2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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. We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report, covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2014. 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). In June 2014, Jonah Water Special Utility District was awarded *"Best Tasting Ground Water"* for the Central Texas Region for the 5th consecutive year. *PWS TX2460022*

Public Participation Opportunities For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Bill Brown, General Manager, Jonah Water Special Utility District at (512) 759-1286.
Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar at tel. (512) 759-1286 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.
You are invited to participate in our public forum and learn more about your water utility at a Board meeting. We meet the first Thursday of each month, beginning at 7 p.m., at 4050 FM 1660, Hutto, Texas 78634.

Where Does My Water Come From? Our drinking water is obtained from ground and surface water sources. The ground water comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: Edwards and associated limestones, Edwards and associated limestones – (Balcones Fault). The surface water comes from the East Williamson County Regional Water System. A source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water sources 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:
http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Important Health Information You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water.

Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised 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.

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 for 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Substances That Could Be in Water To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to the EPA regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Sampling Results During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table provided shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample dates are included.

Terms & Abbreviations **AL:** Action Level the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must allow. **MCl:** Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. **MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. **N/A:** not applicable. **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter. **ND:** not detectable. **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units measure of the clarity of the water. **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter. **TT:** Treatment Technique a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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)*	2014	14	1.6 - 28.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	47	13 - 92.1	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
Barium	2014	0.0606	0.0515 - 0.0606	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2014	3.52	0.28 - 3.52	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	2	0 - 2.48	10	10	ppm	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	2014	1.67	1.67 - 1.67	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2014	6.4	6.4 - 6.4	0	15	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
Vinyl Chloride	10/19/2012	3.2	0 - 3.2	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.

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	2014	1.3	1.3	0.37	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2014	0	15	2.9	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2013	06/03/2014	We 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.