

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019

Millsap Water Supply Corporation

Phone Number: 940-682-4416 PWS ID Number TX1840007

YOUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

AND MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS:

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. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our 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 the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water. For more information regarding this report, contact Millsap Water Supply Corporation at (940) 682-4416.

Public Participation Opportunities: No Public Meeting Scheduled at this time. Regular Board of Directors Meetings are held the second Thursday of each month at 107 Fairview Road, Millsap, Texas. To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us at Phone Number: (940) 682-4416.

En Español: Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (940) 682-4416.

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 and 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.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents: Many contaminants and/or constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron), which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and/or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents, and the types of problems they cause, are not necessarily causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document; but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

Special Notice: *(Required language for ALL community public water supplies)* 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 EPA/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 at (800) 426-4791.

Where do we get our drinking water?: The source of drinking water used by Millsap Water Supply Corporation is PURCHASED SURFACE WATER. We purchase our water from the City of Mineral Wells. The water they sell us comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: **LAKE PALO PINTO, PALO PINTO CREEK and HILLTOP PRESEDIMENTATION RESERVOIR** located in Palo Pinto County.

Source Water Assessments: No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. **The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report.** For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact us at (940) 682-4416.

Source Water Assessments (from the City of Mineral Wells Water Dept.): TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact the City of Mineral Wells Public Works Department at (940) 328-7777.

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/>

Water Quality Test Results

The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Here are some **Abbreviations and Definitions** that may be helpful.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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.

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

Highest Running Annual Average – This average may be based on calculations that include one or more of the test results from the three previous quarters in the previous year. A running annual average is the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our system.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (MRDL) - The highest level of 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 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)

mrem - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NA - not applicable.

NTU -Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of Turbidity)

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

ppb - micrograms per liter($\mu\text{g/L}$) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm - milligrams per liter(mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppq -parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt -parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2019 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Lead and Cooper

Contaminant	Collection Date	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper	9/18/2018	0.05	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	9/17/2018	0.001	0	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Required Additional Health Information for 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. 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 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>."

Disinfectant Residuals

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level										
Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum, and average levels.										
Disinfectant Residual	Collection Date	Highest Running Annual Average	Annual Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chloramines	2019	2.41*	2.41	1.65	2.90	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Reported Highest Running Annual Average is based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Running Annual Average	Annual Average Level	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids (For Sites 1&2)	2019	25.7	24.113	37.9	13.00-37.9	N/A	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
All reported Highest Running Annual Average(s) are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table. The value of Highest Running Annual Average is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year. Site 1 and 2 used for all samples taken in 2019.										
Total Trihalomethanes (For Sites 1&2)	2019	46.9	43.12	67.6	7.63-67.6	N/A	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
All reported Highest Running Annual Average(s) are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table. The value of Highest Running Annual Average is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year. Site 1 and 2 used for all samples taken in 2019.										

Microbiological Contaminant

Total Coliform Bacteria – Reported monthly tests found no positive samples or None Detected.
Fecal Coliform Bacteria - Reported monthly tests found no positive samples or None Detected.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Asbestos	6/6/2012	Less than Detection Limit	Less than Detection Limit	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits

2019 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED (continued)

Inorganic Contaminants (continued)

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2/27/2019	0.208	0.208-0.208	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	3/24/2015	Less than Detection Limit	<0.00400	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	3/24/2015	0.0505	0.0505-0.0505	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (from the City of Mineral Wells Water Dept. results)

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2019	1.003	.331-1.003	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants (from the City of Mineral Wells Water Dept. results)

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium	5/29/2019	0.077	0.077-0.077	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper, Total	5/29/2019	0.0010	0.0010-0.0010	1	1	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	5/29/2019	0.159	0.159-0.159	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	5/29/2019	0.0337	0.0337-0.0337	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants (from the City of Mineral Wells Water Dept. results)

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Gross Beta/Photon Emitters	2/23/2017	6.2	6.2-6.2	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles								
Uranium	2/23/2017	1.2	1.2-1.2	0	30	µg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM MONITORING INFORMATION

In 2019 the City of Mineral Wells tested our raw water monthly for Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite that may be commonly found in surface water. Cryptosporidium may come from animal and human feces in the water shed. The results of their monitoring detected no cryptosporidium present.

Total Organic Carbon (from the City of Mineral Wells Water Dept. results)

Total Organic Carbon	The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirement set, unless a TOC violation is in the violation section.
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2019 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED (continued)

Turbidity (from the City of Mineral Wells Water Dept. results)

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Turbidity	Collection Date	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Highest Single Measurement	2019	1 NTU	0.10 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	2019	0.3 NTU	100.00%	N	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

2019 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

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.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chloroform	2019	4.78975	6.98	2.1-6.98	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	2019	12.29	18.9	<1.0-18.9	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	2019	9.87625	15	2.78-15.0	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	2019	17.3125	27.8	2.75-27.8	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

The results above are system wide averages. Site 1 and 2 used for all samples taken in 2019.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Constituents and/or Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	Secondary Limits	Unit of Measure	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
pH	2019	8.3125	8.1-8.5	6.5-8.5	pH units	N	Measure of corrosivity of water

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects) (from the City of Mineral Wells Water Dept. results)

Constituents and/or Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	Secondary Limits	Unit of Measure	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	5/29/2019	0.38	0.38-0.38	0.05 to 0.2	ppm	N	Naturally occurring in soil and water; Discharge from mining and processing of aluminum ores or the production of aluminum products; coal-fired power plants and incinerators
Bicarbonate	5/29/2019	82.6	82.6-82.6	N/A	ppm	N	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
Chloride	5/29/2019	68.7	68.7-68.7	250	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
Hardness as Ca/Mg	5/29/2019	143	143-143	N/A	ppm	N	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium

2019 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED (continued)

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects) (from the City of Mineral Wells Water Dept. results)

Constituents and/or Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	Secondary Limits	Unit of Measure	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Potassium	5/29/2019	4.47	4.47-4.47	N/A	ppm	N	Naturally occurring metal that is found in many types of rocks
Sodium	5/29/2019	45.3	45.3-45.3	N/A	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
Sulfate	5/29/2019	72.4	72.4-72.4	250	ppm	N	Naturally occurring; common Industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	5/29/2019	82.6	82.6-82.6	N/A	ppm	N	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Total Dissolved Solids	5/29/2019	295	295-295	500	ppm	N	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water

VIOLATIONS THAT OCCURRED IN 2019

There were not any violations in 2019

WATER LOSS

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 2,279,582 gallons of water. This calculates to 10.38% loss of total water purchased. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 940-682-4416.