

The background of the main image is an aerial photograph of a large, light-colored water storage tank. The words "TOWN OF" and "PROSPER" are embossed on the side of the tank, along with a small key icon. The tank is situated in a green, landscaped area with roads and other infrastructure visible in the distance. A blue rectangular box containing the text is overlaid on the lower-left portion of the image.

2024

WATER

QUALITY

REPORT

PWS ID# TX0430009

The US Environmental Protection Agency wants you to know:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. The sources of our 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 may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the Town of Prosper Public Works Department at (972) 347-9969. 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).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants - Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants - Salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides - May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants - Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants - Can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Important Health Information

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

The simple fact is, bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. Some are harmful to us, and some are not. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment but are generally not harmful. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Throughout the year, we have tested water samples for coliform bacteria, and in that time, none of the samples came back positive for the bacteria. Federal regulation requires that public water that tests positive for coliform bacteria must be further analyzed for fecal coliform bacteria. Fecal coliform are present only in human and animal waste. Because these bacteria can cause illness, it is unacceptable for fecal coliform to be present in water at any concentration. **Our tests indicate no fecal coliform is present in our water.**

What is the Quality of My Water?

The Town of Prosper is pleased to share this Water Quality Report with you. This report, also known as a Consumer Confidence Report or CCR, summarizes the results of tests conducted on the quality of your drinking water. This report covers January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024. The Town of Prosper's drinking water system surpassed the strict regulations of both the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which require all water suppliers to prepare reports like this every year. Due to our water operators' efforts to exceed criteria required by water quality regulations, the Town of Prosper has achieved recognition as a Superior Public Water System.

All of the drinking water for the Town of Prosper is purchased from the North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD), and treated at their Wylie and Leonard Water Treatment Plants. NTMWD relies on surface water from Lavan Lake in Collin County, Lake Texoma in Grayson County, Bois d'Arc Lake in Fannin County, and Jim Chapman Lake (Cooper Lake) in Delta and Hopkins Counties (Figure 1). Your water is treated through sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection to reduce or remove harmful contaminants that may be present in your drinking water (Figure 2). Source Water Assessments for NTMWD's drinking water sources have been completed by the TCEQ. The assessment describes how susceptible your water source is to different types of constituents it may come into contact with due to human activities and natural conditions. NTMWD voluntarily participates in TCEQ's Source Water Protection Program (SWPP) to help assess and manage potential sources of contamination that could affect Lavan Lake.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts in our system, please contact NTMWD at (972) 442-5405 or visit the TCEQ Drinking Water Watch portal at dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW.

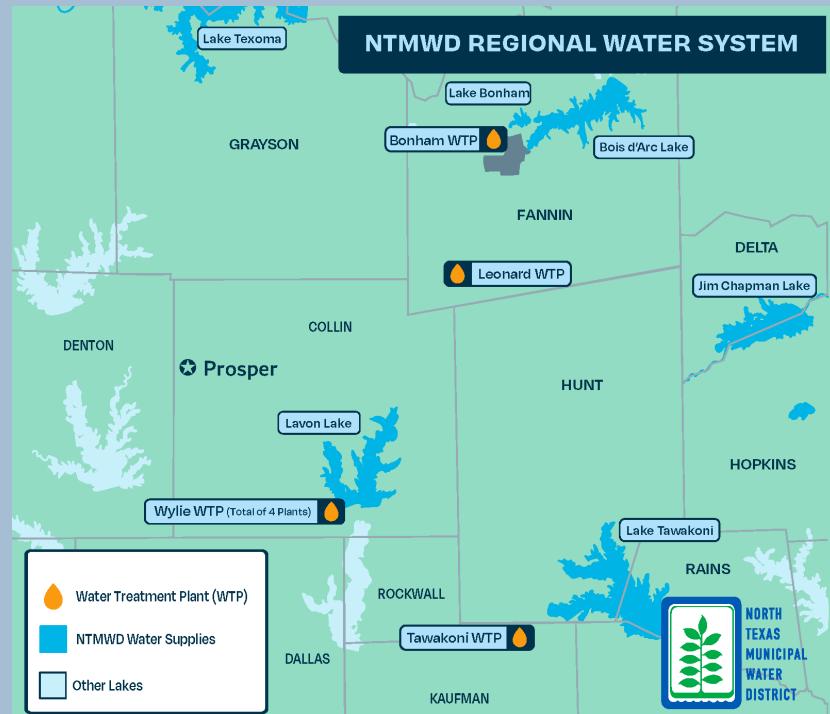


Figure 1 - Map showing the Town of Prosper, NTMWD's Water Treatment Plants, and the lakes that provide our water.

In the 2024 Water Loss Audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), our system had a total of 3.6% unaccounted for water use for the year, 8.4% under our goal for the year. If you have questions about water losses, please contact the Town of Prosper at (972) 347-9969. If you have any questions concerning your water utility or the contents of this report, please contact the Town of Prosper Public Works Department at (972) 347-9969 or visit our website at www.prospertx.gov.

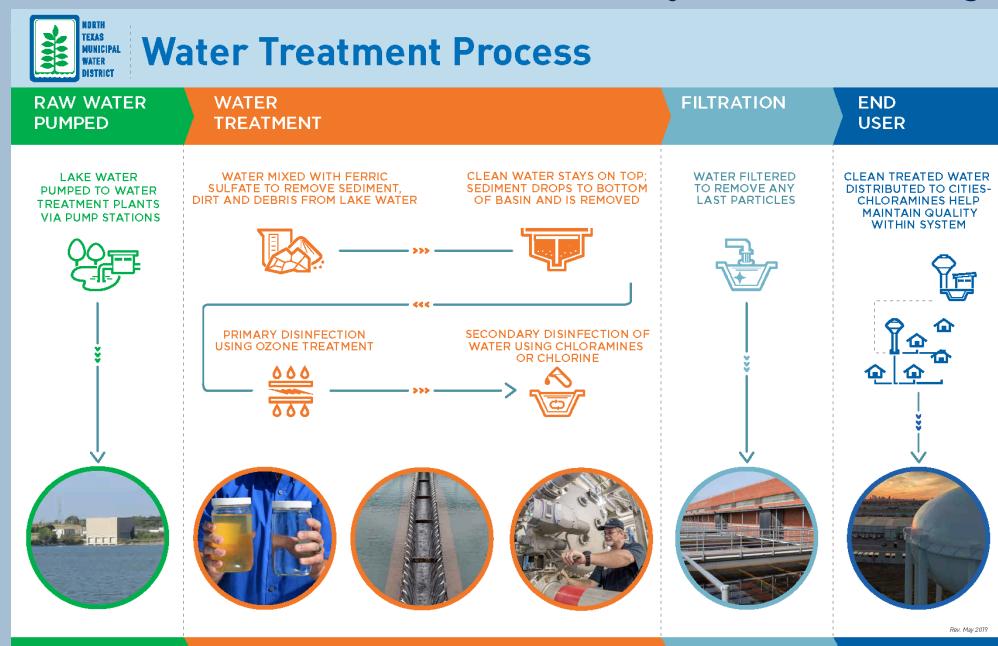


Figure 2 - NTMWD's Water Treatment Process.

We want Town of Prosper residents to be informed about their water utility. You can attend regular Town Council meetings at 6:15 PM on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month at:

Prosper Town Hall
Council Chambers
250 W First St
Prosper, TX 75078

For the latest information on water restrictions and helpful tips on how to conserve water and lower your utility bill, visit our website at www.prosperx.gov/295/Water-Conservation.

DISINFECTANTS

Disinfectant Type	WTP	Year	Average Level Detected	Range Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Dioxide	Wylie	2024	0.027	0 - 0.82	0.80	0.80	ppm	NO	Disinfectant
	Leonard	2024	0.010	0 - 0.12				NO	
Chlorite	Wylie	2024	0.187	0 - 0.95	No Goal	1.00	ppm	NO	Disinfectant
	Leonard	2024	0.124	0 - 0.79				NO	

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (DBPs)

Contaminant	WTP	Year	Highest Average Level Detected	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromate	Wylie	2024	0	0 - 0	5	10	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water ozonation
	Leonard	2024	9.19	9.19 - 9.19				NO	

Note: Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future. TCEQ only requires one sample annually for compliance testing. For Bromate, compliance is based on the running annual average.

TURBIDITY

	WTP	Year	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	Wylie	2024	0.93	1 NTU	NO	Soil runoff
	Leonard	2024	0.50		NO	
Lowest Monthly Percentage (%) Meeting Limit	Wylie	2024	96.7%	0.3 NTU	NO	Soil runoff
	Leonard	2024	99.5%		NO	

NOTE: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of filtration.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM & GIARDIA

Contaminant	WTP	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium	Wylie	2024	Lower than detectable level	0 - 0	Oocysts/L	NO	Human and animal fecal waste. Naturally present in the environment.
	Leonard	2024	Lower than detectable level	0 - 0		NO	
Giardia	Wylie	2024	Lower than detectable level	0 - 0	Oocysts/L	NO	Human and animal fecal waste. Naturally present in the environment.
	Leonard	2024	Lower than detectable level	0 - 0		NO	

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	WTP	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	Wylie	2024	0.06	0.04 - 0.06	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Leonard	2024	0.046	0.046 - 0.046				NO	
Chromium	Wylie	2024	1.3	1.3 - 1.3	100	100	ppb	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
	Leonard	2024	Lower than detectable level	0 - 0				NO	
Cyanide	Wylie	2024	128	28.5 - 128	0	200	ppb	NO	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories
	Leonard	2024	120	120 - 120				NO	
Fluoride	Wylie	2024	0.712	0.316 - 0.712	4	4	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Leonard	2024	0.204	0.204 - 0.204				NO	
Nitrate	Wylie	2024	0.926	0.0592 - 0.926	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	Leonard	2024	0.376	0.376 - 0.376				NO	

Nitrate Advisory: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	WTP	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon Emitters	Wylie	2023	5.3	5.3 - 5.3	0	50	pCi/L	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
	Leonard	2023	4.1	4.1 - 4.1				NO	

Note: The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta/photon emitters. Results are from the most recent sampling event.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	WTP	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	Wylie	2024	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
	Leonard	2024	0.2	0.1 - 0.2				NO	
Simazine	Wylie	2024	0.071	0.071 - 0.071	4	4	ppb	NO	Herbicide runoff
	Leonard	2024	Lower than detectable level	0 - 0				NO	

SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS

Contaminant	WTP	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Calcium	Wylie	2024	66.5	35.4 - 66.5	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
	Leonard	2024	54.1	42.7 - 54.1		
Chloride	Wylie	2024	95.3	15.4 - 95.3	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity
	Leonard	2024	16.9	10.0 - 16.9		
Magnesium	Wylie	2024	9.84	5.88 - 9.84	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
	Leonard	2024	2.95	0.028 - 0.063		
Manganese	Wylie	2024	0.082	0.029 - 0.082	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
	Leonard	2024	0.063	0.028 - 0.063		
Nickel	Wylie	2024	0.0067	0.0048 - 0.0067	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
	Leonard	2024	0.0041	0.0041 - 0.0041		
pH	Wylie	2024	8.9	7.4 - 8.9	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
	Leonard	2024	8.4	7.8 - 8.4		
Sodium	Wylie	2024	88.7	35.5 - 88.7	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity
	Leonard	2024	34.5	22.9 - 34.5		
Sulfate	Wylie	2024	165	39.6 - 165	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity
	Leonard	2024	69.4	47.2 - 69.4		
Total Alkalinity as CaCO_3	Wylie	2024	128	56.5 - 165	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
	Leonard	2024	137	98.0 - 137		
Total Dissolved Solids	Wylie	2024	509	271 - 509	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
	Leonard	2024	310	170 - 310		
Total Hardness as CaCO_3	Wylie	2024	202	105 - 202	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium
	Leonard	2024	188	112 - 188		



2024 PROSPER WATER QUALITY DATA

Results from the Town of Prosper's Water Quality Division

COLIFORM BACTERIA

Max Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Level 1 Assessment Trigger	Highest % of Positive Monthly Total Coliform Samples	Fecal Coliform or E. coli Max Contaminant Level	Total # of Positive E. coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	>5% of monthly samples are positive	1.8%	0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment

Note: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

DISINFECTANTS

Contaminant	Year	Highest Average Level Detected	Range Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2024	2.15	0.97 - 3.35	4.0	4.0	ppm	NO	Disinfectant used to control microbes

NOTE: Water providers are required to maintain a minimum chlorine disinfection residual level of 0.5 parts per million (ppm) for systems disinfecting with chloramines and an annual average chlorine disinfection residual level of between 0.5 ppm and 4 ppm.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Contaminant	Year	Highest Average Level Detected	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids	2024	22.7	9.1 - 31.4	No Goal	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2024	31.4	22.0 - 40.8	No Goal	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as N)	2024	0.448	0.448 - 0.448	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits





2024 PROSPER WATER QUALITY DATA (cont'd)

Results from the Town of Prosper's Water Quality Division

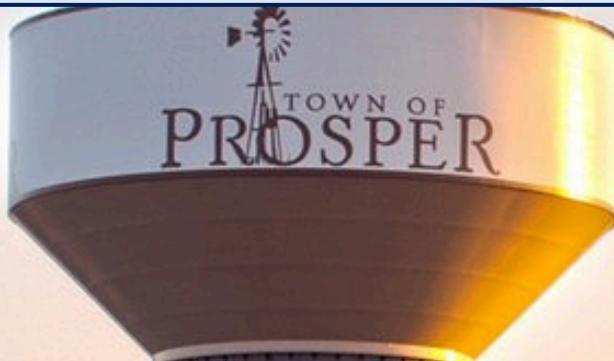
LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant	Year	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Units	# of sites over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.187	ppm	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2024	0	15	1.98	ppb	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Note: The Town of Prosper is required to take lead and copper samples every three (3) years. The data in this table are from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations. 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. The Town of Prosper is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but the Town 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 the tap for thirty (30) seconds to two (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>.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The Town of Prosper developed a Lead Service Line Inventory and submitted it to the TCEQ prior to the October 16, 2024 deadline. We found 0 lead service lines in our water distribution system. For more information, call the Town of Prosper Public Works Department at 972-347-9969.



UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

	Contaminant	Year	Highest Average Level Detected	Range Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
DBPs	Chloroform	2024	10.61	4.74 - 17.50	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Bromoform	2024	1.64	1.00 - 2.09	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Bromodichloromethane	2024	11.35	8.32 - 14.60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Dibromochloromethane	2024	7.93	6.98 - 10.40	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
UCMR5	PFBA	2024	7.1	7.1 - 7.1	ppt	Stain-resistant fabrics, paper food packaging, carpets, photographic film
	PFBS	2024	4.6	4.6 - 4.6	ppt	Paints, cleaning agents, water- and stain-repellent products and coatings
	PFHxA	2024	6.4	6.4 - 6.4	ppt	Stain-resistant fabrics for clothing, carpets, and furniture; nonstick cookware; ski wax; certain leather products; and personal care products
	PFPeA	2024	7.3	7.3 - 7.3	ppt	Stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, couches, and carpets

Note: Unregulated contaminants are those for which 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. Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no MCL for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution system. These four (4) contaminants are included in the Total Trihalomethanes compliance data in the Disinfection By-Products table.



Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for the Town of Prosper

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact James Schaftenaar at 972-569-1076 or jschaftenaar@prospertx.gov

This notice is being sent to you by the Town of Prosper. State Water System ID#: TX0430009

Date distributed: 6/23/2025

DEFINITIONS

90th Percentile - 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number reported in the chart.

AL (Action Level) - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

EPA - The US Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal agency regulating Public Water Systems.

Level 1 Assessment - A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.

Level 2 Assessment - A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *Escherichia coli* (*E.coli*) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

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.

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.

MRDLG (Maximum 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.

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.

NTU (nephelometric turbidity units) - A measure of turbidity.

mrem/yr (millirems per year) - A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

NTMWD - North Texas Municipal Water District.

Oocysts - The infectious, egg-like forms of the parasites *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter) - A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion) - One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$).

ppm (parts per million) - One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppt (parts per trillion) - One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

Secondary Constituents - Found in drinking water and can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are regulated by the TCEQ, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern.

TCEQ - The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, the State agency regulating Public Water Systems.

TT (Treatment Technique) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.