

Treasure Island MUD 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

**Public Water System ID:
TX0200038**

Treasure Island Municipal Utility District

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:
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Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (979) 239-4198.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

For the opportunity to comment on or participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your water, the TIMUD Board of Directors meets quarterly on the second Saturday in February, May, August, and November at 10 am in the Community Building located at 146 Fathom, Freeport, TX 77541. This schedule is subject to change and changes are announced in advance and posted on the homepage and calendar page on our website, www.treasureislandtx.org.

Sources of Drinking Water

Treasure Island MUD's water is Purchased Surface 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 system.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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).

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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/> For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Jim Coursey, TIMUD Operations Manager, 979-709-1302.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available later 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/DWW>

Type of Water: SW

Report Location <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>.

Source Water Name

Report Status: Provided later this year

GW AND SW FROM CITY OF GALVESTON The Internet access for the City of Galveston Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) is:
<http://www.galvestontx.gov/consumerconfidencereport>

In September of 2001, the City of Galveston started to receive its water supply from the Gulf Coast Water Authority's Thomas A. Mackey Water Treatment Plant in Texas City. The Gulf Coast Water Authority (GCWA) owns 212 million gallons per day in water rights from the Brazos River and provides water for agriculture, industry, and municipal use. All water travels through 150 miles of canals stretching from the Brazos River, across Fort Bend, Brazoria and Galveston Counties to the GCWA's raw water reservoir located near Highway 146 in Texas City.

In 2018, TIMUD received 11,864,600 gallons of water from Galveston.

Of that total, 874,600 gallons were reported the Texas Water Development Board as the water loss volume for the system. If you have any questions about the water loss volume, please call 979-239-4198.

The estimated number of full-time residents currently served by TIMUD is 65.

TIMUD has 264 residential accounts and 1 commercial account.

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)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	July 25 th , 2016	1.3	1.3	0.056	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	July 25 th , 2016	0	15	4.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	33	13.4 - 41.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	95	44.2 - 88.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2018	1	0.76 - 0.76	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
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.
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 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 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 residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	he 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 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.
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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.
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Violations

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2018	03/31/2018	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated. We are taking the following actions to address this issue: Flushing the system 4 to 6 days a week.

INFORMATION ON THE DISINFECTANT (CHLORINE) USED TO TREAT YOUR WATER

TIMUD treats/disinfects your water by adding chlorine. Chlorine levels are checked regularly and recorded. Quarterly reports are generated with this data. These quarterly reports are required to be submitted to TCEQ. The residual chlorine level is measured in mg/Liter (equal to parts per million). The maximum residual disinfectant (chlorine) level is 0.400 mg/L, the minimum residual disinfectant level (chlorine) goal is 0.020 mg/L, and the maximum residual disinfectant (chlorine) level goal is 0.080 mg/L.

For the 1st quarter of 2018, the average disinfectant residual was 0.87 mg/L, with the lowest residual for the quarter at 0.55 mg/L, and the highest residual for the quarter at 2.2 mg/L.

For the 2nd quarter of 2018, the average disinfectant residual was 1.27 mg/L, with the lowest residual for the quarter at 0.50 mg/L, and the highest residual for the quarter at 3.20 mg/L.

For the 3rd quarter of 2018, the average disinfectant residual was 1.12 mg/L, with the lowest residual for the quarter at 0.49 mg/L, and the highest residual for the quarter at 2.10 mg/L.

For the 4th quarter of 2018, the average disinfectant residual was 0.78 mg/L, with the lowest residual for the quarter at 0.52 mg/L, and the highest residual for the quarter at 1.26 mg/L.