

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

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)

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing 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 .



BROOKSHIRE MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

4004 6th Street
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Phone: 281-375-5010
Fax: 281-934-4788
www.brookshiremwdl.org

BROOKSHIRE MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT- LOVE'S TRUCK STOP

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)



Brookshire Municipal Water District-
Love's Truck Stop
PWS #2370103

Brookshire Municipal Water District– Love’s Truck Stop

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 this form. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what’s in your drinking water.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

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

N/A: not applicable.

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

The source of drinking water used Brookshire Municipal Water District is ground water from the Gulf Coast Aquifer. A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being conducted by the TCEQ and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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

About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federal allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

2014 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	2014	0.11	0.11- 0.11	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]	2014	0.17	0.17 - 0.17	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.