

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water sources. It comes from North Texas Municipal Water District. The primarily obtain water from Lake Lavon. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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, and many other sites. If you are concerned about your water or have conservation questions feel free to contact us.



City of Princeton

123 W. Princeton Drive
Princeton, TX 75407

Utilities: 972-736-2711
Administration: 972-736-2416
Municipal Court: 972-736-2416
Fax: 972-734-2548

Hours:
Monday - Friday
8am - 5pm



City of Princeton *Naturally Home*

2012 Annual Drinking Water Report for Consumer Confidence

What you should know about your Drinking water:

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 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. 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).



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.

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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at : <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

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 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).

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Year	Contaminant	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2011	Arsenic (ppm)	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.01	0.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2011	Barium (ppm)	0.04	0.04	0.04	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Fluoride (ppm)	0.66	0.46	0.66	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2011	Nitrate (ppm)	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Gross Beta emitters (pCi/L)	N/A	N/A	4.4	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Year	Contaminant	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2011	Atrazine (ppb)	0.19	0.18	0.2	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2011	Simazine (ppb)	0.08	<0.07	0.16	4	4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2011	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb)	0.37	<0.62	0.74	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTION LEVEL

Year	Disinfectant	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Source of Chemical
2011	Chlorine Residual (Chloramines ppm)	1.74	1.37	2.14	4.0	<4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes
2011	Chlorine Dioxide (ppm)	0	0	0.15	0.8	0.8	Disinfectant
2011	Chlorite	0.48	0	0.80	1.0	N/A	Disinfectant

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Year	Contaminant	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2011	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	18.05	17.5	18.6	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2011	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	41.75	40.3	43.2	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Year	Contaminant	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2011	Chloroform (ppb)	14.9	14.2	15.6	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2011	Bromoform (ppb)	1.6	1.6	1.6	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2011	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	14.85	14.4	15.3	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2011	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	10.4	10.1	10.7	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

TURBDITY

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2011	Turbidity (NTU)	0.96	99.15	0.3	Soil Runoff

LEAD AND COPPER

Year	Contaminant	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead (ppb)	Not Found	Not Found	Not Found	AL=15	15	Corrosion of customer plumbing. Action Level 15
2007	Copper (ppm)	0.05	0.01	0.09	AL=1.3	1.3	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Action Level 1.3

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 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

Este 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 espanol.

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 .
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

TOTAL COLIFORM: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

FECAL COLIFORM: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.