

Source of Drinking Water

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 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.

Required 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. This water supply 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>.

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 taste 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, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. S S Water Supply Corporation's water does exceed the secondary limit of iron in our ground water. The secondary limit is 0.3 ppm and our water averages 0.75 ppm with the highest total of 1.42 ppm during a testing cycle between 2006 and 2010. The water therefore requires additional treatment to prevent water discoloration and our system uses a sequestering agent that prevents the iron from oxidizing and tinting the color of the finished water. We also provide 2,000 gallons of water with each minimum bill to allow our customers the opportunity to flush any discolored water from their plumbing systems.

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 or 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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 or 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.

na: not applicable.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

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 (800) 426-4791.

S S WATER SUPPLY CORP.

PO BOX 1000
LaVernia, TX 78121

Phone: (830)779-2837

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6/30/2011

PWS ID TX-2470015

S S Water Supply Corp.

Phone Number: (830) 779-2837

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

Water sampled through calendar year 2010

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd Monday of Every Month

Time: 7:30 PM

Location: 10393 US HWY 87 W
LaVernia, TX 78121

Phone Number: (830) 779-2837

To Learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, or to request to schedule one, please call us.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel (830) 779-2837 -para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of your drinking water used by S S Water Supply Corporation is Ground Water from the Carrizo Aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source 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. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessment and protection efforts at our system please contact us.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health 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 the potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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

2010 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Lead and Copper

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	2010	1.3	1.3	0.585	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2010	0	15	1.19	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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)	2010	6.1	0 - 6.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	2010	14.1	2.4 - 14.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Containment Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Containment Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform of E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
0	*1 Positive Monthly Sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

* On 4/19/2010 a bacteriological sample was found to be coliform positive, within 24 hours three repeat samples from near the same site were submitted, and all follow-up samples showed no coliform present.

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, milligrams per liter (mg/L) , or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- ppb - parts per billion, micrograms per liter, or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source
Free Chlorine	1.195	0.6	3	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Dates	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2010	0.094	0.094 - 0.094	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2010	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharges from electrical, aerospace and defense industries.
Fluoride	2010	0.08	0.08 - 0.08	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2010	0.06	0 - 0.06	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	2010	0.015	0.015 - 0.015	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharges from electronics, glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Dates	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
*Beta/ photon emitters	2010	6	4.8 - 6	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2010	3.6	0 - 3.6	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

* The MCL for Beta particles is 4 mrem/year. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles