Supplying the water needs of the rural community.

S.S. Water Supply Corporation

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for 2020

Public Water System ID: TX2470015

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 (Pb)

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

When: 2nd Monday of Every Month
Where: 10393 US HWY 87 W, La Vernia, TX 78121
Time: 7:00 PM
Phone: (830) 779-2837

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

Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable que proveemos. Si desea más información en español, márquenos al número telefónico (830) 779-2837.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by S. S. Water Supply Corporation is Ground Water from the Carrizo/Wilcox Aquifer. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sampling data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessment and protection efforts at our system, please contact Carlos Febus, General Manager at (830) 779-2837. The information contained in this assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Source water assessment information is also available on the Texas Drinking Water Watch website at https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/WaterSystemDetail.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=6499&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2470015%20%20%20&DWWState=TX .

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, secondary constituents 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 TCEQ secondary limit for iron is 0.3 ppm, and our water averages 0.76 ppm with the highest total being 0.842 ppm from testing on 7 April 2020. This 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 out any discolored water from their plumbing systems. For more information about iron in our water, please visit www.sswater.net.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled or from 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).

SPECIAL NOTICE

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 (800-426-4791).

S. S. Water Supply Corporation

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Fax: (830) 779-5122
customer.service@sswater.net

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our Members and customers. This analysis was made by using data from the most recent U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) required tests, and are presented in this document for your review. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact S.S. Water Supply Corporation at (830) 779-2837.

Coliform Bacteria Groundwater Rule - System 4 LOG Certified

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	0	0	ND	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfectant Residual 2020

Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit Of Measure	Source
Free Chlorine	1.44	1.00	2.7	4.0	4.0	mg/L	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/17/2020	1.3	1.3	0.32	0	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	06/17/2020	0	0.015	0	0	mg/L	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	08/13/2020	ND	ND	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	08/13/2020	6.4*	0-6.4	No goal for the total	80	ug/L	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.*

Definitions and Abbreviations:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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
- **mg/L -** milligram per liter
- **ug/L -** microgram per liter; equal to 1 part per billion (ppb)
- **pCi/L** - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppm** - parts per million; same as 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
- **ppb** - parts per billion; equal to 1 microgram per liter or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
- **ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanogram per liter (ng/L)
- **ppq** - parts per quadrillion, or picogram per liter (pg/L)
- **ND** - Non-detectable; not detected
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

All Detectable Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Dates	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	04/07/2020	0.122	0.0911-0.122	2.0	2.0	mg/L	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	04/07/2020	0.48	0.11-0.48	4.0	4.0	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	08/13/2020	0.12	0.0-0.12	10	10	mg/L	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	04/07/2020	ND	ND	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta particle activity	06/20/2019	ND	ND	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	01/21/2016, 06/20/2019	2.1	1.11-2.1	0	5.0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

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 S.S. Water Supply Corporation Office at (830) 779-2837, or by email at customer.service@sswater.net.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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 (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 (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.
ND: Not detected.
Action Level (AL): 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.
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.
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.
MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity).