



City of Terrell 2003 Report to Consumers on Water Quality

The City of Terrell is proud of the fine drinking water it provides. This annual water quality report shows the source of our water, lists the results of our tests, and contains much important information about water and health. City of Terrell will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water.

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR THE WEAKENED IMMUNE SYSTEM

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or Immuno-compromised 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The bottom line: Is the water safe to drink? Absolutely.

Call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about our drinking water.

Overview

YOUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

Providing safe and reliable drinking water is the highest priority for the City of Terrell water department. Our employees take pride in providing and delivering water to your home or business.

The information in this report is based on tests conducted through 2003.

It is important to us that you have information about your Drinking Water so you can have confidence in the product we deliver.

Water Source

The City of Terrell is supplied by surface water from the New City Lake at Elmo. During drought conditions water is pumped from Lake Tawakoni into the New City Lake at Elmo.

What Do The Tables Mean?

The tables show the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

Maximum Contaminant Level 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 available 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.

Key To Table

AL = Action Level

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

TT = Treatment Technique

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion traducida al Espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 972 551-6635.

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Detected Level | Range | Possible Sources | Violation |
|-------------|-------------|------|-----|------|----------------|-------|---|-----------|
| Antimony | 2/13/02 | ppb | 6 | 6 | 4.00 | 4.00 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder | NO |
| Arsenic | 2/13/02 | ppb | 50 | 0 | <2.00 | <2.00 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes | NO |
| Cadmium | 2/13/02 | ppb | 5 | 5 | 1.20 | <1.20 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints | NO |
| Barium | 2/13/02 | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.024 | 0.024 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits | NO |
| Beryllium | 2/13/02 | ppb | 4 | 4 | <1.0 | <1.0 | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical aerospace and defense industries | NO |
| Chromium | 2/13/02 | ppb | 100 | 100 | <10 | <10 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits | NO |
| Selenium | 2/13/02 | ppb | 50 | 50 | 4.4 | 4.4 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines | NO |
| Nitrate | 2/13/02 | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.36 | 0.36 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage | NO |
| Thallium | 2/13/02 | ppb | 2 | 0.5 | <1.0 | <1.0 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics glass and drug factories | NO |

Chlorine by-products

| Contaminant | Range of Detections | Terrell Water | Maximum Contaminant Level | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Possible Source of Contaminant |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 7.30-82.40 ppb | 38.92 ppb | 60 ppb | 0 | Chlorine by-products |
| Total THMs | 2.40-73.60 ppb | 34.47 ppb | 80 ppb | 0 | Chlorine by-products |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | 0.77-1.62 | 1.15 | TOC removal ratio must be greater than one (1) on an annual running average to be in compliance. | TT | Chlorine by-products |

Title 30, Section 290.112 of the Texas Administrative Code (TAC) established new requirements for the removal of total organic carbon from public drinking water which became effective on January 1, 2002. However, 30 TAC Section 290.39 also allows the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) staff to extend the compliance date for public water systems that must make capital improvements in order to comply. The City of Terrell (PWS ID No. 1290006) and the TCEQ staff entered an agreement that allows the City of Terrell an extension to the compliance date.

Regulated at the Customer's Tap

| Contaminant | 90th Percentile Values | # of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Maximum Contaminant Level | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Possible Source of Substance |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 3.1 | 0 | Action Level=15 | 15 | |
| Copper (ppm) | 0.096 | 0 | Action Level =1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of customer plumbing service connection |

Regulated in the Distribution System

| Contaminant | Range of Detections | Terrell Water | Maximum Contaminant Level | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Possible Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Total Coliforms | 0 | 0 | Presence in 5% of monthly samples | 0 | Human & Animal Fecal waste |

Regulated at the Treatment Plant

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

| Constituent | Year | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest monthly % of samples Meeting Limits | Turbidity Limits | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|-------------|------|----------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Turbidity | 2003 | 0.18 | 100 | 0.3 | NTU | Soil runoff |

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

| Contaminant | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Detected Level | Range | Possible Source | Violation |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------|-----|------|----------------|-------|---|-----------|
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 12/9/03 | ppb | 6.0 | 0 | <2.04 | <2.04 | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories | NO |
| Alachlor | 12/9/03 | ppb | 2.0 | 0 | <0.20 | <0.20 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops | NO |
| Atrazine | 12/9/03 | ppb | 3.0 | 3.0 | <0.20 | <0.20 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops | NO |
| Benzo (a) pyrene [PAH] | 12/9/03 | ppt | 200 | 0 | <200 | <200 | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines | NO |
| Chlordane | 12/9/03 | ppb | 2.0 | 0 | <0.20 | <0.20 | Residue of banned termiticide | NO |
| Dalapon | 12/9/03 | ppb | 200 | 200 | <10 | <10 | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way | NO |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate | 12/9/03 | ppb | 400 | 400 | <2.04 | <2.04 | Discharge from chemical factories | NO |
| Endrin | 12/9/03 | ppb | 2.0 | 2.0 | <0.20 | <0.20 | Residue of banned insecticide | NO |
| Heptachlor | 12/9/03 | ppt | 400 | 0 | <200 | <200 | Residue of banned termiticide | NO |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 12/9/03 | ppt | 200 | 0 | <200 | <200 | Breakdown of heptachlor | NO |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 12/9/03 | ppb | 1.0 | 0 | <0.20 | <0.20 | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories | NO |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 12/9/03 | ppb | 50 | 50 | <1.02 | <1.02 | Discharge from chemical factories | NO |
| Methoxychlor | 12/9/03 | ppb | 40 | 40 | <0.20 | <0.20 | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock | NO |
| Pentachlorophenol | 12/9/03 | ppb | 1.0 | 0 | <1.02 | <1.02 | Discharge from wood preserving factories | NO |
| Lindane | 12/9/03 | ppb | 0.2 | 0.2 | <0.20 | <0.20 | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens | NO |
| Simazine | 12/9/03 | ppb | 4.0 | 4.0 | <0.20 | 0.20 | Herbicide runoff | NO |

Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Detected Level | Range | Possible Source | Violation |
|-------------|-------------|------|-----|------|----------------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Erosion of natural deposits | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------|----|---|------|------|---------------------------------------|----|
| Gross Alpha | 2/13/02 | pCi/l | 15 | 0 | <2.0 | <2.0 | | NO |
| Radium 228 | 2/13/02 | pCi/l | 5 | 0 | <1.0 | <1.0 | Erosion of natural deposits | NO |
| Gross Beta | 2/13/02 | pCi/l | 50 | 0 | <4.0 | <4.0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposit | NO |

The following are other substances that may be found in the drinking water. Many customers commonly have questions about these items.

| Contaminant | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Detected Level | Range | Possible Source | Violation |
|-------------|-------------|------|------|------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Fluoride | 2003 | ppm | 4.0 | 2.0 | 0.79 | 0.53-1.06 | Found naturally in the water. | NO |
| Sodium | 2/13/02 | ppm | None | None | 4.61 | 4.61 | Found naturally in the water. | NO |

Volatile Organic Contaminants

| Contaminant | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Detected Level | Range | Possible Source | Violation |
|--------------------------|-------------|------|-----|------|----------------|---------|---|-----------|
| Benzene | 12/9/03 | ppb | 5.0 | 0 | <0.50 | <0.50 | Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills | NO |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 12/9/03 | ppb | 5.0 | 0 | <0.50 | <0.50 | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities | NO |
| Chlorobenzene | 12/9/03 | ppb | 100 | 100 | <0.50 | <0.50 | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories | NO |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 12/9/03 | ppb | 7.0 | 7.0 | <0.50 | <0.50 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | NO |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 12/9/03 | ppb | 70 | 70 | <0.50 | <0.50 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | NO |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 12/9/03 | ppb | 5.0 | 0 | <0.50 | <0.50 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | NO |
| Ethylbenzene | 12/9/03 | ppb | 700 | 700 | <0.50 | <0.50 | Discharge from petroleum refineries | NO |
| Styrene | 12/9/03 | ppb | 100 | 100 | <0.50 | <0.50 | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills | NO |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 12/9/03 | ppb | 70 | 70 | <0.50 | <0.50 | Discharge from textile-finishing factories | NO |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 12/9/03 | ppb | 5.0 | 3.0 | <0.50 | <0.50 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | NO |
| Toluene | 12/9/03 | ppm | 1 | 1 | <0.0005 | <0.0005 | Discharge from petroleum factories | NO |
| Vinyl Chloride | 12/9/03 | ppb | 2.0 | 0 | <0.50 | <0.50 | Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories | NO |
| Xylenes | 12/9/03 | ppm | 10 | 10 | <0.001 | <0.001 | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories | NO |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 12/9/03 | ppb | 5.0 | 0 | <0.50 | <0.50 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | NO |

Unregulated Contaminants

City of Terrell did not test for Cryptosporidium or for Radon.

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of Contaminant 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).

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 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:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- (E) 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

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 system's business office.

For more information, call the City of Terrell Water Treatment Plant at 972-551-6635

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