

Consumer Confidence Report 2018

Spanish (Español): Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Is my water safe? We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This Report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons 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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791). Some people on a low sodium diets should seek advice from their healthcare providers to determine if the level of sodium present in the water would be detrimental to their health.

Where does my water come from? Your water source is the Coastal Sands Aquifers. Located in the Texas Coastal Plains, a 36,000-sq. mi. belt that extends from the Gulf of Mexico shoreline inland about 100 miles. Water from this aquifer is pumped, using two wells drilled to an approximate depth of 700 ft, into a ground storage tank, ST19040, located at 209 Alaska Avenue. See table below:

<u>Source Water ID</u>	<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Drill Date</u>
G0200018F	6 - Alaska/TX Ave.	Groundwater/Well	Active	1993
G0200018G	7 - Alaska/TX Ave.	Groundwater/Well	Active	1993

Sources of Drinking 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 Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Norman Schroeder at address or phone number listed on last page of this report.

Source Water Assessment

Explains the meaning of high, medium, and low in the context of a source water susceptibility assessment.

The SWSA susceptibility ratings are divided into three divisions: “High,” “Medium,” and “Low.”

Question:	What does “High” mean?
Answer:	“High” susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it very likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.
Question:	What does “Medium” mean?
Answer:	“Medium” susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it somewhat likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.
Question:	What does “Low” mean?
Answer:	“Low” susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it unlikely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.

System Susceptibility Summary

Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochemical
Medium	Medium	High	High	High	Medium
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other	
High	High	High	High	Medium	

Entry Point Susceptibility

Entry Point ID 001

Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochemical
Medium	Medium	High	High	High	Medium
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other	
High	High	High	High	Medium	

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water? 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 Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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; 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, which can be naturally occurring or the 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 and 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; and 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Description of Water Treatment Process: Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public advances of the 20th century. See table below for disinfectant used in Holiday Lakes. Naturally occurring iron and manganese is sequestered using sodium phosphate tri-basic CL-50 by injection into raw water stream going into storage tank. This treatment and a line flushing program help reduce these elements in our distribution lines. Source of chemical is Nalco Company.

Disinfectant	Avg. level of quarterly data	Lowest result single sample	Highest result single sample	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
Chlorine (Free)	0.84	0.28	2.7	4.0	<4.0	Mg/L	DXI INDUSTRIES

Variances and Exemptions: The Town of Holiday Lakes has been operating under a variance / exemption on total chlorides that dates back to the initial purchase and installation of our Public Water System TX0200018.

Violations: We had no violations in 2018.

Violation Detail			
Violation No:		Determination Date:	
Violation Type:		Violation Name:	
Violation Category:		Status	
Analyte code		Analyte Name	
Comp Prd Begin Date		Comp Prd End Date	

Additional 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. PWS 0200018 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 drink water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink; EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number and quantity of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table, you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions on the last page.

Water Quality Data Table

Contaminants	MCLG MRDLG	MCL, TT, MRDL	Your Water	<u>Range</u> Low High		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants!								
<u>(HAA5) (ppb)</u> Halo Acetic Acids AC - 2456	NA	60	2.35	NA		7/23/18	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<u>TTHMs (ppb)</u> Total Trihalomethanes AC - 2950	NA	80	27.35	NA		7/23/18	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants								
<u>Arsenic (ppb)</u> AC - 1005	0	10	2.5	NA		3/1/18	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
<u>Barium (ppb)</u> AC - 1010	<2000	2000	606	NA		3/1/18	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<u>Nitrate (ppb)</u> AC - 1040	<10000	10000	20	NA		3/1/18	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<u>Selenium (ppb)</u> AC - 1045	<50	50	<3	NA		3/1/18	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
<u>Sodium (ppm)</u> AC - 1052	NA	No MCL	454	NA		3/1/18	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Secondary Constituents								
Contaminants	MCLG MRDLG	MCL, TT, MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<u>Aluminum (ppb)</u> AC - 1002	50 to 200	200	<20	NA		3/1/18	No	Aluminum is released to the environment mainly by natural processes.
<u>Chloride (mg/l)</u> AC - 1017	<300	300	718	NA		3/1/18	No	Salt water intrusion; dissolved solids
<u>Fluoride (ppb)</u> AC - 1025	<4000	4000	560	NA		3/1/18	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

<u>Iron (ppb)</u> AC - 1028	NA	300	477	NA		3/1/18	No	Dissolution of iron deposits as water percolates through ground strata.
<u>Manganese (ppb)</u> AC - 1032	50	50	39.5	NA		3/1/18	No	Natural deposits
<u>Sulfate (mg/l)</u> AC - 1055	<300	300	<1	NA		3/1/18	No	Natural deposits
<u>TDS (mg/l)</u> Total Dissolved Solids AC - 1930	NA	1000	1420	NA		3/1/18	No	Agriculture and residential runoff; leaching of soil contamination; dissolution of rocks and soils
<u>Zinc (ppb)</u> AC - 1095	NA	5000	27.2	NA		3/1/18	No	Zinc occurs as a result of corrosion of galvanized pipe and fittings, industrial waste and natural deposits.
Lead / Copper								
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples	# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<u>Lead (ppb)</u> AC - PB90	0	15	0	10	0	1/1/18 9/6/18	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
<u>Copper (ppb)</u> AC - CU90	<1300	1300	32	10	0	1/1/18 9/6/18	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Contaminants	MCLG MRDLG	MCL, TT, MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (pCi/L) (Combined 226/228) AC - 4010	0	5	<1	NA		3/1/18	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
AC	Analyte Code is a number assigned to an Analyte List of chemicals that are monitored for content in drinking water.
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: Not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Not required, but recommended
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MCLG	MCLG: <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> : The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety!
MCL	MCL: <u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u> : The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: <u>Treatment Technique</u> : A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: <u>Action Level</u> : The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	MRDLG: <u>Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal</u> . 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.
MRDL	MRLD: <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</u> . 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.
MNR	MNR: <u>Monitored Not Regulated</u>
MPL	MPL: State Assigned <u>Maximum Permissible Level</u>
VARIANCES / EXEMPTIONS	<u>Variances / Exemptions</u> : State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a Treatment Technique under certain conditions.
For more information please contact:	

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