**KINGSLAND WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION**
1422 West Drive/P. O. Box 73
Kingsland, Texas 78639
(325) 388-6611 Fax (325) 388-6135 Email kwscmail@kingslandwater.org

# 2016 Consumer Confidence Report
# Kingsland Water Supply Corporation
## Public Water System Number 1500012

Kingsland Water Supply Corporation (KWSC) is required to report to all members our water quality results each year. The attached information is a compilation of data from water quality samples for the reporting calendar year of 2016. It should be noted that Kingsland Water Supply Corporation maintains a Superior Water System status with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), our regulating State Agency. During the 2016 reporting year, we are pleased to announce that there were no violations or public notifications required for our members.

Our staff prides itself on producing and delivering quality water for your use. We currently have approximately 3700 connections including our Comanche Rancherias Water System.

The following pages contain our individual test results and levels of certain items that if found in water above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) could cause side effects or health concerns. None of the contaminants tested in your water supply were above any of the MCL's that are required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) or the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

You are invited to attend monthly Board of Director Meetings at 1422 West Drive, Kingsland, Texas 78639 on the second Tuesday of each month at 5:00 PM with any questions. You may also call our office at 325-388-6611 with any concerns.

Please remember, summer time is upon us and although our lakes are full, we still encourage all members to conserve and use water wisely.

Leonard Leinfelder
General Manager

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

**TX1500012** KINGSLAND WSC

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

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.

KINGSLAND WSC is Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Leonard Leinfelder, General Manager

Phone 325-388-6611

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (325) 388-6611

## Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd Tuesday each month
Time: 5 p.m.
Location: Conference Room, 1422 West Drive
Phone No: 325-388-6611
To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

## 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 EPAs 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 systems.
- 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 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 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 systems, contact Leonard Leinfelder, General Manager, Kingsland Water Supply Corporation at 325-388-6611.

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

| Source Water Name | | Type of Water | Report Status | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - KINGSLAND RANCH | KINGSLAND RANCH | GW | Y | _____ |
| 2 - KINGSLAND RANCH | KINGSLAND RANCH | GW | Y | _____ |
| 3 - BIG WELL / EUEL MOORE DR (GUI) | BIG WELL / EUEL MOORE DR | GU | Not Active | _____ |
| 4 Lake LBJ | KINGSLAND WATER SUPPLY | SW | Y | _____ |

## 2016 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** | 2016 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.118 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| **Lead** | 2016 | 0 | 15 | 0.832 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

## Water Quality Test Results

| | |
|---|---|
| Definitions: | The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. |
| Avg: | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. |
| 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. |
| 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 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. |
| 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 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. |
| 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) |
| na: | not applicable. |
| mrem: | millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| 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 picograms per liter (pg/L) |

## Regulated Contaminants

| **Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products** | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)** | 2016 | 23 | 8.9 - 29.6 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)** | 2016 | 27 | 13.5 - 51.2 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| **Barium** | 2016 | 0.0558 | 0.0558 - 0.0558 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Fluoride** | 2016 | 0.2 | 0.24 - 0.45 | 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]** | 2016 | 2 | 0.06 - 2.42 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| **Combined Radium 226/228** | 2016 | 1.5 | 1.5 - 1.5 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| **Ethylbenzene** | 2016 | 1 | 0 - 1 | 700 | 700 | ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |
| **Xylenes** | 2016 | 0.006 | 0 - 0.006 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories. |

**Turbidity**

| | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Highest single measurement** | 1 NTU | 0.7 NTU | N | Soil runoff. |
| **Lowest monthly % meeting limit** | 0.3 NTU | 100% | N | Soil runoff. |

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration

**Disinfectant Residual:**

Kingsland Water Supply utilizes chloramines for disinfectant.

Average Residual: 2.78 mg/L
Lowest Residual: 1.23 mg/L
Highest Residual: 3.90 mg/L

**Total Organic Carbon**

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

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**Violations Table**

No violations to report for reporting period January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016.

Kingsland Water Supply Corporation has continued to maintain a "Superior Water" classification from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.