2021 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water systems
City of Ferris

This is your water Quality report for January 1, 2021, to December 31,2021
CITY OF FERRIS provides surface and ground water from Downtown
Well #2 and Rockett SUD located in Ferris, Texas, and Ellis Country.

For more Information regarding this report contact:
Henry Berg, Coordinator of Development Services
972-544-2110

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre
el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español,
favor de llamar al telefono (972) 544-2110

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, so of which may require explanation.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, the triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG):	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.
Avg:	regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on a 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 has been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A level 2 assessment is a very detail 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 drinking water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allow in drinking water. MCL are set 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 margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level goal or MRDLG:	The level of 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	Million Fibers per Litter (a measure of asbestos)
MREM	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NA	Not applicable
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity unit (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
PPH	Micrograms per liter or parts per billions – 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
PPQ	Parts per quadrillions, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
PPT	Parts per trillions, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 for 30 second 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.

Information about your Drinking Water

The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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 animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, my reasonable be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs 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 plant, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salt and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial wastewater discharge, 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 result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water system. 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 order problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, order, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised person such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; person who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people whit HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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Information about Source Water

CITY OF FERRIS purchases water from ROCKETT SUD. ROCKETT SUD provides purchases surface water from CITY OF MIDLOTHIAN Located in MITHLOTHIAN, TEXAS

'TCEQ completed an assessment of your water source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The samples requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **Henry Berg 972-544-2110.**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/02/2020	1.3	1.3	0.108	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/02/2020	0	15	2.6	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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2021 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	20	13.9 – 27.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

The valve in the Highest Level or Average detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 samples results collective at a location over a year.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	30	20.1 - 40	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

'* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	03/19/2019	0.014	0.00 - 0.015	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	03/19/2019	2.1	2.1 – 2.1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	1.8	0.377 – 1.87	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2021	1	0.287 – 0.679	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Bata/photon Emitters	2021	5.4	5.4 – 5.4	0	5	pCi/L*	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA considers 50pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

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Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
	2021	2.48 Mg/l	.5 – 4.0	4	4	Mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.