

What You Should Know About Your Drinking Water:

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, secondary are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

For a complete water analysis visit our website:
www.princetontx.gov

Recommended 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 our 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 for safe Drinking Water Hotline or at : <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>



Important Health Information: Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer under going 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. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (1-800-426-4791)

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

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. 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 this brochure. 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

Est informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar (214) 585-7142, para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water comes from multiple surface water sources, and is delivered to us by the North Texas Municipal Water District. The majority of the water is obtained from Lake Lavon. The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system (s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Tommy Mapp at (972) 736-2711 or tmapp@princetontx.us



**TOTAL COLIFORM: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS
FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Water Contamination from Cross-Connections

A Cross-Connection is any actual or physical connection between a potable (drinkable) water supply and any source of non-potable liquid, solid or gas that could contaminate drinking water under certain circumstances (Boilers, Wells, Fire Sprinkler systems, Irrigation systems). Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at a home. For instance, imagine that one end of a garden hose is attached to your home's water system and the other end is placed down into a bucket of herbicide. At the same time an abrupt loss of water occurs in the main water line serving your home (such as a water main break or large volumes of water released from a fire hydrant). The pressure drop causes a reverse flow (**backflow**) in the water line and in a system with no backflow prevention, chemical from the bucket is sucked into your home's drinking water and potentially into the main water line serving your community. For more information please visit the American Backflow Prevention Association (www.abpa.org)

Water Conservation

Water conservation is a duty of every citizen. Be sure to stay current on which drought stage we are in, and learn water conservation tips available at: wateriq.org, watermyyard.org, and many other sites. If you are concerned about your water or have conservation questions feel free to contact us. Visit the City's website for more information: www.princetontx.gov



Public Participation Opportunities

City Council Meetings:

2nd and 4th Monday of each month and any special meetings.

6:30 pm in the City Hall Council Chamber located at 123 W. Princeton Dr., Princeton, TX



Water_{My}Yard

CITY OF PRINCETON JULY SPECTACULAR



LIVE IN CONCERT
**JASON
BOLAND & THE
STRAGGLERS**

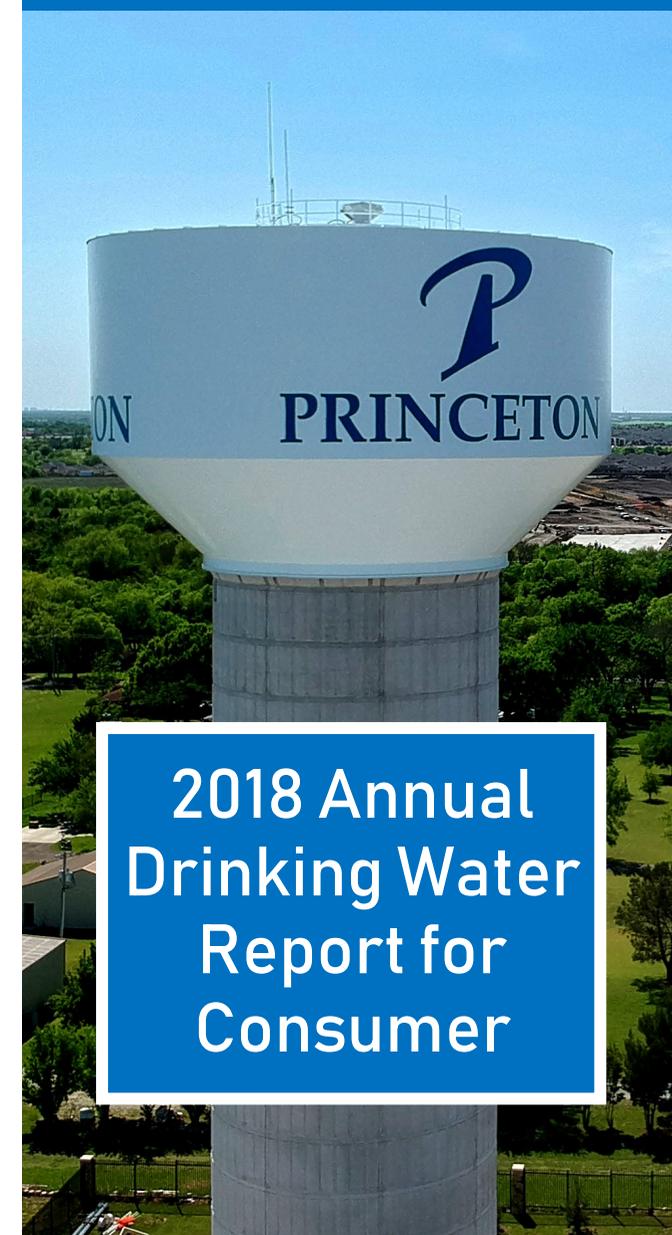
**JULY 3RD
5:00 - 10:00 P.M.**

ARTS & CRAFTS, KID ZONE
CARTER BLOOD CARE, FIREWORKS SHOW

J.M. CALDWELL SR. COMMUNITY PARK
P.O.W. CAMP
500 W. COLLEGE ST.

\$5.00 PARKING
WWW.PRINCETONTX.GOV

City of Princeton



2018 Annual Drinking Water Report for Consumer

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Source of Contaminant
2017	Arsenic (ppb)	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0.9	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2017	Barium (ppm)	0.06	0.059 - 0.060	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Fluoride (ppm)	0.38	0.26 - 0.38	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2017	Nitrate (ppm)	0.148	0.0158 - 0.148	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Beta/Photon Emitters	6.20	6.2 - 6.2	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Source of Contaminant
2017	Atrazine (ppb)	0.20	0.20 - 0.20	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2017	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories.
2017	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTION LEVEL							
Year	Disinfectant	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2017	Chlorine Residual (ppm)	1.612	0.53	2.9	4.0	<4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2017	Chlorine Dioxide (ppm)	0	0	0	0.8	0.8	Disinfectant.
2017	Chlorite (ppm)	0	0	0.072	1.0	N/A	Disinfectant.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Year	Contaminant	Average	Range of Levels	MCL	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	25	11.2 - 30	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	37	20.8 - 49.7	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Year	Contaminant	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2017	Chloroform (ppb)	10.58	6.31	17	100	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Bromoform (ppb)	3.54	1.64	6.36	100	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	12.21	6.48	17.8	100	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	10.06	5.51	13.2	100	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

TURBIDITY						
	Limit	Level Detected	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant		
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.74	No	Soil runoff.		
Lowest monthly percentage (%)	0.3 NTU	99.36%	No	Soil runoff.		

LEAD AND COPPER							
Year	Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.6	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2017	Lead (ppb)	15	0	2.7	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

VIOLATIONS

Lead and Copper Rule
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2016	7/13/2017	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2016	4/10/2017	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Public Notification Rule
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	2/3/2017	6/20/2017	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

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.
ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter.
ppq - parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter.

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.

DEFINITIONS
Maximum Containment 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 Containment 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 contaminants 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.

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