



City Of Mineola

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS #2500002

The City of Mineola's water is safe.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The City of Mineola vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. Our water has a Superior Rating.

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 people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people undergoing treatment with steroids and 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 the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. The deep wells draw from the Carrizo-Wilcox formation.

Source water assessment and its availability

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your drinking water sources 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, please contact us.

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 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 result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas Production, mining, or farming. **Pesticides and herbicides**, that 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 that is by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. **Radioactive contaminants**, that 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January - December 2014, our system lost an estimated 25,531,500 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (903) 569-3987. If you have any other questions about how the amount of water lost should appear on your ccr please contact the **Public Drinking Water Section at (512) 239-4691**. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please contact the Texas **Water Development Board at (512) 463-7847** or by visiting the webpage: www.twdb.texas.gov

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Public Inquires

If you have any questions about this report or any other issue concerning your water utility. Please call 903-569-3987. We want you to be informed about our water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled city council meetings. Day: 4th Monday of each month Time: 6:00 p.m. Location: City Hall

En Espanol: Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (903)569-3987

Inorganic Contaminants:

Contaminants (units) ppb parts per billion mg/l-parts per million or ppm	M C L G	M C L L	City of Mineola water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0593	0.0345	0.0593	2014	No	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	1.64	0.118	1.64	2014	No	No Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth ; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.46	1.34	2.46	2014	No	Runoff from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm) (measured as nitrogen)	10	10	0.067	0.0195	0.067	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2014	16	0-15.8	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Total Coli form REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA. Fecal Coli form REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

This evaluation is sampling required by the EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

Disinfection Byproducts

Constituent	Your Water	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources of Constituent
Total Trihalomethanes TTHNs (ppb)	12 ppb	80 ppb	n/a	12.2-12.2	2014	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic acids	7 ppb	60ppb	n/a	7.1-7.1	2014	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Chlorine Residual Free	1.16	0.21	2.14	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control Microbes.

Lead and Copper:

Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level	Your Water 90 th Percentile	# of sites above the AL	Sample Date	Typical Sources of Constituent
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.323 mg/l	0	07/2013	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

"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>"

Units Description: NA: Not applicable ND: Not detected NR: Not reported MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) – In drinking water, one atom or molecule of a substance in one million molecules of water. Example: One cent in 10 thousand dollars equals one ppm.

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)- In drinking water, one atom or molecule of a substance in one billion molecules of water. Example: One cent in 10 million dollars equals one ppb.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

For more information: City Of Mineola

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