

# 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)  
TX0890006

**GONZALES COUNTY WATER  
SUPPLY CORPORATION**

**P. O. Drawer 749**

**Gonzales, Texas 78629**

**830-672-6509**

[www.gcwsc.org](http://www.gcwsc.org)



This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by GCWSC to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact Barry Miller at 830-672-6509.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells.

Our drinking water is obtained from Ground and Surface water sources. 1.5% comes from Lake Wood on the Guadalupe River and 98.5% from wells in the Carrizo Sands Aquifer.

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 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 Barry Miller, GCWSC General Manager at 830-672-6509.

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://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Public Participation Opportunities

You may attend any regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 P.M., at the GCWSC office located at 1903 Sarah DeWitt Drive in Gonzales.

In 2016, GCWSC produced or purchased 598,639,472 gallons of water. Of that number, 82,379,832 gallons of water was used in production, flushing the system, and leak repairs, leaving an unaccounted for loss of 66,284,540 gallons.

## DEFINITIONS

### **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 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.

### **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

### **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

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

**ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**ppb:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**na:** not applicable.

**NTU:** nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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

**mg/L:** milligrams per liter

**Gonzales County Water Supply Corporation  
2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected  
Water Treatment Plant**

**Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**Lead and Copper**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCL G	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	0.17	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2015	0	15	2.4	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**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	3	0-0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2016	7	0-3.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2016	0.251	0.0591-0.251	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.17	0-0.17	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Cyanide	2015	70	70-70	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	1	0-0.92	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer uses; 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
Beta/photon emitters *EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.	2016	10.3	6.6-10.3	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	3.2	1.5-3.2	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2016	0	0	0	15	pCi/L	N	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
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2016	2.3	0-0.23	50	50	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

**Turbidity**

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.00 NTU	N	Soil run off
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil run off

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.

**Total Organic Carbon**

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Disinfectant	Collection Date	Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2016	.6	3.5	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in the wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

**Violation 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 corrosively. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2011	2016	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2013	2016	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2014	2016	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/15	2/5/16	GCWSC 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.

**Gonzales County Water Supply Corporation  
2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected  
794 Well**

**Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**Lead and Copper**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCL G	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2015	0	15	2.9	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**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)*	2015	0	0	0	0.060	mg/l.	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2015	0	0	0	0.080	mg?l	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2015	0	0	0.002	0.01	mg?l	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2017	.0811	0-0.121	2	2	mg/L	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2015	0	0	4	4	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	0	0	10	10	mg/L	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	2015	0	0	0	5	pci/l	N	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
Atrazine	2015	0	0	0.1	3	ug/l	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Disinfectant	Collection Date	Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2016	0.9	2.2	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in the wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

**Violation 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 corrosively. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2011	2015	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2013	2015	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2014	2015	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/15	2/5/16	GCWSC 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.

**Gonzales County Water Supply Corporation  
2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected  
304 Well**

**Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**Lead and Copper**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCL G	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2015	0	15	2.9	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**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)*	2015	0	0	0	0.060	mg/L	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2015	0	0	0	0.080	mg/L	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2016	0	0	0	0.01	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.0811	0-0.0811	2	2	mg/L	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2016	0	0	4	4	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	0	0	10	10	mg/L	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	0-1.5	5	5	pci/L	N	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
Atrazine	2015	0	0	0.1	3	ug/L	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Disinfectant	Collection Date	Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDL.G	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2016	1.0	2.2	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in the wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

**Violation 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 corrosively. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2011	2015	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2013	2015	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2014	2015	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/15	2/5/16	GCWSC 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.



**Gonzales County Water Supply Corporation  
2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected  
Oak Forest Well**

**Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**Lead and Copper**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCL G	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2015	0	15	2.9	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**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)*	2015	0	0	0	0.060	mg/L	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.

Total Trihalomethanes (THM)*	2015	0	0	0	0.080	mg/L	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2015	0	0	0.002	0.01	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2015	0.1	0-0.1	2	2	mg/L	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2015	0	0	4	4	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	0	0	10	10	mg/l.	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	2015	3.00	0-3.0	5	5	mg/L	N	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
Atrazine	2015	0	0	0.1	3	ug/L	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Disinfectant	Collection Date	Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2016	1.0	1.86	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in the wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

**Violation 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.			
Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2011	2015	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2013	2015	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2014	2015	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/15	2/5/16	GCWSC 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.

**Gonzales County Water Supply Corporation  
2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected  
Bebe Well**

**Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**Lead and Copper**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCL G	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2015	0	15	2.9	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**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)*	2015	0	0	0	0.060	ug/L	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2015	0	0	0	0.080	mg/L	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2016	.0	0	0.000226	0.010	mg/l.	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	.111	0-.111	2	2.0	mg/L	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2016	0.11	0-.11	4	4	mg/l.	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	0.0	0.0	10	10	mg/l.	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	2015	0	0	0	5	pci/L	N	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
Atrazine	2015	0	.1	0.1	3	ug/l.	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Disinfectant	Collection Date	Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDL.G	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2016	1.0	1.77	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in the wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

**Violation Table**

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Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2011	2015	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2013	2015	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2014	2015	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/15	2/5/16	GCWSC 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.

**Gonzales County Water Supply Corporation  
2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected  
Wrightsboro Well**

**Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**Lead and Copper**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCL G	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2015	0	15	2.9	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**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)*	2015	0	0	0	0.060	mg/L	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2015	0	0	0	0.080	mg/L	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2016	0	0	0.002	0.01	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.251	0-.251	2	2	mg/l.	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2016	0.17	0-.17	4	4	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2017	.02	.02	10	10	mg/L	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	3.2	3.2	5	5	pCi/L	N	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
Atrazine	2015	0	0	0.1	3	ug/l.	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Disinfectant	Collection Date	Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2016	0.83	1.36	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in the wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

**Violation 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.			
Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2011	2015	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2013	2015	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2014	2015	GCWSC Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/15	2/5/16	GCWSC 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.