Information About Your Drinking Water

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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminates. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminates in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminates may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptospridium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised people (such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons how have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment on 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 providers.

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 service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 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.

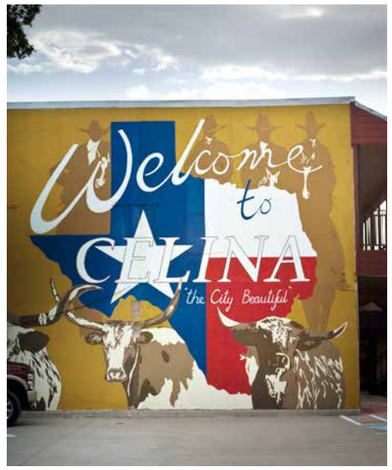
- **If you have questions regarding your drinking water, please contact Public Works at 972-382-9886**
- **If you have questions about your Utility Bill, please contact 972-382-3345**

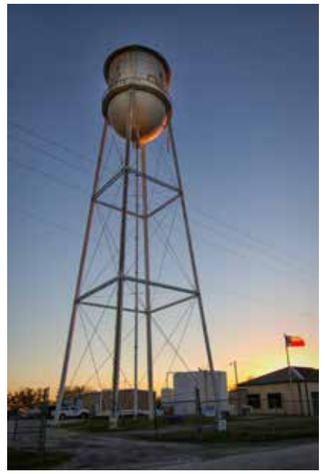
- **City Council Meetings are held every second Tuesday of the Month at 5:00pm.**
  For more information on meetings or how to register as a speaking, please contact the City Secretary's Office at 972-382-2682.

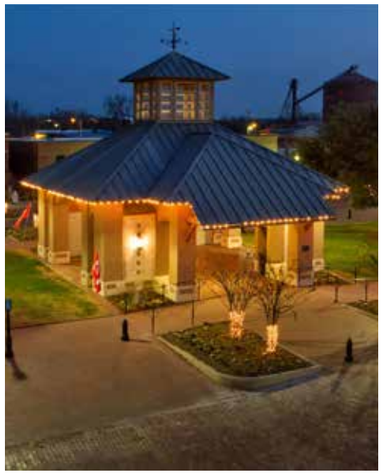
For more information on contaminates and potential health effects, Cryptosporidium, or Lead testing methods and steps to minimize exposure please visit these EPA resources:

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hot-line: (800) 426-4791
www.epa.gov/safewater

2018 City of Celina Water Consumer Confidence Report







Where Do We Get Our Water?

The City of Celina's drinking water is obtained from surface and ground water sources. It comes from Lake Chapman- Upper Trinity Regional Water District (UTRWD is a wholesale surface water provider); Trinity, Woodbine, and Paluxy Aquifers.

The City of Celina purchased and produced a total of 790,923.000 gallons of Water this year and had a loss of 22%

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source of water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminates . The sampling requirements of your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confident Report. 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) requires tests and is presented in this report. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

(City of Celina) Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection By-products

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
2018	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	24	19.5-26.8	No goal for the total	60	No	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2018	Total Triha-lomethanes (TTHM)	35	24.3-37.2	No goal for the total	80	No	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(City of Celina) Inorganic Contaminants								
2010	Arsenic	0.462	0.465-0.462	0	10	No	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2016	Barium	0.024	0.013-0.024	2	2	No	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2016	Chromium	2.8	.77-2.8	100	100	No	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
2017	Fluoride	0.176	0.176-0.176	4	4	No	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2018	Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	0.338	0.338-0.338	10	10	No	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2017	Cyanide	49.1	49.1-49.1	200	200	No	ppb	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories
(City of Celina) Radioactive Contaminants								
2016	Combined Radium 226/228	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	No	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
(City of Celina) Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides								
2017	Atrazine	0.2	0.2-0.2	3	3	No	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

(City of Celina) Lead and Copper

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.22	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2017	0	15	2.4	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

(City of Celina) Chlorine: *Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess MRLD could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRLD could experience stomach discomfort.*

Disinfection Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of levels detected	MRDL	MCLG	Unit	Violation	Source in drinking water
	2018	2.72	0.6-3.8	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Water from Upper Trinity Regional Water District Constituents Detected for 2018

UTRWD Source Water • Name: Lewisville/Chapman Lakes • Type: Surface Water • Location: Denton/Delta & Hopkins Counties

Date	Substance	Max Amount in UTRWD Water	Range in UTRWD Water	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
Regulated at Treatment Plant						
2/13/18	Barium	0.034	0.031 - 0.034	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
5/9/18	Bromate	9.10	1.10 - 9.10	10 ppb	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Aug - 18	Chloramines	3.49	3.03 - 3.49	4.0*	4.0**	Water additive used to control microbes
2/13/18	Cyanide	0.0522	ND - 0.0522	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2/13/18	Fluoride	0.240	0.161 - 0.240	4 ppm	4 ppm	Water additive (UTRWD does not add Fluoride to it's water), erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2/13/18	Nitrate	0.523	0.065 - 0.523	10 ppm	10 ppm	Fertilizer runoff, septic tanks, wastewater plant effluent, animal waste runoff
1/27/18	TOC	3.02	1.10 - 3.02	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Aug - 18	Turbidity	.024	0.06 - 0.24	TT	N/A	Soil runoff
			*MRDL **MRDLG			
Regulated in the Distribution System						
9/25/18	Total THM's	16.9	N/A	80 ppb	N/A	Disinfection by-product
9/25/18	Total HAA's	4.6	N/A	60 ppb	N/A	Disinfection by-product
Radioactive Contaminants						
2/2/17	Gross Beta Emitters	ND	N/A	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
9/16/15	Combined Radium	1.5	N/A	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals Including Pesticides and Herbicides						
6/5/18	Atrazine	0.02	ND - 0.2	3 ppb	3 ppb	Herbicide runoff
6/5/18	Simazine	0.13	ND - 0.13	4 ppb	4 ppb	Herbicide runoff

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptospridium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised people (such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons how have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment on 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline ae (800) 426-4791. Upper Trinity continues to analyze our source of water for the presence of Cryptosporidium. Cryptosporidium has never been detected in any samples of Upper Trinity water.

Definitions

- **Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminate which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Action Level Goal (ALG):** the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Avg:** Regulatory Compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- **Level 1 Assessment:** a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment:** a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. Coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in out water system on multiple occasions.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs ad feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.
- **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.
- **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measurement of radio activity)
- **ppb:** Milligrams per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- **ppm:** Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce 7,350 gallons of water.