



**2016 Annual Drinking  
Water Quality Report  
(Consumer Confidence Report)**

**Mustang Special Utility District  
Light Ranch Estates  
(940) 440-9561**

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)

**OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED**

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 in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**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 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.

**Public Participation Opportunities**

**Board of Directors Meeting:**

**Date:** Fourth Monday of Every Month

**Time:** 6:00pm

**Location:** 7985 FM 2931, Aubrey, TX 76227

**Phone Number:** (940) 440-9561

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

**En Español**

Éste informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en Español, favor de llamar al tel. (940) 440-9561 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en Español.

## Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Mustang Special Utility District is Ground Water. 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 Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Aldo Zamora @ 940-440-9561 ext. 305.

## ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (800) 426-4791.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which 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 regulation is warranted."

## Secondary Constituents

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, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

## 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. Mustang Special Utility District 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>.

## Definitions

### Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

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

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 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.

### 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.

### N/A:

not applicable.

### pCi/L:

picrouries per liter (a measure of radioactivity);

## 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 Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Aldo Zamora. 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/>

### 2016 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 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	0.01	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2015	0	15	No Detect	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

#### Regulated Contaminants-Disinfection By-Products

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)*	2016	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2016	13	13-13	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

#### Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2015	0.00096	0-.00096	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.872	0.872	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	0.0375	0.0375	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

#### Organic Contaminants-Testing Waived, Not Reported, or None Detected

#### Volatile Organic Contaminants Testing Waived, Not Reported, or None Detected

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Year Range	Disinfectant	Avg Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2016	Chlorine Residual Free	1.5175	0.41	3.96	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

**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 78,861 gallons of water.**

**TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA: NO VIOLATIONS**

**VIOLATIONS TABLE: No Violations Sited**

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	1/30/2015	05/27/2016	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water water monitoring to all consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

**Corrective measures taken; Mustang did collect, submit and reported the 2015 lead and copper samples and results.**

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

Year Range	Constituent	Avg Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2016	Bicarbonate	231	231	231	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2016	Chloride	25.1	25.1	25.1	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
2015	Copper	0.02	0.02	No Detect	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2015	Manganese	0.0029	0.0029	0.0029	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	20	20	20	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2010	pH	6.8	6.8	6.8	N/A	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2016	Sulfate	43.9	43.9	43.9	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
2016	Total Alkalinity As CaCO3	20	20	20	N/A	Ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2016	Total Dissolved Solids	394	394	394	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.