

### 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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. All 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. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color or odor problems that are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the Sunko WSC office at (830) 745-2399. 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's 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 result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### SPECIAL NOTICE

Immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; persons who have organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

### Sunko Water Supply Corporation

TX2470005

5186 State Highway 123 South

Stockdale, TX 78160-6582

(830)745-2399

sunkowsc.ruralwaterusa.com

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Water sampled through calendar year 2017

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by Sunko WSC to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact the Sunko WSC office at (830)745-2399.

### Public Participation Opportunities

You may attend any regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors. Meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 pm, at the Sunko WSC office located at 5186 State Hwy 123 S, Stockdale TX 78160.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (830)745-2399.

### Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Sunko Water Supply Corporation is Ground Water from the Carrizo Aquifer. Chlorine is used to treat the water before distribution. The Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) is 2.0 mg/L. The MRDL Goal is 1.70 mg/L. The yearly average level of chlorine residual based on daily sample data submitted quarterly to TCEQ was 1.49 mg/L. The lowest chlorine residual sample for the year was .70 mg/L. The highest chlorine residual sample for the year was 2.07 mg/L. 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. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sampling data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system please contact the Sunko WSC office at (830)745-2399. In the water use survey submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan 2017-Dec 2017, our system lost an estimated 26,696,440 gallons of water. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: [http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=.](http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=)

Further details about sources and source water assessment are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

If you have any questions about the water use survey please call (830)745-2399.

### Lead in Your Home's Water

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. Sunko WSC 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>.

## Water Quality Test Results

### Definitions and Abbreviations **The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.**

<b>Avg:</b>	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
<b>Action Level:</b>	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
<b>Action Level Goal (ALG):</b>	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.
<b>Avg:</b>	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):</b>	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b>	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.
<b>Level 1 Assessment</b>	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.
<b>Level 2 Assessment</b>	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.
<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):</b>	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.
<b>Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG):</b>	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.
<b>MFL</b>	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
<b>na:</b>	Not applicable
<b>ppm:</b>	parts per million or milligrams per liter -- or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
<b>ppb:</b>	parts per billion or micrograms per liter -- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
<b>ppt:</b>	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
<b>ppq:</b>	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
<b>mrem:</b>	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
<b>NTU</b>	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
<b>pCi/L</b>	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
<b>Treatment Technique (TT)</b>	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum/Maximum level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely source of contamination.
Chorine	2017	1.49	.70 - 2.07	2.07	.08 - 4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

### Coliform Bacteria

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 Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	0	n/a	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

## Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over action level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.26	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	1.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

## 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) *	2017	3	0 – 3.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2017	23	5 – 22.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

## Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2/11/16	0.309	0.0944 - 0.309	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.41	0.11-0.41	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	0.05	0-0.05	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

## Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	9/2/2015	8.2	8.2 - 8.2	0	4	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	12/13/2012	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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