



# 2018 City Of Terrell Consumer Confidence Report

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Tx 120006

## Why you received this report

This report is produced to provide information about Terrell's water system including source water, levels of detected contaminants, and our compliance with all drinking water standards. **(The City of Terrell is rated a Superior Public Water System. This is the highest rating from Texas Commission of Environmental Quality, which means The City of Terrell meets and exceeds all State and Federal requirements for water quality.)**

## Where Your Water Comes From

The City of Terrell receives its water from two main water sources. The Primary source is Lake Tawakoni, located throughout Hunt, Rains, and Van Zandt counties. The secondary source being Lake Lavon located in Collin County. Being a purchased-water city, Terrell buys the water pretreated from North Texas Municipal Water District. 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 your **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 **Dustin Starr at 972-551-6635**.

## All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

*There is information reported by some that seems to indicate water quality does not*

*consistently meet federal and state allowable limits. This is not true and Terrell's water quality is consistently well below required limits. If you have any specific questions related to water quality and contaminants, you may contact the City of Terrell Water Quality Department at 972-551-6635*

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 animal or human activity. 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 the water poses a health risk.

## 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 from urban storm water 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



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agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water 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 must provide the same protection for public health. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily cause for health concerns. For more information about contaminants and potential health risk, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### **For Customers With Special Health Concerns**

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 are undergoing organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and other 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 physicians or

health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791). 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. 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 exposure by flushing your tap water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can request 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>.

### **Public Participation**

The public is welcomed to attend the City of Terrell City Council Meetings held the first and third Tuesday of every month.

### **Definitions And Abbreviations**

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant 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



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**Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples

**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 have been found in our water system

**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 E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions

**Maximum Contaminant Levels or MCL:** 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 treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal Or MCLG:** 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL:** 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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 contaminants.

**MFL:** Millions of fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

**mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**na:** Not Applicable

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

**pCi/L:** Picocuries Per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppb:** Parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**ppm:** Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

**ppt:** Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/l)

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/l)

**Treatment Technique or TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water



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**Testing Results: The City of Terrell had no violations during this reporting period.**

## Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# of Sites over all	Units	Violation	Likely Source of contamination
Copper	9/12/2016	1.3	1.3	0.37	30	ppm	N	Erosion of natural Deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	9/12/2016	0	15	2.4	30	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Water Quality Test Results

### Regulated Contaminants

<i>Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
Haloacetic acids (HAAs)	2018	23	11.4-26.8	No Goal for the total	60	Ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2018	34	2.12-36.1	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2018	.366	.366-.366	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits

\* The value in the average detected column is the highest average TTHM samples results collected at a location over a year\*

### Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2018	3.17	1.50-4.00	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

For a complete list of parameters and constituents tested, refer to supplemental information, "North Texas Municipal Water District Tawakoni WTP Consumer Confidence Report for Year 2018". The City will post a copy for viewing at City Hall and the Library. A copy is available at the Reception Desk in City Hall.