

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Marilee Special Utility District—Elmont

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

May 8 2018

Phone No. 972-382-3222

SPECIAL NOTICE

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; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Board of Directors Meeting:

Date: 1st Monday of every month

Time: 6:00 pm

Location: 230 W. Pecan St., Celina, TX 75009

Phone Number: 972-382-3222

Website: Marileewater.com

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

En Español

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe ex espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (972-)382-3222—para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

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.

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 from 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 productions, 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 TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to 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 on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the general manager Donna Loiselle at 972-382-3222.

Marilee Elmont Water Source locations:

<u>Source Water Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>Location</u>
PS# 1E	9383 Farmington Rd	GW	pending	Woodbine Aquifer
PS# 2E	9672 Farmington Rd	GW	pending	Woodbine Aquifer
PS# 3E	11414 Farmington Rd	GW	pending	Trinity Aquifer
PS# 4E	7242 Farmington Rd	GW	Yes	Trinity Aquifer

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 (1-800-426-4791)

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. This water supply 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>.

Abbreviations & Definitions

- *NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- *MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- *pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- *ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- *ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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
Level 1 Assessment:	A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Level 2 Assessment:	A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of level detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	3	2.6—2.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2017	18	9.93 - 17.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of level detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Arsenic	2013	0.743	0.743—0.743	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.014	0.014—0.014	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2013	1.36	1.36—1.36	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel & pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2014	6.94	6.66—6.94	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/ Metal factories.
Fluoride	2016	1.14	0.956— 1.14	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2017	0.056	0.0448-0.056	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2013	1.26	1.26—1.26	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	2013	0.213	0.213—0.213	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, & leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2013	1	1—1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Annual Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2017, our system lost an estimated 41.1 million gallons of water or 14% of the total water pumped for the year 2017. If you have any questions about the water loss Audit please call 972-382-3222.

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

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2013	Aluminum	0.2	0	0.004	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2013	Bicarbonate	304	86	421	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2013	Calcium	1.22	1.22	25.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2013	Carbonate	3	0	14	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2013	Chloride	19.8	25	258	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2013	Hardness as Ca/Mg	4.5	5	127	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2013	Iron	0.02	0	0.142	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2013	Magnesium	0.35	0	10	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2013	Manganese	0	0.00102	0.05	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2013	P. Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	8	0	20	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2013	pH	8.7	8.3	8.8	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2013	Sodium	200.7	104	382	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2013	Sulfate	75.2	79	160	300	ppm	Naturally occurring common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2013	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	380	86	461	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2013	Total Dissolved Solids	579	362	982	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2013	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	19	2.49	104	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2013	Zinc	0.00417	0	0.015	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.



P O Box 1017
 Celina, TX 75009-1017

CURRENT RESIDENT or

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Ethylbenzene	2017	.79	0—.79	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum Refineries.
Xylenes	2017	0.0117	0-0.0117	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Disinfection Data:

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source of Chemical
2017	Chlorine	1.69	1.14	2.11	4.0	<4.0	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Date	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Copper	0.16	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives;
2016	Lead	1.5	0	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.