**­­­** **Brushy Creek Water Supply Corporation**

**Consumer Confidence Report – 2012 PWS ID NUMBER TX0010036**

Information Specific to Your Community Public Water System

**Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012.**

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. Brushy Creek WSC is Groundwater.

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.

For more information regarding this report contact: **Joe Ellis, General Manager 903-549-2488 or 903-724-1430**

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 903-724-1430.

**Special Notice**

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| Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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 (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. Brushy Creek WSC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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. | 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 contaminants that may be present in source. **– Microbial** **contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and **-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 **–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 run-off, and septic systems. –**Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.  |
| Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor 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 necessarily causes for health concern. Therefore, secondarys are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. |

**Source(s) of Water**

**Type(s) of water: Groundwater from the Carrizo and Wilcox aquifers located in Anderson & Henderson County, Texas.**

**Source Water Assessments**

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

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/

**Definitions**

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

Action level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Information on Detected Contaminants**

The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

**Water Quality Test Results**

**Maximum contaminant Level Goal:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s 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 know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level:** The highest leval of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

**ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**ppb:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**na:** not applicable.

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

**Sodium Hypochlorite**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of** **Disinfectant** | **Year** | **Avg. level of CCR year’s quarterly** | **Lowest Result of a Single Sample** | **Highest Result of****a Single Sample** | **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level/Unit of Measure** | **Source of Chemical** |
| **Sodium Hypochlorite** | **2012** | **.84** | **.6** | **1.6** | **4.0/ppm** | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |

**Lead and Copper**

Definitions: **Action Level Goal (ACG)** – 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, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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| **Lead or Copper** | **Date Sampled** | **The 90th Percentile Value of the Most Recent Round of Sampling** | **Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level** | **Action Level (AL)** | **Unit of Measure** | **Violation** | **Source of Contaminant** |
| Lead |  **8/8/2011** | **13.8** | **0** | **15** | **ppb** | **N** | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper | **8/8/2011** | **0.212** | **0** | **1.3** | **ppm** | **N** | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Inorganic Contaminants**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of Inorganic Contaminant** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Unit of MCLG and MCL** | **Was This a Violation?** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Arsenic | **5/09/2011** | **.301** | **0-0.301** | 0 | 10 | ppb | **N** | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics wastes. |
| Barium | **5/09/2011** | **0.109** | **0.011-0.109** | 2 | 2 | ppm | **N** | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Beryllium | **5/09/2011** | **0.478** | **0-0.478** | 4 | 4 | ppb | **N** | Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries. |
| Chromium | **5/9/2011** | **.418** | **0-0.418** | 100 | 100 | ppb | **N** | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | **2012** | **.48** | **0.48-0.48** | 4 | 4 | ppm | **N** | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Selenium | **5/9/2011** | **.978** | **0-0.978** | 50 | 50 | ppb | **N** | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
| Thallium**Radioactive Contaminants****Beta /photon emitters****Gross Alpha Compliance** | **5/9/2011****Collection Date****2/24/2009****2/24/2009** | **.066****Highest Level Detected****7.8****5.3** | **0-0.066****Range of Levels Detected****0 – 7.8****0 - 5.3** | 0.5**MCLG****0****0** | 2**MCL****50****15** | ppb**Units****pCi/L\*****pCi/L** | **N****Violation****N****N** | Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.Likely source of ContaminationDecay of natural and man-made deposits.Erosion of natural deposits. |

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

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

**Volatile Organic Contaminants**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of Organic Contaminant** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Unit of MCLG and MCL** | **Was This a Violation?** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Xylenes | **4/19/2010** | **0.00101** | **0-0.00101** | 10 | 10 | ppm | **N** | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories. |

**Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products**

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Highest Locational Running Annual Average** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Was This a Violation?** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Haloacetic acids(HAA5) | 07/20/2010 | **19.2** | **n/a** | **0-19.2** | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | **N** | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM)  | 07/20/2010 | **103.5** | **n/a** | **3.5-103.5** | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | **N** | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

**Regulated Contaminants**

**Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **What the Significant Deficiency Was/Is** | **Date the Significant Deficiency Was Identified by the TCEQ** | **Plan Approved by the TCEQ and Schedule for Correction, including Interim Measures, Progress to Date, and Any Interim Measures Completed** | **How the Deficiency Was Corrected and the Date of the Corrections** |
| **Well #2 – No 150’ Sanitary****Control Easement** | **10/6/****2009** | **Have filed with TCEQ for exemption -****7/27/12 TCEQ temporarily granting request for exemption. After (12) consecutive raw water samples submitted, TCEQ will review and evaluate the granting of final exception.** | Began 8/3/2012 taking (1) raw water sample monthly for 1 year to gain sanitary control easement exemption. |

Opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water is available at regularly scheduled board meetings,

held the third Tuesday of each month in the office of the water system at 249 ACR 432 Montalba, TX at 7:00 PM.