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Brookshire Municipal Water District
4004 6th Street • P.O. Box 1850
Brookshire, TX 77423

B M W D

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)



Brookshire Municipal Water District
PWS ID# 2370004

BROOKSHIRE MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required test and is presented on the this form. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Water Sources

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

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 (1-800-426-4791).

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (281)375-5010.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/ AIDS or other Immune Problems.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those 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 for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791)

Public Input Opportunity

Your water board meets at 6:00 p.m. on the first Monday of each month at
4004 6th Street
Brookshire, TX 77423

For more information regarding this report contact:
Brookshire Municipal Water District
Phone: 281/375-5010

Where Do We Get Our 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 detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. Brookshire Municipal Water District uses ground water from the Gulf Coast Aquifer. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Brookshire Municipal Water District at 281/375-5010.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID#2370004

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions & Units Description

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)- or one ounce in 7,3500 gallons of water.

ppb: parts per billion, micrograms per liter (ug/L)- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs 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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: 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.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

N/A: not applicable.

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The tastes and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	10/16/2013	2.3	2.3 -2.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from orchards: Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	10/16/2013	0.204	0.204 -0.204	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes: Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural Deposits.
Fluoride	2014	0.2	0.16 -0.2	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth: Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2014	0.14	0.06 -0.14	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha (excluding Radon & Uranium)	10/16/2013	3.3	3.3 - 3.3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL G	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	15	14.5 -14.5	No goal	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

1 This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total Trihalomethanes in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions: EPA requires the data to be reported. Please contact your water system representative if you have any questions.

Disinfectant Residual Level

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Chlorine Residual (Free)	2014	1.07	15	3.65	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead & Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Lead	07/17/2013	0	15	3.65	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	07/17/2013	1.3	1.3	0.167	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

2 Additional Health 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. The water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When you water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing you 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 you 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>."

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Xylenes	2014	0.0006	0.0006—0.0006	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories: Discharge from chemical factories.