

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Mercy Water Supply Corporation

PWS ID# 2040058

Phone Number: 281-593-1177

An equal opportunity provider

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (281)593-1177.

Information on Mercy Water Supply Corporation

The Mercy Water Supply Corporation routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with EPAS. The table in this report shows the results of our monitoring for calendar year 2022 and earlier since the State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants in groundwater do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, although representative, are more than one year old. The table lists the contaminants **detected** in your drinking water that have federal and state drinking water standards. Detected unregulated contaminants of interest are also included. Although we have learned through our monitoring and testing some contaminants have been detected, **the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.**

What's the Quality of My Water?

This report contains information about the source and quality of drinking water we deliver to our customers. This includes details about where the Mercy Water Supply Corporation water originates, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. In 2022, your drinking water has met all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards.

What May Be Present in 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 USEPA's safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminates that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that 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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

What are Water Quality Standards?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribe regulation that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

Definitions:

- **Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCL's is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **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.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level (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.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **MFL:** million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- **mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- **Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Na:** not applicable.
- **NTU:** nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
- **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppb:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- **ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- **Treatment Technique or TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- **ppq:** parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

Water Disinfection

All well sites are visited daily, and chlorine residual samples are collected throughout the distribution system to ensure disinfection equipment is working properly.

Educational Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised person 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. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. Mercy Water Supply Corporation 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>.

What causes the brownish discoloration in our water?

IRON & MANGANESE: These natural occurring minerals are found in the water that is produced by all our well's sites. Although these minerals produce no known health concerns, they are aesthetically unpleasant and can cause unwanted color, taste, and odors. Other secondary constituents such as calcium and sodium are also found. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Consumer Confidence Report

Information Specific to Mercy Water Supply Corporation

Year this report covers: **2022**

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: August 7, 2023

Time: 7:00 pm

Location: 51 Perry Lane (MWSC office), Cleveland, TX 77328

Phone Number: 281-593-1177

Source of Water

Type of Water: Groundwater

Any commonly used name of the body of water: Gulf Coast Aquifer

Location of the body of water: San Jacinto County

Water Loss: 11,805,730

Source Water Assessment Protection

The TECQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on the susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gls3.tecq.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/DWW>.

Source Water Name	Location	Type of Water	Status
Well 1	51 Perry Ln	GW	Active
Well 2	40 Merrell Ln	GW	Active
Well 3	3281 Dabney Bottom Rd	GW	Active
Well 4	3350 FM 1725	GW	Active

Information on Detected Contaminants

The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

2022 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	6	5.5-5.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2022	2.6	2.6-2.6	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2022	0.323	0.323-0.323	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2022	0.14	0.14 - 0.14	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]	2022	0.08	0 - 0.08	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2022	1.54	1.51-1.54	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2022	4	4-4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2022	1	1.1	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ethylbenzene	2022	0.7	0-0.7	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes	2022	0.0044	0 - 0.0044	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine Residual Free	2022	1.36	0.9-2.0	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles