



2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

Some individuals 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)

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



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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Mustang Special Utility District is Ground Water and Surface 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 cause 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.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 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.

pCi/L:

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity);

2018 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 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.12	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	15	1.30	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Avg Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2018	Free Chlorine Residual	2.21	0.54	3.80	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

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)*	2018	19	9.3-21.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2018	26	17.2-29.9	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	2017	0.019	0.0081-0.019	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2017	30.2	0-30.2	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2017	0.371	0.241-0.371	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)	2018	1	0.0348-0.535	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	1.5	15-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2018	Levels lower than detection level	0-0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2018	Levels lower than detection level	0-0.06	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2018	Levels lower than detection level	0-0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

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 @ 940-440-9561 ext. 305.
- 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/>

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec, 2018, our system lost an estimated 223,675,047 gallons of water.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1-Dichloroethylene	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2-Dichloroethane	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2-Dichloropropane	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.50	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.50	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.50	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.50	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.50	1000	1000	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	10000	10000	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2018	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Violations Table:

No Violations Reported