

## 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System

### AIRLINE MOBILE HOME PARK

This is your water quality report for **January 1 to December 31, 2017**

**AIRLINE MOBILE HOME PARK** provides ground water from **[Edwards-Trinity Plateau]** located in **[Midland Texas]**.

**Water System No. TX1650003**

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Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.

Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono **(432) 694-2534**.

#### Water Quality Test Results

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:	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)
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)



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 your Drinking Water

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

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 - SPACE 804	SPACE 804	GW	<b>IN SERVICE</b>	<b>WATER WELL Edwards-Trinity Plateau</b>
2 - HAWAIIAN PLANT	NEW PLANT	GW	<b>IN SERVICE</b>	<b>WATER WELL Edwards-Trinity Plateau</b>
3 - SPACE 894	SPACE 840	GW	<b>IN SERVICE</b>	<b>WATER WELL Edwards-Trinity Plateau</b>
5 - SPACE 357	SPACE 357	GW	<b>IN SERVICE</b>	<b>WATER WELL Edwards-Trinity Plateau</b>
6 - SPACE 218	OLD PLANT	GW	<b>IN SERVICE</b>	<b>WATER WELL Edwards-Trinity Plateau</b>
8 - SPACE 139	SPACE 139	GW	<b>IN SERVICE</b>	<b>WATER WELL Edwards-Trinity Plateau</b>

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our

system contact **[Kelly Autry][432-694-2534]**

### Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Liquid Chlorine	2017	1.20mg/L	.5 mg/L	2.0mg/L	4.0	<4.0	PPM	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

## 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	08/23/2016	1.3	1.3	0.093	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	08/23/2016	0	15	1.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

## 2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	25	24.7 - 24.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	12	11.8 - 11.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	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
Arsenic	05/26/2016	6.7	6.7 - 6.7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Barium	05/26/2016	0.068	0.068 - 0.068	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	05/26/2016	3	3 - 3	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.

<b>Fluoride</b>	05/26/2016	1.95	1.95 - 1.95	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]</b>	2017	7	5.94 - 6.57	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

<b>Selenium</b>	05/26/2016	8.7	8.7 - 8.7	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
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<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Individual Samples</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Beta/photon emitters</b>	2017	14.1	12.4 - 14.1	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

<b>Combined Radium 226/228</b>	2017	1	0 - 2.14	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium</b>	2017	10	8 - 22.7	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Uranium</b>	2017	14	14.2 - 14.5	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Individual Samples</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Ethylbenzene</b>	2017	0.58	0.58 - 0.58	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
<b>Xylenes</b>	2017	0.00458	0.00458 - 0.00458	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Due to the detection of fluoride levels between 2 and 4 ppm (mg/L) for the Public Water System [1650003].

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system [*Airline Mobile Home Park*] has a fluoride concentration of [*Greater than 2 mg/L.*]

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please call [**Kelly Autry**] of [*Airline Mobile Home Park*] at [**432-694-2534**]. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at **1-877-8-NSF-HELP**.

This fluoride language can be found at TCEQ's Drinking Water webpage. You can find this webpage by clicking the link below:

[https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/ccr/ccr\\_customer\\_service.html](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/ccr/ccr_customer_service.html)

Inclusion of fluoride language in the annual CCR for systems which detected fluoride levels between 2 and 4 ppm (mg/L) is a requirement by the Code of Federal Regulations Title 40: Protection of Environment.

## Violations Table

<b>Lead and Copper Rule</b>			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2016	01/26/2017	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.