

# 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

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## Mercy Water Supply Corporation

PWS ID# 2040058

Phone Number: 281-593-1177

**"Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Que alguien traducir para usted, o hablar con alguien que entienda"**

### Information on Mercy Water Supply Corporation

The Mercy Water Supply Corporation routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with EPAS. The table in this report shows the results of our monitoring for calendar year 2016 and earlier since the State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants in groundwater do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, although representative, are more than one year old. The table lists the contaminants **detected** in your drinking water that have federal and state drinking water standards. Detected unregulated contaminants of interest are also included. Although we have learned through our monitoring and testing some contaminants have been detected, **the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.**

### What's the Quality of My Water?

This report contains information about the source and quality of drinking water we deliver to our customers. This includes details about where the Mercy Water Supply Corporation water originates, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. In 2016, your drinking water has met all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards.

### What May Be Present in Sources of Drinking Water?

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 animals or from 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminates that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wild life.
- **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result 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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

## What are Water Quality Standards?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribe regulation that 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. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

### Definitions:

- **Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCL's is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's all for a margin of safety.
- **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 residual disinfectant level (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 (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health, MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **MFL:** million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- **mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- **Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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.
- **Treatment Technique or TI:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- **ppq:** parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

## Water Disinfection

All well sites are visited daily and chlorine residual samples are collected throughout the distribution system to ensure disinfection equipment is working properly.

## Educational Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised person such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline (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. Mercy Water Supply Corporation is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water had 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>.

## What causes the brownish discoloration in our water?

**IRON & MANGANESE:** These natural occurring minerals are found in the water that is produced by all of our wells sites. Although these minerals produce no known health concerns, they are aesthetically unpleasant and can cause unwanted color, taste and odors. Other secondary constituents such as calcium and sodium are also found. Therefore secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

# Consumer Confidence Report

## Information Specific to Mercy Water Supply Corporation

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Year this report covers: **2016**

### Public Participation Opportunities

**Date:** August 14, 2017

**Time:** 7:00 pm

**Location:** 51 Perry Lane (MWSC office), Cleveland, TX 77328

**Phone Number:** 281-593-1177

### Source of Water

**Type of Water:** Groundwater

**Any commonly used name of the body of water:** Jasper Evangeline Aquifer

**Location of the body of water:** San Jacinto County

**Water Loss:** 6,889,620

### Source Water Assessment Protection

The TECQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for you water system are based on the susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gls3.tecq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW> .

Source Water Name	Location	Type of Water	Status
Well 1	51 Perry Ln	GW	Active
Well 2	40 Merrell Ln	GW	Active
Well 3	3281 Dabney Bottom Rd	GW	Active
Well 4	3350 FM 1725	GW	Active

### Information on Detected Contaminants

The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

## Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectant Type	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL		MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Residual Free	1.48	1.20	1.80	4.0		<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	06/30/16	4	4.2-4.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	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
Arsenic	02/04/16	3	2.6-2.7	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Run off from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	02/04/16	0.352	0.284-0.352	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.2	0.16-0.16	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	01/28/16	0.01	0-0.07	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon emitters	2016	4.7	1-4.7	0	50	pCi/L*	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	2	1.52-1.9	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2016	7	7-7.2	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ethylbenzene	2016	2.2	0-2.2	700	700	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2016	0.012	0-0.012	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
Lead or Copper	Collection Date	The 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper	2016	0.0727	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	0	1.3	1.5	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems

### Violations:

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation type- Monitoring & Reporting lead/copper Violation Begin-10/01/2015 Violation End- 09/28/2016

Violation Explanation- During January 1, 2013-December 31, 2015 we failed to test for lead and copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. We have scheduled for the testing to be done in July 2016 and results will be reported on next year's CCR.