JONAH WATER SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1, 2017 TO DECEMBER 31, 2017

For information regarding this report, please contact:

Bill Brown
General Manager
(512) 759 – 1286

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono. (512) 759 - 1286.

OBJECTIVE

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM # TX2460022

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by Jonah Water Special Utility District (SUD) to provide safe drinking water. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to meet the challenges of providing the best quality drinking water to our customers as we experience continuing population growth within our CCN (Certificate of Convenience and Necessity).

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

You are invited to participate in our public forum and learn more about your water utility at a monthly Board meeting. We meet the first Thursday of each month, beginning at 7 p.m., at 4050 FM 1660, Hutto, Texas 78634. Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua potable. Si tiene preguntas o commentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar at tel. (512) 759-1286 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water and surface water sources. The ground water comes from Edwards and associated limestones– (Balcones Fault). The surface water comes from the East Williamson County Regional Water System.

SOURCES 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.

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.

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 the system's business office.

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 & Herbicides	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 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.

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)426-4781.

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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

INFORMATION ABOUT SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system Jonah Water SUD has a fluoride concentration of 3.46 mg/L.

'Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.'

'For more information, please call Bill Brown of Jonah Water SUD at 512-759-1286. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

Terms & Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contains scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average 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 MCL Gs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Level 1 Assessment	Study of water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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
Level 2 Assessment	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.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant 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 disinfectant level goal – The level of 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
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 or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
TT	Treatment Technique – a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.
ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.27	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	1.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	33	5.7 - 31.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

'* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	72	29.9 - 113	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

'* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2017	2.3	0 - 2.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2017	0.0646	0.0293 - 0.0646	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2017	30	0 - 30	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2017	3.46	0.29 - 3.46	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	3	0 - 2.73	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2017	7.6	0 - 7.6	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Combined Radium 226/228	2017	3.64	1.15 - 3.64	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2017	14.3	0 - 14.3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2017	1.1	0 - 1.1	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

' A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).'

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
	2017			4	4		ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.