City of Terrell
2007 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.

New in 2007
The City of Terrell began purchasing treated water from North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD). NTMWD utilizes three reservoirs; Lavon Lake, Lake Jim Chapman, and Lake Texoma for their raw water supplies. The City of Terrell's Water Treatment Plant was closed on June 19, 2007.

Special Information for People with Weakened Immune Systems
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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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.

En Espanol
Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefone (972) 551-6635.

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 2007.

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

Cryptosporidium and Giardia
The City of Terrell tested the raw water for the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia and neither were detected. NTMWD also tested their raw water and treated water for the presence of Cryptosporidium and none were detected.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are a protozoan that is so small it can be seen only with a microscope and is common in surface water. The source is human and animal fecal waste, which affects the digestive tract of humans and animals which could cause diarrhea, cramps, and fever. At this time, there is no specific drug therapy proven to be effective for cryptosporidium, but people with healthy immune systems will usually recover within two weeks.

Water Source
TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumers Confidence report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact the Water Treatment Plant, (972) 551-6635.

The report showed a HIGH susceptibility for the following contaminants: Inorganics, regulated and unregulated; Volatile Organic Contaminant, regulated and unregulated; Synthetic Organic Contaminant, regulated and unregulated; Disinfection By-Product, regulated; and Microbial Organism, unregulated.

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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

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.

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

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

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 (µg/l)
ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
TT = Treatment Technique
ND = Not Detected at the Reporting Limit

Regulated at the Customer's Tap

Contaminant	90th Percentile Values	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Maximum Contaminant Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead (ppb)	8.22	0	Action Level=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	0..52	0	Action Level =1.3	1.3	

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	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity	2007	0.18	100	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Violation

	Tested				Level			
Antimony	2/13/02	ppb	6	6	4.00	4.00	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	NO
Arsenic	2007	ppb	10	0	ND	ND	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	2007	ppm	2	2	0.06	0.06	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	2007	ppm	10	10	0.60	0.12-1.07	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	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	21.9-39.00 ppb	30.23 ppb	60 ppb	n/a	Chlorine by-products
Total THMs	30.10-92.10 ppb	63.43 ppb	80 ppb	n/a	Chlorine by-products
Source Water Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	8.1-11.2	9.45	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Treated Water Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2.82-4.63	4.17	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring

Regulated in the Distribution System

Contaminant	Range of Detections	Highest Average	Maximum Contaminant Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliforms	0	0	Presence in more than 1 sample per month	0	Human & Animal Fecal waste
Chloramines (ppm)	0.5-4.0	3.2	MRDL=4	MCLG=2.0-3.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	0-0.40	0.06	MCL 800	MCLG 800	Disinfectant used to control microbes
Chlorine Residual	0-1.41	0.66	MRDL 1	MRDLG 0.8	By-product of disinfection with chlorine dioxide

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Violation

Gross Alpha	2/2/05	pCi/l	15	0	<2.0	<2.0	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Radium 228	2/02/05	pCi/l	5	0	<1.0	<1.0	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Gross Beta	2/02/05	pCi/l	50	0	<4.6	<4.6	Decay of natural and man-made deposit	NO

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Violation
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	1/23/06	ppb	6	0	<2.04	<2.04	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	NO
Alachlor	3/26/06	ppb	2	0	ND	ND	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	NO
Atrazine	2007	ppb	3.0	3.0	0.2	ND-0.4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	NO
Benzo (a) pyrene [PAH]	3/26/07	ppt	200	0	ND	ND	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	NO
Chlordane	1/23/06	ppb	2.0	0	<0.20	<0.20	Residue of banned termiticide	NO
Dalapon	2007	ppb	200	200	ND	ND	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way	NO
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	1/23/06	ppb	400	400	<2.04	<2.04	Discharge from chemical factories	NO
Endrin	3/26/07	ppb	2	2	ND	ND	Residue of banned insecticide	NO
Heptachlor	3/26/07	ppt	400	0	ND	ND	Residue of banned termiticide	NO
Heptachlor epoxide	3/26/07	ppt	200	0	ND	ND	Breakdown of heptachlor	NO
Hexachlorobenzene	3/26/07	ppb	1	0	ND	ND	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories	NO
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3/26/07	ppb	50	50	ND	ND	Discharge from chemical factories	NO
Methoxychlor	3/26/07	ppb	40	40	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock	NO
Pentachlorophenol	3/26/07	ppb	1	0	ND	ND	Discharge from wood preserving factories	NO
Lindane	1/23/06	ppt	200	200	<200	<200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens	NO
Simazine	2007	ppb	4	4	ND	ND	Herbicide runoff	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	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Violation
Fluoride	2007	ppm	4	4	0.45	0.16-0.73	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Sodium	2007	ppm	None	None	94.5	94.5	Found naturally in the water.	NO
Sulfate	2007	ppm	300	n/a	87.07	6.38-169	Found naturally in the water.	NO

Unregulated Contaminants

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 occurance of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Constituent	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chloroform	2007	ppb	Not Regulated		30.8	14.8-51.3	Disinfection by-product
Bromodichloromethane	2007	ppb	Not Regulated		21.13	8.2-30.0	Disinfection by-product
Dibromochloromethane	2007	ppb	Not Regulated		10.58	5.8-17.0	Disinfection by-product
Bromoform	2007	ppb	Not Regulated		1.85	ND-2.4	Disinfection by-product

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)
Availability of Unregulated Contaminat Monitoring Rule data (UCMR)
We participated in gathering data under the UCMR in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking
water contaminants. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the table elsewhere in this report.
This data may also be found on EPA's web site at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html. or you can call the Safe
Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Violation
Benzene	7/25/06	ppb	5	0	<0.50	<0.50	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	NO
Carbon Tetrachloride	7/25/06	ppb	5	0	<0.50	<0.50	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	NO
Chlorobenzene	7/25/06	ppb	100	100	<0.50	<0.50	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories	NO
1,1-Dichloroethyene	7/25/06	ppb	7	7	<0.50	<0.50	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	NO
cis-1,2-Dichloroethyene	7/25/06	ppb	70	70	<0.50	<0.50	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	NO
1,2-Dichloropropane	7/25/06	ppb	5	0	<0.50	<0.50	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	NO
Ethyl benzene	7/25/06	ppb	700	700	<0.50	<0.50	Discharge from petroleum refineries	NO
Styrene	7/25/06	ppb	100	100	<0.50	<0.50	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills	NO
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	7/25/06	ppb	70	70	<0.50	<0.50	Discharge from textile-finishing factories	NO
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	7/25/06	ppb	5	3	<0.50	<0.50	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	NO

Toluene	7/25/06	ppm	1	1	<0.0005	<0.0005	Discharge from petroleum factories	NO
Vinyl Chloride	7/25/06	ppb	2	0	<0.50	<0.50	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories	NO
m&p-Xylenes	7/25/06	ppm	10	10	<0.001	<0.001	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories	NO
1,2-Dichloroethane	7/25/06	ppb	5	0	<0.50	<0.50	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	NO

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.

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