

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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).

Where do we get our drinking water?

Galveston County W.C.I.D. No.1 customers receive their treated drinking water from Gulf Coast Water Authority's Thomas S. Mackey Water Treatment Plant in Texas City. Our drinking water is obtained from Surface water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: BRAZOS RIVER. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will 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 contained in the assessment will allow us and/or the system(s) from which we receive water to focus on source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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 detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessment and protection efforts at our system contact David Paulissen at 281-337-1576.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tecq.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.tecq.state.tx.us/DWWW/>

Source Water Name	Address	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
5 - 2605 HOLLYWOOD	2605 HOLLYWOOD AVE	GW	Y	2605 HOLLYWOOD AVE
6 - 2320 FALCO ST	2320 FALCO ST	GW	Y	2615 26TH ST
7 - 302 SUNSET	302 SUNSET DR	GW	Y	302 SUNSET DR
8 - 45TH/DAKOTA	45TH/DAKOTA	GW	Y	2410 45TH ST
SW FROM GCWA		SW	Y	1050 FM 517 W
SW FROM GCWA TX CITY-5228	ECRET ST CC FROM TX0840153 GULF	SW	Y	5228 ECRET DR

Water Saving Tips-There are a number of ways to save water, and they all start with you.

Don't let it run. We have all developed the bad habit of letting the faucet run while we brush our teeth or wait for a cold glass of water. Keep a pitcher of water in the refrigerator or turning the faucet off while we brush our teeth can save several gallons of water each day.

- Check the plumbing. Proper maintenance is one of the most effective water savers. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. At home, check all water taps, hoses, and hose connections even those that connect to dishwashers and washing machines for leaks. Check the garden hose too it should be turned off at the faucet, not just at the nozzle.
- Leaks waste water. Add several drops of food coloring to the toilet tank. If it's leaking, the coloring will appear in the bowl without flushing.
- When washing dishes by hand, don't leave the water running while rinsing. Fill one sink with wash water and one with rinse water.
- Check your sprinkler system frequently and adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk or street.
- Run your washing machine and dishwasher only when they are full.
- Use a broom instead of a hose to clean your driveway or sidewalk and save water every time.
- Don't use running water to thaw food.
- Avoid using the toilet for a wastebasket.
- Don't buy recreational water toys that require a constant flow of water.
- Water when the sun is down to reduce evaporation losses.
- Use a commercial car wash that recycles water. At home, use a shut-off nozzle and wash your car in small sections.
- Use a pool cover it will reduce water loss due to normal evaporation.
- Curb diving, splashing and water fights in your pool. Boisterous play causes inordinate amounts of water loss due to splash-out.
- Install low-flow showerheads in all the bathrooms.
- Try to do one thing each day to save water. Every drop counts, and every person can make a difference.
- Teach your children to turn the faucets off tightly after each use.
- Plant hardy, water-saving plants, trees, and shrubs, particularly native species.

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Year or Range	Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	1,1,1 -Trichloroethane	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	200	200	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
2017	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	3	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2017	1,1- Dichloroethylene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	7	7	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2017	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	70	70	Ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
2017	1,2-Dichloroethane	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2017	1,2-Dichloropropane	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2017	Benzene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
2017	Carbon Tetrachloride	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
2015	Chlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural factories.
2017	Dichloromethane	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
2017	Ethylbenzene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	700	700	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
2017	Styrene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
2017	Tetrachloroethylene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
2017	Toluene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	1	1	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
2017	Trichloroethylene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
2017	Vinyl Chloride	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	0	2	Ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastic factories.
2017	Xylenes	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	10	10	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
2017	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	70	70	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2017	O-Dichlorobenzene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	600	600	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2017	P-Dichlorobenzene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	75	75	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2017	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	< 0.5	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.



Delivering Quality Water to Your Home Year 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report



2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact General Manager, David A. Paulissen at 281-337-1576.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January-December 2017, our system lost an estimated 144,380,356 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 281-337-1576.

The Board of Directors and employees of the Water Company have dedicated themselves to the mission of providing the best water and wastewater services at the lowest possible cost to its customers and to continually search for improvements to enhance the quality of those services. Galveston County W.C.I.D. No. 1 is a governmental entity.

The Board of Directors convene the third Monday of every month at 5:00 pm at 4403 Highway 3, in Dickinson and the public is invited to attend. To contact our General Manager, David Paulissen, please call 281-337-1576. This report is available on our website www.wcid1.com

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 281-337-1576 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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. Our Drinking Water meets or exceeds all Federal EPA 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 tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

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 immunocompromised 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 from 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 at (1-800-426-4791).

SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED (No associated adverse health effects)

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 drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottle water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2017	Bicarbonate	166	166	166	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2017	Calcium	53.8	53.8	53.8	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Chloride	59	59	59	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2017	Copper	.0047	.0047	.0047	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2017	Magnesium	9.79	9.79	9.79	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Nickel	.0024	.0024	.0024	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	pH		7.5	7.5	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2017	Sodium	40.2	40.2	40.2	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2017	Sulfate	55	55	55	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2017	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	136	136	136	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2017	Total Dissolved Solids	328	328	328	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2017	Total Hardness as CaCO3	175	175	175	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2017	Zinc	.0978	.0978	.0978	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring elements; used in the metal industry.

**Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucm2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.*

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2017	Chloramines	1.68	0.2	3.0	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Year	Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2017	27	8.9 – 72.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2017	Total Trihalomethanes	2017	73	30 – 182	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

LEAD AND COPPER

Year 2016	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2016	Lead	2.05	1	15	ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Copper	0.572	0	1.3	ppm	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Coliform Bacteria

Year	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 Contaminant
2017	0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution. (*See Note)

Year or Range	Contaminant*	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2017	Chloroform	24.25	5.2	75.9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Bromoform	6	2.6	8.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Bromodichloromethane	23.4	9.8	60.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Dibromochloromethane	19.4	9	39.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

*Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

REGULATEDCONTAMINANTS

The following list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 Contaminants.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Year or Range	Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Barium	6-27-16	.0914	.0761 - 0914	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Fluoride	6-27-16	.71	.71	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2017	Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2017	2	.63 – 2.21	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Nitrite (Measured as Nitrogen)	2017	.36	0 - .36	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Gross Beta Emitters	2017	< 4	0 - 5.9	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2017	Antimony	2017	< .001	.001	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
2017	Arsenic	2017	2	0 – 2	0 - 2	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2017	Beryllium	2017	< .00081	.0008	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense.
2017	Cadmium	2017	< .001	0-0.001	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries.
2017	Chromium	2017	< .01	0 - 01	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Selenium	2017	< .0030	.003	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2017	Thallium	2017	< .0004	.0004	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

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

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

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter -or

one ounce in 7,350,00 gallons of water.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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 (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 contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Millirems/Year (MREM): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

N/A: Not applicable

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Year or Range	Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Simazine	2017	.18	0 - .18	3	3	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2017	Atrazine	2017	.17	0 - .17	4	4	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2017	2,4,5—TP (Silvex)	2017	< .2	< .2	50	50	Ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.
2017	2,4—D	2017	< .1	.1	70	70	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2017	Alachlor	2017	< .2	<.2	0	2	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2017	Benzo (a) Pyrene	2017	< .02	< .02	0	200	Ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
2017	Carbofuran	2017	< .9	< .9	40	40	Ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
2017	Chlordane	2017	< .2	< .2	0	2	Ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
2017	Dalapon	2017	1.8	1.8	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on right of ways.
2017	2,4,5—TP (Silvex)	2017	.2	.2	50	50	Ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.
2017	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2017	< .6	< .6	400	400	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
2017	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2017	< .6	< .6	0	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
2016	Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2016	.5	.5	0	0	Ppt	N	Runoff/Leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
2017	Dinoseb	2017	< .2	< .2	7	7	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
2017	Endrin	2017	.01	.01	2	2	Ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
2015	Ethylene Dibromide	2015	.01	.01	0	50	Ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
2017	Heptachlor	2017	< .04	< .04	0	400	Ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
2017	Heptachlor Epoxide	2017	< .02	< .02	0	200	Ppt	N	Breakdown of Heptachlor.
2017	Hexachlorobenzene	2017	< .1	< .1	0	1	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
2017	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2017	< .1	< .1	50	50	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
2017	Lindane	2017	< .02	< .02	200	200	Ppt	N	Runoff/Leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
2017	Methoxychlor	2017	< .1	< .1	40	40	Ppb	N	Runoff/Leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
2017	Oxamyl (Vydate)	2017	< 2	< 2	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff/Leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.
2017	Pentachlorophenol	2017	< .04	< .04	0	1	Ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
2017	Picloram	2017	< .1	< .1	500	500	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
2017	Toxaphene	2017	< 1	< 1	0	3	Ppb	N	Runoff/Leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

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 to be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Recommended 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. Galveston County Water Control and Improvement District No.1 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>."