2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016
(Consumer Confidence Report)
Southwest Milam Water Supply Corporation- Public Water System I.D. # 1660015
Phone No.: (512) 446-2604

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.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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 EPAs 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, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water 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 Southwest Milam Water at (512) 446-2604.

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 to 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. SOUTHWEST MILAM WATER SUPPLY is 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Public Participation Opportunities- If there are any questions or concerns regarding this Consumer Confidence Report, you can contact Ken Hall, General Manager at (512) 446-2604 from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, or attend any regularly scheduled Board of Directors meeting on the 3rd Monday of the month at 6:00 p.m. – 706 E. Cameron Ave. Rockdale TX 76567. Please feel free to post this notice or make copies to employees, tenants, campuses, or other individuals.

Information about Source Water Assessments

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: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

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		WELL LOCATION	TYPE OF WATER	REPORT STATUS	LOCATION
5- ANTHIS	ANTHIS	3240 C.R. 334 ROCKDALE	GROUNDWATER	Y	CARRIZO-WILCOX
6- BIRKHEAD	BIRKHEAD 1	4584 S. FM 908 ROCKDALE	GROUNDWATER	Y	CARRIZO-WILCOX
7- MILANO REPL. 1	MILANO REPL 1	398 C.R. 360 MILANO	GROUNDWATER	-	CARRIZO-WILCOX
8- ROCKDALE REPL.	ROCKDALE REPL.	1118 SMITH RD. ROCKDALE	GROUNDWATER	-	CARRIZO-WILCOX

2016 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

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	2016	1.3	1.3	0.175	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2016	0	15	0.931	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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.

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.

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.

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 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 contaminants.

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

NA: not applicable

Water Quality Test Results

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

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

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

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

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

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

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Bromate	2016	1	0-6.24	0	10	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	4	4-4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic	2016	2.3	0-2.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.173	0.115-0.173	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	1	0-0.77	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2016	9.1	0-9.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
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	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Ethylbenzene	2016	1.7	0-1.7	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2016	0.0088	0-0.0088	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.