

2015

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX1660009

MILANO WSC

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

For more information regarding this report contact:

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.

Name: Bonnie Johnson

Phone: 512-455-2692

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (512) 455-2692

MILANO WSC is Ground Water

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

DATE: Tuesday, July 12, 2016 or any regularly scheduled Board of Directors meeting on the second Tuesday of each month.

TIME: 7:00 p.m.

LOCATION: Office of Milano Water Supply Corporation 212 F.M. 3242, Milano, TX 76556 Phone # 512-455-2692

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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 system, agriculture livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring 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, 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.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants 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 the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. We are 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 and 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>.

Information about Source Water Assessments

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 Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Bonnie Johnson at 512-455-2692.

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	Type of Water	Report Status	Location	
1. -PS1/EST	EST	GW	Y	WELL #1 CARRIZO WILCOX AQUIFER
2. -W OF HIGH SCHOOL	W OF HIGH SCHOOL	GW	Y	WELL #2 CARRIZO WILCOX AQUIFER
3. -FRIENDSHIP	FRIENDSHIP	GW	Y	WELL #3 SIMSBORO AQUIFER
4. -FM 2000 / CR 334	FM 2000 / CR 334	GW	Y	WELL #4 SIMSBORO AQUIFER
5. -CR 330	CR 330	GW	Y	WELL #5 SIMSBORO AQUIFER

2015 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level(AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	7/10/2013	1.3	1.3	0.185	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Lead	07/10/2013	0	15	0.993	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits
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Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples

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.

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 picograms per liter (pg/L)

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

DISINFECTANT	YEAR	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MRDL	MRDLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION (Y/N)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
CHLORINE GAS RESIDUAL (FREE)	2015	1.77	1.0	2.8	4	4	PPM	N	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES

COLIFORM BACTERIA

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL	TOTAL COLIFORM MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	HIGHEST NO. OF POSITIVE	FECAL COLIFORM OR E. COLI FECAL COLIFORM SAMPLES	TOTAL NO. OF POSITIVE COLI OR FECAL COLIFORM SAMPLES	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
0	1 POSITIVE	THERE WERE NO TCR DETECTIONS FOR THIS SYSTEM IN THIS CCR PERIOD		0	N	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT

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)*	2015	1	1.3 - 1.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	9	8.7 - 8.7	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	2015	0.171	0.171 - 0.171	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharges from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	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]	2015	0.21	0 - 0.21	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
Combined Radium 226/228	2015	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2015	0.77	0 - 0.77	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

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.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 2015-December 2015, our system lost an estimated 41,541,919 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 512-455-2692