

CITY OF CARTHAGE

PRESS RELEASE: Maximum Contaminant Level Violation
MCL, LRAA/wry-IM

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the City of Carthage TX1830001 that the drinking water being supplied to customers had exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for total trihalomethanes. The US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) has established the MCL for total trihalomethanes to be 0.080 milligrams per liter (mg/L) based on locational running annual average (LRAA), and has determined that it is a health concern at levels above the MCL. Analysis of drinking water in your community for total trihalomethanes indicates a compliance value in quarter one 2023 of 0/0.81 mg/L for DBP2-01.

Trihalomethanes are a group of volatile organic compounds that are formed when chlorine, added to the water during the treatment process for disinfection, reacts with naturally occurring organic matter in the water.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

You do not need to use an alternative water supply. However, if you have health concerns, you may want to talk to your doctor to get more information about how this may affect you.

The City of Carthage found a broken sludge valve which has now been repaired. The TTHM level is corrected.

For questions regarding this matter, you may contact

Byron Roberts
Public Works Director
City of Carthage
903.693.5616

CITY OF CARTHAGE

PRESS RELEASE: Maximum Contaminant Level Violation

MCL, LRAA/TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the city of Carthage TX 1830()01 that the drinking water being supplied to customers had exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for haloacetic acids (group of five). The US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) has established the MCL for haloacetic acids (group of five) to be ().06() milligrams per liter (mg/L) based on locational running annual average (LRAA), and has determined that it is a health concern at levels above the MCL. Analysis of drinking water in your community for haloacetic acids (group of five) indicates a compliance value in quarter one 2023 of 0.071 mg/L for DBP2-01 and 0.066 mg/L for DBP2-02.

Haloacetic acids are a group of volatile organic compounds that are formed when chlorine, added to the water during the treatment process for disinfection, reacts with naturally occurring organic matter in the water.

Some people who drink water containing HAAS in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

You do not need to use an alternative water supply. However, if you have health concerns, you may want to talk to your doctor to get more information about how this may affect you.

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