

MCCOY WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION – WATER QUALITY REPORT

Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2017

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.

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by *E. coli*. *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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.

Unregulated Contaminants are those for which 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 regulation is warranted.

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/DWW/>.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Taste, color and odor contaminants are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. Contaminants (such as calcium, sodium or iron) may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor 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 us at 830-569-5575.

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 Level Goal (MRDLG)	The unit of measure	Source of the chemical
Chlorine (Free)	2.18	0.10	6.0	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.

LEAD AND COPPER

Constituent	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.391	0	ppm*	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	2.1	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 or Average Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	5.9	5.1-6.4	n/a	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	*Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	59.4	32.3-88.1	n/a	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2017	0.114	0.079 - 0.114	2	2	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.62	0.12 - 0.62	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	0.05	0.01 - 0.05	10	10	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2017	4.8	4.8-4.8	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	02/09/2016	8.7	0-8.7	0	50	pCi/L*	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	02/09/2016	3.34	1.5-3.34	0	5	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.

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UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Name	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromoform	2017	78.1	3.1 – 78.1	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2017	3	1 – 3	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2017	13.7	1.2 – 13.7	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS*

Name	Sample Collection Date	Concentration	Method	Detection Limit	Maximum Secondary Constituent Level
Copper	03/15/2017	0.0052 mg/L	200.8	0.002 mg/L	1.0 mg/L
Iron	03/15/2017	0.062 mg/L	200.7	0.05 mg/L	0.3 mg/L
Manganese	03/15/2017	0.025 mg/L	200.8	0.001 mg/L	0.05 mg/L
Zinc	03/15/2017	0.0124 mg/L	200.8	0.005 mg/L	5.0 mg/L

*Sampled at entry points into the distribution system

VIOLATIONS

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) – Population Increase Requiring Additional Sample Site by September 2017;			
Resolved and in Compliance			
We have received violation(s) due to the failure to add an additional sampling site. We had eight (8) sampling sites but the calculated addition of 318 (7,743-7,425) people brought us to be required to have (9) sampling sites. We are complying and properly sampling to maintain a safe drinking water system. However, we are required to notify you, as the consumer. Here is the required text:			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	09/01/2017	09/30/2017	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	10/01/2017	10/31/2017	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	11/01/2017	11/30/2017	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	12/01/2017	12/31/2017	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

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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	01/01/2017	0.045 – 0.123	0.123	2	2	mg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Substance 2	03/01/2017	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 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.

Secondary Constituent Level or SCL: SCLs are established to regulate the aesthetics of drinking water like appearance, taste and odor.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *Escherichia coli* (*E. Coli*) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

#: 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 (µg/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 2017, our system lost an estimated 56,562,753 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.

For our latest news, please visit our website at www.mccoywsc.com.