing the amount of plastic in our lives as a problem, we see it as a big opportunity for change.

Our experiment was inspired by many sources, including my opportunity to write for the "Live Green in Plano" blog. After learning and writing about ways the City of Plano is going green, I became hooked on blogging about the environment. Mark and I focused on reducing our plastic consumption and NoNewPlastic.com was born.

We're a few months into our experiment and have already made some major adjustments. Some changes were easy like making produce bags out of cloth to take grocery shopping, buying fresh fruits and vegetables, and shopping from bulk bins. Other changes required an adventurous spirit like finding a non-plastic solution for deodorant, toilet paper and shampoo. We've had great successes, a few stumbling blocks, and lots of fun.

Share our quirky, eye-opening journey, join the conversation, and find easy ways you can reduce your plastic consumption at NoNewPlastic.com.



Cutting the Grass, Cutting Carbon Emissions

A single gas-powered lawn mower emits as much hourly pollution as 11 cars, according to the Environmental Protection Agency. An electric or manual lawn mower cuts grass while cutting down on carbon emissions, too. The Live Green Lawn Mower Exchange Program offers a post-purchase rebate check of up to \$150 for replacing your gas-powered mower with one which promotes air quality.

To date, the City of Plano has awarded over \$22,000 for new electric lawn mowers. "I have been extremely happy with the mower I purchased through the Electric Lawn Mower Exchange," said Plano resident, Mike Merchant.

To qualify you must be a resident of Plano, Frisco, Allen, McKinney or Richardson. Additionally, the gas mower must be in working condition. Funds are available on a first-come, first-serve basis. To reserve an exchange voucher, please review program details at livegreeninplano.com or call (972) 769-4381.

Grant funding provided by the Sue Pope Fund of Downwinders at Risk.

CALENDAR

JULY

- 3 Electronic Recycling**
9 a.m. to Noon, First United Methodist Church,
3160 E. Spring Creek Parkway at Parker Road
- 3,5 Independence Day - Household Chemical Reuse Center Closed**
- 5 Independence Day - City Offices Closed**
Trash collection slides forward one day (Monday on Tuesday, Tuesday on Wednesday, through Friday).
- 5 Independence Day - Texas Pure Products Custer Road Facility & Regional Compost Facility Closed**
- 5 North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) Custer Road Transfer Station open for waste drop-offs only. NO RESIDENTIAL YARD TRIMMINGS DROP-OFF. 121 Regional Disposal Facility (RDF) Open.**
- 5 North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) Parkway Transfer Station and Lookout Transfer Station (in Richardson) Closed.**
- 6 Rain Barrel Workshop for Plano Residents**
6:30 to 8:30 p.m., Texas AgriLife Research and Extension Urban Solutions Center, 17360 Coit Rd., Dallas, 75252. Participants must pre-register and pre-pay at <http://urbansolutionscenter.tamu.edu/courses/>. The \$20 fee includes instructions on making a rain barrel and a 55-gallon rain barrel.
- 7 Clean Air Action Day**
7 a.m. to 7 p.m., visit airnorthtexas.org for information.
- 10 Electronic Recycling**
9 to 11 a.m., St. Andrew United Methodist Church,
5801 W. Plano Parkway at Mira Vista
- 13 Rain Barrel Workshop for Plano Residents**
6:30 to 8:30 p.m., Texas AgriLife Research and Extension Urban Solutions Center, 17360 Coit Rd., Dallas, 75252. Participants must pre-register and pre-pay at <http://urbansolutionscenter.tamu.edu/courses/>. The \$20 fee includes instructions on making a rain barrel and a 55-gallon rain barrel.
- 17 Electronic Recycling**
9 to 11 a.m., Christ United Methodist Church,
3101 Coit Road at Parker Road

AUGUST

- 7 Electronic Recycling**
9 a.m. to Noon, First United Methodist Church,
3160 E. Spring Creek Parkway at Parker Road
- 14 Electronic Recycling**
9 to 11 a.m., St. Andrew United Methodist Church,
5801 W. Plano Parkway at Mira Vista
- 21 Electronic Recycling**
9 to 11 a.m., Christ United Methodist Church,
3101 Coit Road at Parker Road

SEPTEMBER

- 4 Electronic Recycling**
9 a.m. to Noon, First United Methodist Church,
3160 E. Spring Creek Parkway at Parker Road
- 4, 6 Labor Day Holiday - Household Chemical Reuse Center Closed**
- 6 Labor Day Holiday - City Offices Closed**
Trash collection slides forward one day (Monday on Tuesday, Tuesday on Wednesday, through Friday)
- 6 North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) transfer stations and 121 Regional Disposal Facility (RDF) Closed**
- 6 Texas Pure Products Custer Road Facility & Regional Compost Facility Closed**
- 8-10/27 Kids in the Garden** 3:30 to 5 p.m., Wednesdays only, Sept. 8 through Oct. 27, Environmental Education Center, 4116 W. Plano Parkway at Commerce Drive, Second through Fourth graders. Participants complete activities towards a Junior Master Gardener certification. Fee of \$25 paid to instructor on first day of class.
- 11 Electronic Recycling**
9 to 11 a.m., St. Andrew United Methodist Church,
5801 W. Plano Parkway at Mira Vista
- 18 Electronic Recycling**
9 to 11 a.m., Christ United Methodist Church,
3101 Coit Road at Parker Road

O F E V E N T S

23 Learn Green to Live Green Series: Watch Your Watts - Energy Audits
7 to 8 p.m., Davis Library, 7501-B Independence Pkwy.

30-11/4

Live Green in Plano Volunteer Training
Six consecutive Thursdays Sept. 30 through Nov. 4, 7 to 9 p.m., Environmental Education Center, 4116 W. Plano Parkway at Commerce Drive, registration required; contact Deb Bliss at (972) 769-4313 or debb@plano.gov.

O C T O B E R

2 Electronic Recycling
9 a.m. to Noon, First United Methodist Church, 3160 E. Spring Creek Parkway at Parker Road

6-10/27

Kids in the Garden (continued series)
3:30 to 5 p.m., Wednesdays only, Second through Fourth graders. Environmental Education Center, 4116 Plano Parkway at Commerce Drive.

7-11/4

Live Green in Plano Volunteer Training
(continued series) Five consecutive Thursdays through Nov. 4, 7 to 9 p.m., Environmental Education Center, 4116 W. Plano Parkway. Registration required; contact Deb Bliss at (972) 769-4313 or debb@plano.gov.

9 Electronic Recycling
9 to 11 a.m., St. Andrew United Methodist Church, 5801 W. Plano Parkway at Mira Vista

13 Do-It-Yourself Energy Toolkit Workshop
6:30 to 7:30 p.m., Environmental Education Center, 4116 W. Plano Parkway. Reservations required. Contact Melissa Baird at (972) 769-4132 or melissab@plano.gov .

14-16 Master Composter Seminar
6 to 9 p.m. (Oct. 14 & 15), 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Oct. 16), Parkway Service Center, 4120 W Plano Parkway.

Do-It-Yourself Energy Toolkit Workshop
16 9 to 10 a.m., Environmental Education Center, 4116 W. Plano Parkway. Reservations required. Contact Melissa Baird at (972) 769-4132 or melissab@plano.gov.

16 All About Composting 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Parkway Service Center, 4120 W Plano Parkway.

16 Electronic Recycling
9 to 11 a.m., Christ United Methodist Church, 3101 Coit Road at Parker Road

23 Make A Difference Day - Community-Wide Creek Cleanup Participate in this community-wide cleanup, visit livegreeninplano.com. Information and online registration available Sept. 1.

30 Texas SmartScape Lawn and Garden Seminar: Landscape Design (FREE!) 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., Environmental Education Center, 4116 W. Plano Parkway, livegreeninplano.com

30 Texas SmartScape Lawn and Garden Seminar: Fantastic Plants for North Texas (FREE!) 1:30 to 5:30 p.m., Environmental Education Center, 4116 W. Plano Parkway, livegreeninplano.com

N O V E M B E R

4 Live Green in Plano Volunteer Training
(continued series) 7 to 9 p.m., Environmental Education Center, 4116 W. Plano Parkway. Registration required; contact Deb Bliss at (972) 769-4313 or debb@plano.gov.

6 Electronic Recycling
9 a.m. to Noon, First United Methodist Church, 3160 E. Spring Creek Parkway at Parker Road

13 Electronic Recycling
9 to 11 a.m., St. Andrew United Methodist Church, 5801 W. Plano Parkway at Mira Vista

18 Learn Green To Live Green Series: Think Globally, Eat Locally
7 to 8 p.m., Haggard Library, 2501 Coit Rd.

20 Electronic Recycling
9 to 11 a.m., Christ United Methodist Church, 3101 Coit Road at Parker Road

25 Thanksgiving Holiday - City Offices Closed.
Thursday collection will occur on Friday.

27 Thanksgiving Holiday - Household Chemical Reuse Center Closed



Trash It, Don't Toss It

Littering isn't just unsightly and unhealthy, it's against the law. If someone is caught littering from a vehicle, they can be fined up \$500. A second littering offense fine could be as high as \$2,000 and as much as 180 days in jail.

The City of Plano spends approximately \$271,750 annually to pick up litter. About 90 percent of Plano's litter is picked up by the City's work crew. The other 10 percent is picked up by families and businesses, along with civic, church and school groups.

Please put all garbage in either trash or recycle bins. Motorists are encouraged to put their trash in median containers, and smokers should use ash receptacles or pocket ashtrays. Litter can be controlled - it depends on ALL of us!

Take a Breather - Just Remember 7 • 7 • 7 • 7

Take action and celebrate cleaner air! Clean Air Action Day is from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Wednesday, July 7. Check out airnorthtexas.org to learn clean air tips for reducing emissions.



City of Plano
Sustainability & Environmental Services Department
P.O. Box 860358
Plano, Texas 75086-0358

Para esta informacion en espanol, Llame (972) 769-4150

Sprinkler-Saving Cents

With summer heat comes the need for outdoor irrigation. Outdoor watering typically accounts for the majority of water use during the summer months – more than all indoor water use combined. Higher water usage translates into higher water bills. This is why, when temperatures rise, your automatic sprinkler system can make or break both your lawn and your water bill. Take this quick Water IQ Quiz to determine your sprinkler knowledge:

TRUE OR FALSE?

1. Running your sprinkler system automatically saves more water than operating it manually.
2. You should adjust your automatic sprinkler controller box at the beginning of each season.
3. All parts of your yard should be watered at least 1 inch per week.
4. Automatic sprinkler controller boxes can adjust watering run times based on the weather.
5. You should conduct an irrigation audit annually.

Find the answers to this quiz in this newsletter at the bottom of the Calendar of Events. For complete explanations and more information about using your sprinkler and saving water, visit livegreeninplano.com.

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