

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

PWS ID Number: TX0700042

PWS Name: MOUNTAIN PEAK SUD

Special Notice

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013

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.

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.

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 [Randel Kirk](#) Phone 972-775-3765

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The source of drinking water used by MOUNTAIN PEAK SUD is Groundwater from the Trinity Aquifer and Purchased Surface Water from and Joe Pool Lake

Information on Sources of 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 pickup 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 runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. 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 Secondary Contaminants

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 causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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://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/DWWW/>

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

Water Quality Test Results

2013 Results as available

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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 goal or MRDLG: 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
mrem: 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.

ppb: 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.

na: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Avg: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: not applicable.

ppm: 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.

2013 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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	There were no TCR Detections for this system in this Reporting period		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	08/24/2011	1.3	1.3	0.0737	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/24/2011	0	15	1.54	0	ppm	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- 2013	1.40	2.4	0.4	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.								

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *	11/14/2013	27.4	2.3-27.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm) *	11/09/2013	60.0	19.3-60.0	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	01/25/2011	0.88	0.5-0.88	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	01/25/2011	0.88	0.07-0.08	2	2	ppb	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	01/25/2011	0.00569	2.73-5.69	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	04/21/2011	1.19	1.19-1.19	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	03/22/2013	0.062	0.041-0.062	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	05/08/2012	<0.64	0 - <0.64	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	05/08/2010	<0.64	0 - <0.64	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Hexachlorobenzene	05/23/2012	<0.11	0 - <0.11	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	05/23/2012	<0.11	0 - <0.11	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Methoxychlor	05/23/2012	<0.11	0 - <0.11	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Pentachlorophenol	05/23/2012	<0.04	0 - <0.04	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.

Simazine	05/08/2012	<0.70	0 - <0.70	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	05/23/2012	<1.1	0 - <1.1	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	3/21/2013	<0.50	0 - <0.50	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Selenium	01/25/2011	0.623	0 - 0.6235050			ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	01/25/2011	0.008	0.005-0.008	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from one-processing sites; drug factories.

Violations Table

Note on Violations:

TCEQ recently completed a review of Public Notice violations that were historically present in our database. This review was done at the request of the Environmental Protection Agency and was triggered by the TCEQ migration to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). Following EPA guidelines TCEQ returned to compliance many PN violations that had existed, but may have not been reported on a prior year CCR. We strongly encourage you to check Drinking Water Watch (<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>) for the current status of any violations displayed on this page.

Public Notification Rule

No Violations

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State regulations.