

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

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 2015 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 2015, your drinking water has met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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, the USEPA prescribe regulation that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration 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:

- **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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLG's all for a margin of safety.
- **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 know 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)
- **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 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. USEPA/Center for disease Control CDC) 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

Year this report covers: **2015**

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: August 2, 2016

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: 24,962,120

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 on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact us, at Mercy Water Supply Corporation, 281-593-1177. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview> . Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.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

Information on Detected Contaminants

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

Regulated Contaminants

Residual Disinfectant Level

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)	08/17/15	1.1	0-1.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water Disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	04/07/15	0.004	3.1-3.8	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Run off from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	04/04/15	0.257	0.247-0.272	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	04/07/15	81.7			No MCL for this Analyte	mg	No	Abundant naturally occurring element
Iron	04/07/15	0.213		0.3	0.3	mg	No	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities
Magnesium	04/07/15	12.7			No MCL for this Analyte	mg	No	Abundant naturally occurring element
Manganese	04/07/15	0.0374		0.05	0.05	mg	No	Abundant naturally occurring element
Nickel	04/07/15	0.0013		0.1	0.1	mg	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	04/07/15	4.20			No MCL for this Analyte	mg	No	
Sodium	04/07/15	79.9			No MCL for this Analyte	mg	No	Erosion of natural deposits; by product of oil field
Zinc	04/07/15	0.0189		5	5	mg	No	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry
Fluoride	04/07/15	0.28	0.28	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)	04/07/15	0.06	0-0.07	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness as CaCO3 by Calculation	04/07/15	226				mg	No	Naturally occurring calcium

Lead and Copper

Lead or Copper	Collection Date	The 90 th Percentile Value of the Most Recent Round of Sampling	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Unit of Measure	Was this a Violation?	Source of Contaminant
Copper	2010	0.0039	0	0.3	1.3	ppb	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	2010	<0.0010	0	1.3	15	ppb	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits

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-11/05/2015 Violation End- July 2016

Violation Explanation- We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June 1-September 30, 2015 we did not monitor or test for Lead & Cooper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

We will be collecting samples June1-September 30, 2016 to correct the error and to comply with the new scheduling.