2019 City Of Terrell Consumer Confidence Report

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 it 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 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

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

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 rick 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	2019	1.3	1.3	0.28	30	ppm	N	Erosion of natural Deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2019	0	15	2.2	30	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products	*Collection Date*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Levels Detected*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	2019	22	14.3-23.5	No Goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2019	42	26.1-65.5	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	*Collection Date*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Levels Detected*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2019	1	.598 - .598	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	2019	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 2019". 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.

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Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	0	0		Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If coliforms are found, this indicates the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, systems are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. A Level 1 assessment must be conducted when a PWS exceeds one or more of the Level 1 treatment technique triggers specified previously. Under the rule, this self-assessment consists of a basic examination of the source water, treatment, distribution system and relevant operational practices. The PWS should look at conditions that could have occurred prior to and caused the total coliform-positive sample. Example conditions include treatment process interruptions, loss of pressure, maintenance and operation activities, recent operational changes, etc. In addition, the PWS should check the conditions of the following elements: sample sites, distribution system, storage tanks, source water, etc. If the number of positive samples is below the required action level, then no assessment is performed. *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. When *E. coli* bacteria are found, this indicates the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, systems are required to conduct level 2 assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	22	14.3-23.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	42	261 - 65.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	10	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water ozonation.

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.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition.
Arsenic	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2019	0.043	0.043 - 0.043	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	5	ppb	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2019	0.486	0.486 - 0.486	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2019	0.428	0.428 - 0.428	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0.5	2	ppb	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

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	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

NTMWD Tawakoni Water Treatment Plants

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Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex)	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4 - D	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Aldicarb	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	No	Runoff from pesticide used on row crops.
Aldicarb Sulfone	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from pesticide used on row crops.
Alsdicarb Solfoxide	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	4	ppb	No	Runoff from pesticide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2018	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
Methoxychlor	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	500	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1 - Dichloroethylene	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2 - Dichloropropane	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

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Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorobenzene	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	700	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o - Dichlorobenzene	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p - Dichlorobenzene	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans - 1, 2 - Dicholoroethylene	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.14	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100.00%	No	Soil runoff.

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 our filtration.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Type	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2019	3.17	1.50 - 4.00	4.00	4.00	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2019	0	0	0	0.80	0.80	ppm	Disinfectant.
Chlorite	2019	0.12	0.01	0.45	1.00	N/A	ppm	Disinfectant.

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 parts per million (ppm).

Total Organic Carbon

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water	2019	5.71	4.85 - 5.28	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Drinking Water	2019	3.04	1.83 - 3.04	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Removal Ratio	2019	74.2%	40.6 - 74.2	% removal *	N/A

NOTE: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.
* Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium	2018	0	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste.
Giardia	2018	0	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste.

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Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead		15	2.2	30	ppb		Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Copper		1.3	0.28	30	ppm		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD: 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. [Customer] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 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. 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.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2019	0.0383	.0248 - .0383	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2019	0.0184	.0113 - .0184	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2019	0.008	.007 - .008	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2019	<1.00	<1.00	ugl	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum	2019	0.041	0.041 - 0.041	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	2019	34	34 - 34	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2019	15.9	9.22 - 15.9	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
Iron	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2019	2.59	2.59 - 2.59	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2019	0.0021	0.0021 - 0.0021	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2019	0.0031	0.0031 - 0.0031	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2019	8.70	7.50 - 8.70	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Silver	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2019	12.2	12.2 - 12.2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2019	70.3	49.1 - 70.3	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2019	67	53 - 67	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2019	268	146 - 268	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2019	112	97.6 - 112	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

2019 Ciudad De Terrell Tx 120006
Informe de confianza del consumidor

Por qué recibió este informe

Este informe se elabora para proporcionar información sobre el sistema de agua de Terrell, incluido el agua de origen, los niveles de contaminantes detectados y nuestro cumplimiento de todas las normas de agua potable. **(El City ofTerrell está calificado como Sistema Público Superior de Agua. Esta es la calificación más alta de la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas, lo que significa que The City of Terrell cumple y supera todos los requisitos estatales y federales para la calidad del agua.)**

De dónde viene el agua

La ciudad de Terrell recibe agua de dos fuentes principales de agua. La fuente principal es el lago Tawakoni, ubicado a lo largo de los condados de Hunt, Rains y Van Zandt. La fuente secundaria being Lake Lavon se encuentra en Collin County. Al ser una ciudad deagua comprada,Terrell compra el agua pretratada del Distrito Municipal de Aguas del Norte de Texas. TCEQ ha completado una evaluación de agua de origen para todos los sistemas de agua potable que poseen sus fuentes. El informe describe la susceptibilidad y los tipos de componentes que pueden entrar en contacto con su fuente de agua **potable** basada en **actividades** humanas **y condiciones naturales.** El(los) sistema(s) del cual compramos nuestro agua recibió el informe de evaluación. Para obtener más información sobre las **evaluaciones** de agua de origen y los esfuerzos de protección en nuestro sistema, comuníquese con **Dustin Starr** al **972-551-6635.**

Toda el agua potable puede Contener contaminantes

Hay información reportada por algunos que parece indicar *que la* calidad *del agua* no cumple consistentemente con los límites *federales y estatales permitidos. Esto no* es cierto y la calidad del agua *de Terrell está constantemente muy* por *debajo* de *los límites requeridos. Si tiene alguna pregunta específica relacionada con la* calidad del agua y los *contaminantes,puede comunicarse con el Departamento de Calidad del Agua de la Ciudad de Terrell al 972-551-6635.*

Lase fuentes de agua potable (tanto agua del grifo como agua embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través del suelo, dissolves naturalmente-ocurreminerales de anillo, y en algunos casos material radiactivo, y puede recoger sustancias resultantes de la presencia de actividad animal o humana. Es de esperar razonablemente que el agua potable, incluida el agua embotellada, contenga al menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua represente un riesgo para la salud.

Los contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en el agua de origen incluyen:

Contaminantes microbianos, como virus y bacterias, que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, operaciones agrícolas de ganado y vida silvestre.

Nohay contaminantes no gigantescos, como sales y metales que pueden ser naturally-occurr de escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas, descargas de aguas residuales

industriales o domésticas, producción de petróleo y gas, minería o agricultura. Esticidasy herbicidas,, que pueden provenir de una variedad de fuentes como la agricultura, la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas y usos residenciales.

Ocontaminantes químicos ársónicos, incluidos losproductos químicos orgánicos sintéticos y volátiles, que son subproductos de los procesos industriales y la producción de petróleo, y también pueden provenir de estaciones de servicio, tormentas urbanas escorrentía de agua, y sistemas sépticos Loscontaminantes adioactivos R que pueden ser de origen natural o ser el resultado de la producción de petróleo y gas y lasactividades mineras.

Con el fin de garantizar que el agua del grifo sea segura para beber, la EPA prescribe regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionada por los sistemas públicos de agua. Las regulaciones de la FDA establecen límites para los contaminantes en el agua embotellada,, que deben proporcionar la misma protección para la salud pública. Se pueden encontrar contaminantes en el agua potable que pueden causar problemas de sabor, color u olor. Estos tipos de problemas no son necesariamente causa de problemas de salud. Para obtener más información acerca de los contaminantes y el riesgo potencial para la salud, llame a la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura de la EPA de los Estados Unidos (1-800-426-4791).

Para clientes con especial Preocupaciones sanitarias

Usted puede ser más vulnerable que la población general a ciertos contaminantes microbianos, como Cryptosporidium, en el agua potable. Bebés, algunas personas mayores o inmunocomprometidos como las que se someten a quimioterapia para el cáncer; aquellos que se someten a trasplantes de órganos; aquellos que están recibiendo tratamiento con esteroides; y otras personas con VIH/SIDA u otros trastornos del sistema inmunitario pueden estar particularmente en riesgo de contraer infecciones. Usted debe buscar consejo sobre el agua potable de sus médicos o proveedor de atención médica. Las directrices adicionales sobre los medios adecuados para reducir el riesgo de infección por Cryptosporidium están disponibles en la línea directa de agua potable segura al (1-800-426-4791). Si está presente, los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar graves problemas de salud, especialmente para las mujeres embarazadas y los niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable proviene principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con las líneas de servicio y las tuberías domésticas. Somos responsables de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad, pero no podemos controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en los componentes de plomería. Cuando el agua ha estado sentada durante varias horas, puede minimizar el potencial de exposición al plomo lavando el agua del grifo durante 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar agua para beber o cocinar. Si usted está preocupado por el plomo en su agua,, puede solicitar que su agua se pruebe. La información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, los métodos de prueba y los pasos que puede tomar para minimizar la exposición está disponible en la línea directa de agua potable segura o en http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Participación pública

El público es bienvenido a asistir a las Reuniones del Ayuntamiento de City of

Terrell celebradas el primer y tercer martes de cada mes.

Definiciones y abreviaturas

Los siguientes cuadros contienen términos y medidas científicas, algunos de los cuales pueden requerir explicación.

Nivel de acción: La concentración de un contaminante que, si se excede, desencadena el tratamiento u otros requisitos que un sistema de agua debe seguir

Objetivo de Nivel de Acción (ALG): El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no hay ningún riesgo conocido o esperado para la salud. Los ALG permiten un margen de seguridad

Promedio: El cumplimiento normativo de algunas MCL se basa en el promedio anual de muestras mensuales

Evaluación de nivel 1: Una evaluación de nivel 1 es un estudio del sistema de agua para identificar problemas potenciales y determinar (si es posible) por qué se han encontrado bacterias coliformes totales en nuestro sistema de agua

Evaluación de nivel 2: Una evaluación de nivel 2 es un estudio muy detallado del sistema de agua para identificar problemas potenciales y determinar (si es posible) por qué se ha producido una violación de E. coli MCL y/o por qué se han encontrado bacterias coliformes totales en nuestro sistema de agua en múltiples ocasiones

Niveles máximos de contaminantes oMCL: El nivel más alto de un contaminante que se permite en el agua potable. Los MCL se establecen tan cerca de los MCLG como sea posible utilizando la mejor tecnología de tratamiento.

Objetivo de nivel máximo de contaminantes o MCLG: El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no hay rick conocido o esperado para la salud. Los MCLG permiten un margen de seguridad.

Nivel máximo de desinfectante residual o MRDL: El nivel más alto de un desinfectante permitido en el agua potable. Hay pruebas convincentes de que la adición de un desinfectante es necesaria para el control de contaminantes microbianos.

Objetivo de Nivel De Desinfectante Residual Máximo o MRDLG: El nivel de un desinfectante de agua potable por debajo del cual no hay riesgo conocido o esperado para la salud. Los MRDLG no reflejan los beneficios del uso de desinfectantes para controlar los contaminantes microbianos.

MFL: Millones de fibras por litro (una medida de amianto)

mrem: milérems por año (una medida de radiación absorbida por el cuerpo)

na: No aplicable

NTU: Unidad de Turbidez Nephelométrica

pCi/L: Picocuries per Liter (una medida de radiactividad)

ppb: Piezas por mil millones - o una onza en 7.350.000 galones de agua.

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ppm: Miligramos por litro o partes por millón - o una onza en 7,350 galones de agua

ppt: Piezas por billón o nanogramos por litro (ng/l)

ppq: partes por cuadrillon, o picogramos por litro (pg/l)

Técnica de tratamiento o DE TT proceso requerido destinado a reducir el nivel de un contaminante en elagua potable

Resultados de las pruebas: La ciudad de Terrell no tuvo violaciones durante este período.

Lead y Copper

Plomo y cobre	Fecha de muestreo	MCLG	Nivel de acción	Percentil 90	N.o de Sitios sobre todos los	Unidades	Violación	Fuente probable de contaminación
Cobre	2019	1.3	1.3	0.28	30	Ppm	N	Erosión de Depósitos Naturales; Lixiviación de conservantes de madera; Corrosión de los sistemas de fontanería domésticos
Conducir	2019	0	15	2.2	30	Ppb	N	Corrosión de los sistemas de plomería domésticos; Erosión de depósitos naturales

Resultados de las pruebas de calidad del agua

Contaminantes regulados

Subproductos de desinfección y desinfección	*Fecha de recogida*	*Nivel más alto detectado*	*Rango de niveles detectados*	*MCLG*	*Mcl*	*Unidades*	*Violación*	*Fuente probable de contaminación*
Acidos haloacéticos (HAA5)	2019	22	14,3-23,5	Sin objetivo para el total	60	ppb	N	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable
Trihalometanos totales	2019	42	26.1-65.5	Sin objetivo para el total	80	Ppb	N	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable

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Contaminantes inorgánicos	*Fecha de recogida*	*Nivel más alto detectado*	*Rango de niveles detectados*	*MCLG*	*Mcl*	*Unidades*	*Violación*	*Fuente probable de contaminación*
Nitrato (medido como nitrógeno)	2019	1	.598 - .598	10	10	Ppm	N	Escorrentía del uso de fertilizantes; Lixiviación de fosas sépticas: erosión de los depósitos naturales

* El valor de la columna promedio detectada es el promedio más alto de los resultados de las muestras de TTHM recopilados en una ubicación durante un año*

Residuos desinfectantes

Desinfectante Residual	año	Promedio Nivel	Rango de niveles Detectado	MRDL	MRDLG	Unidad de Medida	Violación (Y/N)	Fuente en agua potable
Cloro	2019	3.17	1.50-4.00	4	4	Ppm	N	Aditivo de agua utilizado para controlar Microbios.

Para obtener una lista completa de los parámetros y constituyentes probados, consulte información complementaria, "North Texas Municipal Water District Tawakoni WTP Consumer Confidence Report for Year 2019". La ciudad publicará una copia para su visualización en el Ayuntamiento y la Biblioteca. Una copia está disponible en la Recepción