



2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

Rockett Special Utility District

Phone Number: (972) 617-3524

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community Public water supplies:

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; 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).

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: District Board Meetings, 3rd Tuesday of each month.

Time: 7:00pm

Location: Rockett SUD

126 Alton Adams Dr. Waxahachie, Texas 75165

Phone Number: (972) 617-3524

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

En Español Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (972) 617-3524 -para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. 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.

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.

- 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.



Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by ROCKETT SUD is Purchased Surface Water from Robert W. Sokol WTP (Cedar Creek, Richland Chambers Reservoirs) City of Midlothian (Joe Pool, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek) City of Waxahachie (Lake Waxahachie, Lake Bardwell). The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report 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 system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Robert Woodall - Operations Manager. 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>. Details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us. Do you conserve water? You can do your part to conserve water by; not watering between the hours of 10:00 am to 6:00 pm (this is the hottest part of the day); do not water the gutters and sidewalks; water every third to fifth day instead of every day. More water saving information is available at www.rockettwater.com.

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, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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>.

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 (µg/L)
- ppt -parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq -parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Definitions

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na: not applicable.

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.

ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)



**2017 Regulated Contaminants Detected
Coliform Bacteria**

| Year | Highest No. of Positive | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 2017 | 0 | * | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment |
| *Two or more coliform found samples in any single month. | | | | | |

Fecal Coliform MONTHLY TESTS REPORTED FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

| Disinfectant Type | Average Level | Min Level | Max Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit | Source |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------|-------|------|---------------------------------------|
| 2017 Chloramines | 3.1 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | <4.0 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes |
| 2017 Free Chlorine | 2.4 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | <4.0 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

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 | 2016 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.06 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

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 | 30 | 8.4-35.1 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2017 | 49 | 20.9-54.7 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |



| Inorganic Substance | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Arsenic | 04/27/2011 | 0.747 | 0.61-0.747 | 0 | 10 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 04/27/2011 | 0.0599 | 0.059-0.0599 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chromium | 04/27/2011 | 0.403 | 0.341-0.403 | 100 | 100 | ppb | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 04/27/2011 | 0.6 | 0.55-0.6 | 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) | 2017 | 0.124 | 0.059-0.124 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 04/27/2011 | 0.781 | 0.547-0.781 | 50 | 50 | ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
| Thallium | 04/27/2011 | 0.006 | 0.005-0.006 | 0.5 | 2 | ppb | N | Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories. |

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|--------|-----------|---|
| Beta/photon emitters | 04/27/2011 | 4.7 | 4.1-4.7 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L* | 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 | 04/27/2011 | 1 | 1-1 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L* | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
|-------------------------|------------|---|-----|---|---|--------|---|-----------------------------|

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 or lead and copper containing plumbing materials. | | | |
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| AV - 30 TAC 290.45(f)(4) | 12/12/2017 | Applying for variance | Failure to provide 0.6 gpm per connection plus the contractual obligations. |



**2017 Wholesale Consumer Confidence Report Data
City of Midlothian – PWS 0700005**

Sources: Surface Water from Joe Pool Lake/TRA & Richaland Chambers and Cedar Creek Reservoirs/TRWD

Turbidity: Maximum monthly turbidity readings ranged from 0.02 to 0.42 NTUs. There were no monthly percentage of turbidity sample limits below the 95%

MCL Violations: Midlothian had one maximum contaminate level violation. The MCL Violation was for Chlorite in November of 2017. MCL is 1.00mg/l the November reading was 1.07 mg/l.

Also the following were detected:

| | Date Sampled | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCL | MCLG | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| Arsenic | 9/28/17 | 0.0014 | ND-0.0014 | 0.01 | 0 | mg/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Atrazine | 9/28/17 | 0.4 | 0.4-0.4 | 3 | 0 | Ug/l | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Barium | 9/28/17 | 0.058 | 0.058 | 2 | 2 | mg/L | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosions of natural deposits |
| Chromium | 9/28/17 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.1 | 0.1 | mg/L | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide (as free cyanide) | 9/28/17 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.2 | 0.2 | mg/L | No | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 9/28/17 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 6 | 0 | Ug/l | No | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| Fluoride | 9/28/17 | 0.201 | 0.201 | 4 | 4 | mg/L | No | Water additive which of promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Selenium | 9/28/17 | 0.0014-0.0016 | 0.0032 | 0.05 | 0.05 | mg/L | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. |



Water Loss as Reported in the Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January-December 2017, our system lost an estimated 218,838,018 gallons. If you have any questions, please contact our office at (972) 617-3524.

