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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX0700042

MOUNTAIN PEAK SUD

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Randel Kirk

Phone 972-775-3765

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (972) 775-3765

MOUNTAIN PEAK SUD Produces Well Water and Purchases Surface Water

Sources 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.

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.

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. 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 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>.

Information about Source Water Assessments

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://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>

Source Water Name	Location	Type of Water	Report Status
1 - 5671 WATERWORKS RD	5671 WATERWORKS RD	GW	Y
2 - APPLE LN 2A- APPLE LN	741 APPLE LANE 741 APPLE LANE	GW GW	Y
3 - 453 BARTON RD	1MI W OF HWY 157 / BARTON	GW	Y
4 - VISTA RIDGE DR	1371 VISTA RIDGE DR	GW	Y
5 - 2200 WHITETAIL DR	2200 WHITETAIL DR	GW	Y
6 - TOWER RD	1521 TOWER RD	GW	Y
9-A TOWER RD	1521 TOWER RD	GW	
CITY OF MIDLOTHIAN - JOE POOL LAKE CC FROM TX0700005 CITY OF MIDLOTHIAN		SW	

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 Confidential Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Randel Kirk PH# 972-775-3765

Detected Detected

Water Quality Test Results

2016 Results as available

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or	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	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.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	not applicable.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is 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.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	1	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

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	09/30/2014	1.3	1.3	0.14	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/30/2014	0	15	3.7	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

100% gaseous chlorine is used to disinfect the groundwater that is produced by Mountain Peak Special Utility District. Water purchased from the City of Midlothian is disinfected by chloramines.

Disinfectant	Date Sampled	Average Residual	Highest Residual	Lowest Residual	Unit of Measure	MRDL	MRDLG	Source
100% Gaseous Chlorine	Daily- 2016	1.46	2.5	0.2	ppm	4	4	100% Gas Chlorine is commercially produced from brine by electrolysis.

Chlorine is used as a disinfectant to ensure safe drinking water and to control taste and odor.

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halocetic Acids (HAAs)	2016	27	0 - 46.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	43	3.81 - 53.4	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
Arsenic	2016	0.7	0 - 0.7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.083	0.075 - 0.083	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2016	2.2	1.4 - 2.2	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/29/2014	1.13	1.13 - 1.13	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]	2016	0.073	0.0565 - 0.073	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2016	2	0 - 2	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Purchased Surface Water from the City of Midlothian

2016 Consumer Confidence Report Data

City of Midlothian - PWS 0700005

Sources: Joe Pool Lake

Richland Chambers and Cedar Creek Reservoirs via the Tarrant Regional Water District pipeline

Turbidity: Maximum monthly turbidity readings ranged from 0.02 to 0.99 NTUs. There were no monthly percentage of turbidity sample limits below the 95%

Midlothian had no contaminant violations in 2016, however, the following were detected:

	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	5/18/16	0.00094	ND-0.00094	0.01	0	mg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine	5/18/16	0.00079	0.00045-0.00079	0.003	0.003	mg/L	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	5/18/16	0.049	0.037-0.049	2	2	mg/L	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	3/23/16	0.00099	0.00065-0.00099	0.1	0.1	mg/L	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (as free cyanide)	3/23/16	0.0819	0.00896-0.0819	0.2	0.2	mg/L	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	9/2/16	0.0005	0.0005	0.006	0	mg/L	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

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Fluoride	5/18/16	0.151	0.151	4	4	mg/L	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	5/18/16	1.46	1.46	10	10	mg/L	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	5/18/16	0.0014-0.0016	0.0032	0.05	0.05	mg/L	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

VIOLATIONS TABLE

E.coli			
Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL	07/01/2016	07/31/2016	<p>We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.</p> <p>All bacteriological distribution samples collected as a result of this violation were free of any bacteriological contamination. The violation occurred due to an untreated (raw) water sample not being collected. An untreated (raw) sample has been collected and laboratory results confirm that even the untreated (raw) sample has shown to be absent for any bacteriological contaminants. TCEQ regulations have changed as of this year requiring that an untreated (raw) sample be taken as well as distribution (treated) samples to indicate the presents of bacteriological contamination. Be assured that the water tested in our distribution system is free of such contamination.</p>
Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	01/01/2016	03/31/2016	<p>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.</p> <p>Analysis and examination of all microbial samples were timely conducted at the time of this violation and the results were negative for any bacteriological findings. This violation was strictly due to a report being filed late with TCEQ. Be assured that disinfection residuals within the distribution system were maintained, monitored, examined and found to be in compliance with all State and Federal regulations. This report was timely conducted just not timely reported to TCEQ.</p> <p>We are taking the following actions to address this issue: Quarterly reporting will now be completed on the T.C.E.Q. website. Mountain Peak S.U.D. will now receive a confirmation after the report has been received to insure a more efficient system of reporting the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Report, (D.L.Q.R. Report).Bi- Monthly assessments and appraisals will be conducted by multiple staff members to ensure timely documentation and reporting.</p>

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/13/2016	10/14/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. <u>Notification was sent however it was not within the TCEQ timeframe.</u>

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Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	12/11/2016	12/22/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. <u>Notification was sent however it was not within the TCEQ timeframe.</u>

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2014	06/27/2016	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. Due to changes in state regulation, it was necessary to include information that had formerly been un-necessary. The report was adjusted and all customers were then given access to the report. Procedures have been adjusted to comply with TCEQ rules.