

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

HIGHPORT MARINA

The Utility's water system, owned and operated by **SouthWest Water Company**, provides our water customers an annual water quality report to show the source of your water, test results and general information for those with health concerns. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. If you have any questions concerning water quality or the source of your water, please call our Regulatory Department at (512) 219-2294.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with TCEQ to achieve solutions.

Water Sources

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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Utility does not hold regularly scheduled meetings. However, if you wish to contact the owners, please call our Customer Care Department at 866-654-7992.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

En Español: Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel 1-866-654-7992 para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water and ground water sources. It comes from Lake Texoma and the Woodbine Aquifer. The Utility also purchases water from Preston Shores Water System. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of our source water and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments 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 based 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 potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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 contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2016	Arsenic (ppb)	2.3	2.3	2.3	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2016	Barium (ppm)	0.084	0.084	0.084	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Chromium (ppb)	3.4	3.4	3.4	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Fluoride (ppm)	0.92	0.33	1.71	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2016	Lead (ppb)	0.51	0.51	0.51	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Nitrate (ppm)	1.24	0.037	2.95	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Nitrite (ppm)	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	1.0	1.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Selenium (ppb)	13	13	13	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2014	Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	1.0	1.0	1.0	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Uranium (ppb)	1.4	1.4	1.4	30	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2016	Ethylbenzene (ppb)	1.08	0.5	2.23	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
2016	Xylenes, Total (ppm)	0.005	0.001	0.012	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Disinfectant
2016	Chlorine Residual (ppm)	1.69	0.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts (DBP1)

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2013	Total Haloacetic Acids	19.3	11.7	32.4	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2013	Total Trihalomethanes	74.9	54.8	89	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts (DBP2)

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2016	Total Haloacetic Acids	5.26	1.5	14.7	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Total Trihalomethanes	9.93	3.9	30.6	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.							
Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant	
2016	Bromoform	1.12	1.0	1.33	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2016	Bromodichloromethane	1.23	1.0	1.41	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
2015	Chloroform	1.75	1.0	2.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
2016	Dibromochloromethane	1.63	1.0	2.07	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	

Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2016	Lead	2.5	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Copper	0.27	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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>.

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.					
Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurements	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2016	Turbidity (NTU)	0.25	100%	0.3	Soil runoff.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Source of Contaminant
2016	Calcium (ppm)	45.6	45.6	45.6	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2014	Chloride (ppm)	299	42.2	481	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2016	Copper (ppm)	0.065	0.065	0.065	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2014	Hardness as Ca/Mg (ppm)	186	32.6	340	NA	Naturally occurring calcium.
2016	Iron (ppm)	0.282	0.282	0.282	.3	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2016	Magnesium (ppm)	7.76	7.76	7.76	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	Manganese (ppm)	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.05	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	Sodium (ppm)	503	503	503	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Sulfate (ppm)	55	30	84	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	930	432	1180	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2016	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	146	146	146	NA	Naturally occurring calcium.
2016	Zinc (ppm)	0.014	0.014	0.014	5	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.