MCCOY WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION – 2013 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

This report is a summary of the quality of water McCoy Water Supply Corporation provides its customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in this report. We hope this information helps your become knowledgeable about what is in you drinking water.

For more information regarding this report please contact:

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This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (830)569-5575.

Public Participation Opportunities

Monthly Board Meetings
Date: 2nd Thursday of every month
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Location: McCoy WSC Office
2125 FM 541
Phone #: (830)569-5575

To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, or to request to schedule one, please call us.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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.

All Drinking Water may contain Contaminants – 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 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 plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides & 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.

Maximum Limits – In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink; EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Secondary Constituents are those that may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, odor, or color problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact McCoy WSC.

Special Notice – "You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, 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 physician or health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791."

Lead in Home Plumbing - 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. McCoy WSC is 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 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 at (800) 426-4791 or online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

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During the 2013 83rd Regular Legislative Session, House Bill (HB) 1461 was passed and became effective on September 1, 2013. HB 1461 requires any retail public utility that is required to file a water loss audit with the Texas Water Development Board to notify its customers of the most recent water loss reported in the water loss audit. In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2013, our system lost an estimated 54,885,021 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call McCoy WSC at 830-569-5575.

INFORMATION ABOUT McCOY WSC SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

The source of McCoy Water Supply Corporation drinking water is groundwater from the Queen City Aquifer and the Carrizo Aquifer. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact our General Manager, Gene Camargo.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://gis3.tceq.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

McCoy WSC Facility	Type of Water	Report Status	Approximate Location
Plant 1	Queen City Aquifer (Groundwater)	Active	County Road 422A
Parcel 8	Queen City Aquifer (Groundwater)	Active	County Road 422A

McCoy WSC Facility	Type of Water	Report Status	Approximate Location
Plant 5	Carrizo Aquifer (Groundwater)	Active	Victory Lane
Parcel 10	Carrizo Aquifer (Groundwater)	Active	Victory Lane
Plant 10	Carrizo Aquifer (Groundwater)	Active	HWY 97E

Source Water Susceptibility Assessment (SWSA) Result Interpretation: Explains the meaning of high, medium, and low in the context of a source water susceptibility assessment. The SWSA susceptibility ratings are divided into three divisions: "High," "Medium," and "Low."

- "High" susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it very likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.
- "Medium" susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it somewhat likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.
- "Low" susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it unlikely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.

SYSTEM SUSCEPTIBILITY SUMMARY

Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochemical	Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other
-----	-----	HIGH	-----	HIGH	HIGH	-----	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	LOW

ENTRY POINT SUSCEPTIBILITY SUMMARY

Entry Point ID	Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochemical	Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other
001	-----	-----	HIGH	-----	MEDIUM	-----	-----	-----	-----	HIGH	MEDIUM
002	-----	-----	HIGH	-----	HIGH	HIGH	-----	HIGH	-----	-----	-----
003	-----	-----	HIGH	-----	-----	HIGH	-----	HIGH	-----	-----	-----
004	-----	-----	HIGH	-----	LOW	-----	-----	-----	HIGH	HIGH	LOW

Entry Point means the point at which the groundwater enters the distribution system after disinfection and storage

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DISINFECTANT DATA - McCoy WSC applies chlorine to protect drinking water from disease-causing organisms

Chemical	Average Level of Quarterly Data	Lowest result of a single sample	Highest result of a single sample	Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL)	(MRDLG) Maximum residual disinfectant level goal	The unit of measure	Source of the chemical
CHLORINE, LIQUEFIED GAS	1.705	0.20	3.80	4.00	0.20	Milligrams per Liter	DPC Industries, Inc.

2012 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

COLIFORM BACTERIA

Max 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	1	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

LEAD AND COPPER

Metal	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/27/2011	1.3	1.3	0.415	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/27/2011	0	15	2.49	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers 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.
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 Contaminant Level 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 available treatment technology.
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.

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.
mrem/year: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
n/a: not applicable.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2013	6	0 - 6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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)	2013	37.4	2.8 - 37.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	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
Barium	01/12/2011	0.12	0.08 - 0.12	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	01/12/2011	0.61	0.16 - 0.61	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]	2013	0.04	0 - 0.04	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 Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2013	9.9	7.2 - 9.9	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2013	2.6	2.4 - 2.6	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2013	4.8	3.6 - 4.8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

VIOLATIONS TABLE

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	**07/12/2012**	**2013**	**We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.**
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	**10/10/2012**	**2013**	**We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.**

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. All detections are well below the current maximum contaminant levels.

Analyte Code	Analyte Name	Facility	Sample Point	Sample Collection Date	TCEQ Sample ID	Laboratory Sample ID	Concentration	Method	Detection Limit	Current Maximum Contaminant Level Allowed (MCL)
2942	BROMOFORM	DS01	DBP1-01	08/21/2013	1346924	AC28418	1.7 UG/L	524.2		100 UG/L
2942	BROMOFORM	DS01	DBP1-02	08/21/2013	1346925	AC28421	4.4 UG/L	524.2		100 UG/L
2942	BROMOFORM	DS01	DBP1-03	08/21/2013	1346926	AC28417	1.3 UG/L	524.2		100 UG/L
2942	BROMOFORM	DS01	DBP1-04	08/21/2013	1346927	AC28420	28.1 UG/L	524.2		100 UG/L

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Analyte Code	Analyte Name	Facility	Sample Point	Sample Collection Date	TCEQ Sample ID	Laboratory Sample ID	Concentration	Method	Detection Limit	Current Maximum Contaminant Level Allowed (MCL)
2943	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	DS01	DBP1-01	08/21/2013	1346924	AC28418	1.2 UG/L	524.2		100 UG/L
2943	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	DS01	DBP1-02	08/21/2013	1346925	AC28421	1.4 UG/L	524.2		100 UG/L
2943	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	DS01	DBP1-04	08/21/2013	1346927	AC28420	1.4 UG/L	524.2		100 UG/L
2944	DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	DS01	DBP1-01	08/21/2013	1346924	AC28418	2.3 UG/L	524.2		100 UG/L
2944	DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	DS01	DBP1-02	08/21/2013	1346925	AC28421	4 UG/L	524.2		100 UG/L
2944	DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	DS01	DBP1-03	08/21/2013	1346926	AC28417	1.5 UG/L	524.2		100 UG/L
2944	DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	DS01	DBP1-04	08/21/2013	1346927	AC28420	7.9 UG/L	524.2		100 UG/L
2950	TTHM	DS01	DBP1-01	08/21/2013	1346924	AC28418	5.2 UG/L	524.2		80 UG/L
2950	TTHM	DS01	DBP1-02	08/21/2013	1346925	AC28421	9.8 UG/L	524.2		80 UG/L
2950	TTHM	DS01	DBP1-03	08/21/2013	1346926	AC28417	2.8 UG/L	524.2		80 UG/L
2950	TTHM	DS01	DBP1-04	08/21/2013	1346927	AC28420	37.4 UG/L	524.2		80 UG/L

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