

# Princeton Water Quality Report for 2017

## DNR Consumer Confidence Report data for 42402195 PRINCETON WATERWORKS

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Ernest Schmidt at (920) 295-6612.

### Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Princeton City Council meetings are held the fourth Tuesday of the month at 6:00 p.m. at the City of Princeton Council Chambers located in the back of the fire department on Main St. Special meetings are held on the second Tuesday of the month at the same location as needed scheduled by the council.

## Health Information

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 (800-426-4791). 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 systems 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

## Source(s) of Water

The Princeton water utility is supplied by groundwater from two wells located in the City of

Princeton. Well 1 is 404 feet deep and Well 2 is 450 feet deep. The distribution system consists of a 100,000 gallon ground reservoir, a 200,000 gallon elevated tower, nearly ten miles of water mains 654 water services and 101 fire hydrants.

## Educational Information

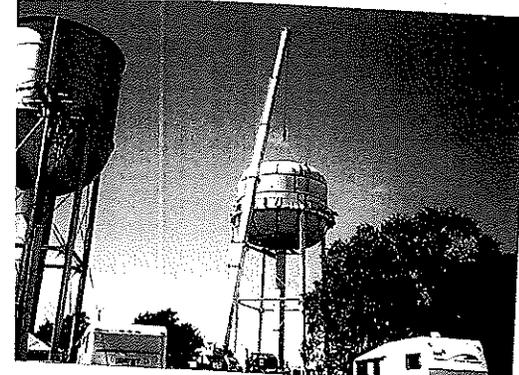
The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 by-products 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.



Water Tower Construction 1994

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date

	Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2017)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Disinfection Byproducts	TTHM (ppb)	80	0	2.2	2.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	HAA5(ppb)	60	60	0	0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants	BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.160	0.147-0.160		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
	CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	80	80	9/16/2014	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
	COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1000	0 of 10 results were above 1.3		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
	FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	MERCURY (ppb)	2	2	0.1	0.1	9/16/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
	LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.07	0 of 10 results were above 15		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	NICKEL (ppb)	100		6.6200	6.6200	9/16/2014	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
	SELENIUM	50	50	0	0	9/16/2014	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
	SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	3.52	3.14-3.52		No	n/a
Radioactive Contaminants	COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	0.8	0.7-0.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits
	GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	6.9	4.8-6.9		No	Erosion of natural deposits
	GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	8.6	6.6-8.6		No	Erosion of natural deposits
	GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	4.7	2.1-4.7		No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. MCL units are in millirem/year. Calculation for compliance with MCL is not possible unless level found is greater than 50 pCi/l.
	RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	3.3	3.1-3.3		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants	CHLOROMETHANE (METHYLCHLORIDE)(ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.26	0.00-0.26		no	

**Terms and Definitions:** AL Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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. MFL million fibers per liter 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. mrem/year millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units 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 (ug/l) ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter TCR Total Coliform Rule TT Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Level 1 assessment a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water system Level 2 assessment a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found or both on multiple occasions

**Additional Health Information:** 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. Princeton Waterworks 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon** Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2016. We were not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.