

# MCCOY WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION – WATER QUALITY REPORT

## Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2015

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 you become knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

### SOURCE 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.

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.

### WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

The source of McCoy WSC's 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 detections 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 Gene Camargo.

Some of this source water assessment information is available in Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWWW/>.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us at 830-569-5575.

### ALL DRINKING WATER MAY CONTAIN CONTAMINANTS

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

### SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron) which are found in drinking water can cause taste, odor or color problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

### HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

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>.

### 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 immuno-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. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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### DISINFECTANT DATA

Chemical	Average Level of Quarterly Data	Lowest result of a single sample	Highest result of a single sample	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)*	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (MRDLG)	The unit of measure	Source of the chemical
Chlorine (Free)	1.72	0.20	5.70	4.00	4.00	Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	DPC Industries, Inc.

\* The MRDL of free chlorine in the water within the distribution system is 4.0 mg/L based on a running annual average.

### COLIFORM BACTERIA

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total # of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

### LEAD AND COPPER

Constituent	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	0.149	0	ppm*	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2014	0	15	1.8	0	ppb**	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

\*ppm means parts per million. \*\*ppb means parts per billion

### REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	4	3.1-5.5	n/a	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	32	23-41.3	n/a	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
Barium	2014	0.126	0.0844 - 0.126	2	2	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2014	0.44	0.14 - 0.44	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.03	0 - 0.03	10	10	ppm	No	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	08/21/2013	9.9	7.2 - 9.9	0	50	pCi/L*	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	08/21/2013	2.6	2.4 - 2.6	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	08/21/2013	4.8	3.6 - 4.8	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

\*EPA considers 50 pCi/L, or picocuries per liter, to be the level of concern for beta particles.

### SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Name	Sample Collection Date	Concentration	Method	Detection Limit	MCL
Iron	03/27/2014	0.786 mg/L	200.7	n/a	0.3 mg/L
Iron	03/27/2014	0.544 mg/L	200.7	n/a	0.3 mg/L

### VIOLATIONS TABLE

Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Explanation
Public Notice Rule	2012	2015	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. The violation has been addressed and we are on the path to compliance.
Public Notice Rule	2012	2015	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. The violation has been addressed and we are on the path to compliance.

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### HOW TO READ YOUR WATER QUALITY REPORT

This is the general category of substances being tested

Date or time of the test

The highest result from testing

Below this amount, the substance has no known or expected health risk

The scale of the test measurement

The possible origin of the material tested

Substance	Collection Date	Range of Levels Detected	Highest Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Possible or Likely Source Contamination
Substance 1	01/01/2015	0.045 – 0.123	0.123	2	2	mg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Substance 2	03/01/2015	0.012 – 0.234	0.234	3	3	mg/L	No	Naturally present in the environment

This is the name of what was tested

Test results from low to high

The highest amount of material allowed in the water

Whether the results violated water quality standards

**DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS** The preceding tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**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 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 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.

**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.

#: Number

mg/L: milligrams per liter

n/a: not applicable.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

### STATE WATER LOSS AUDIT

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2015, our system lost an estimated 55,670,310 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call McCoy WSC at 830-569-5575.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all of its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex (including gender identity and expression), marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, political beliefs, genetic information, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. McCoy Water Supply Corporation is a recipient of USDA funds.

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.

If you would like more information on this report or about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, call McCoy WSC at 830-569-5575 and ask for Gene Camargo, General Manager or email him at [gcamargo@mccoywsc.com](mailto:gcamargo@mccoywsc.com).

For our latest news, please visit our website at [www.mccoywsc.com](http://www.mccoywsc.com).