



2021 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 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. Etse reporte incluye informacio'n importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, avor de llamar al telephono 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

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



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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 on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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



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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 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 Units (a measure of turbidity)

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

ppb: Micrograms per liter or 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

| <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 (HAA5) | 2021 | 20 | 14.3-21.9 | No Goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 2021 | 33 | 24.1-41.2 | 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) | 2021 | 0.387 | 0.387 – 0.387 | 4 | 4 | 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 | 2020 | 3.08 | 1.27-4.00 | 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 2021”. The City will post a copy for viewing at City Hall and the Library. A copy is available at the Utility Billing window in City Hall.

NTMWD Tawakoni Water Treatment Plants

Water Quality Data for Year 2021

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 | 0.00 | 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. | | | | | | |

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) | 2021 | 21.90 | 14.3-21.9 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2021 | 41.20 | 24.4-41.2 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromate | 2021 | 4.38 | 4.38 - 4.38 | 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 | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 6 | 6 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition. |
| Arsenic | 2021 | 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 | 2021 | 0.064 | 0.064 - 0.064 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Beryllium | 2021 | 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 | 2021 | 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 | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories. |
| Fluoride | 2021 | 0.527 | 0.527 - 0.527 | 4 | 4 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Mercury | 2021 | 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) | 2021 | 0.166 | 0.166 - 0.166 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 2021 | 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 | 2021 | 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 | 2021 | 4.8 | 4.8 - 4.8 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Radium | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |

NTMWD Tawakoni Water Treatment Plants

Water Quality Data for Year 2021

| 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) | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Residue of banned herbicide. |
| 2, 4 - D | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Alachlor | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Aldicarb | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 1 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Aldicarb Sulfone | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 1 | 2 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Aldicarb Sulfoxide | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 1 | 4 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Atrazine | 2021 | 0.1 | 0.1 - 0.1 | 3 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Benzo (a) pyrene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines. |
| Carbofuran | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 40 | 40 | ppb | No | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa. |
| Chlordane | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Residue of banned termiticide. |
| Dalapon | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way. |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 400 | 400 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 6 | ppb | No | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories. |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards. |
| Dinoseb | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 7 | 7 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables. |
| Endrin | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 2 | 2 | ppb | No | Residue of banned insecticide. |
| Ethylene dibromide | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 50 | ppt | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |
| Heptachlor | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 400 | ppt | No | Residue of banned termiticide. |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Breakdown of heptachlor. |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 1 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories. |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Lindane | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppt | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens. |
| Methoxychlor | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 40 | 40 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock. |
| Oxamyl [Vydate] | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes. |
| Pentachlorophenol | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 1 | ppb | No | Discharge from wood preserving factories. |
| Picloram | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 500 | 500 | ppb | No | Herbicide runoff. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--|
| Simazine | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 4 | 4 | ppb | No | Herbicide runoff. |
| Toxaphene | 2021 | 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 | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. |
| 1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 3 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 1 - Dichloroethylene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 7 | 7 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories. |
| 1, 2 - Dichloroethane | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 2 - Dichloropropane | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| Benzene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills. |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities. |

NTMWD Tawakoni Water Treatment Plants

Water Quality Data for Year 2021

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Chlorobenzene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories. |
| Dichloromethane | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories. |
| Ethylbenzene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 700 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |
| Styrene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills. |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners. |
| Toluene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 1 | 1 | ppm | No | Discharge from petroleum factories. |
| Trichloroethylene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. |
| Vinyl Chloride | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories. |
| Xylenes | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories. |
| cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| o - Dichlorobenzene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 600 | 600 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| p - Dichlorobenzene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 75 | 75 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| trans - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene | 2021 | 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 | 0.35 NTU | No | Soil runoff. |
| Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit | 0.3 NTU | 99.40% | 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) | 2021 | 3.19 | 1.27 | 3.70 | 4.00 | <4.0 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |
| Chlorine Dioxide | 2021 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.58 | 0.80 | 0.80 | ppm | Disinfectant. |
| Chlorite | 2021 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.76 | 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 | 2021 | 5.50 | 4.46 - 5.50 | ppm | Naturally present in the environment. |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|------|------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| Drinking Water | 2021 | 3.36 | 2.17 - 3.36 | ppm | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Removal Ratio | 2021 | 57.7 | 33.2 - 57.7 | % 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 | 2021 | 0 | 0 - 0 | (Oo) Cysts/L | Human and animal fecal waste. |
| Giardia | 2021 | 0.09 | 0.09 - 0.09 | (Oo) Cysts/L | Human and animal fecal waste. |

NOTE: Only source water was evaluated for cryptosporidium and giardia. Levels shown are not for drinking water.

NTMWD Tawakoni Water Treatment Plants

Water Quality Data for Year 2021

Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Lead | 8/28/2019 | 15 | 2.2 | 0 | ppb | | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Copper | 8/28/2019 | 1.3 | 0.28 | 0 | 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 | 2021 | 24.5 | 10.0-24.5 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromoform | 2021 | 8.31 | 1.00-8.31 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromodichloromethane | 2021 | 11.1 | 6.29-11.1 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Dibromochloromethane | 2021 | 7.22 | 2.78-7.22 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

NOTE: Bromoform, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, 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 | 2021 | 0.082 | 0.082 - 0.082 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Calcium | 2021 | 61.5 | 40.4 - 61.5 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Chloride | 2021 | 17.1 | 12.2 - 17.1 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Iron | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities. |
| Magnesium | 2021 | 2.74 | 2.74 - 2.74 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Manganese | 2021 | 0.033 | 0.0019 - 0.0033 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Nickel | 2021 | 0.0037 | 0.0037 - 0.0037 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| pH | 2021 | 8.40 | 7.7 - 8.4 | units | Measure of corrosivity of water. |
| Silver | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium | 2021 | 24.2 | 13.6 - 24.2 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Sulfate | 2021 | 78.70 | 51.5 - 78.7 | ppm | Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ | 2021 | 72 | 54 - 72 | ppm | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 2021 | 231 | 172 - 231 | ppm | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ | 2021 | 128.00 | 98 - 128 | ppm | Naturally occurring calcium. |
| Zinc | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | ppm | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry. |