

## 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System TRAVIS COUNTY WCID 19

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2019

For more information regarding this report contact: Travis County WCID 19 at (512) 402-1990.

TRAVIS COUNTY WCID 19 provides surface water and ground water from Travis County MUD 4 intake Lake Austin located in Travis County.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 402-1990.

### Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level:	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.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 Contaminant Level Goal or 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 residual disinfectant level or 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.
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)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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.
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Information about your 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.

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 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 system's business office.

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).

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>.

**Information about Source Water**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/06/2018	1.3	1.3	0.42	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/06/2018	0	15	1.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**2019 Water Quality Test Results – PWS #2270207**

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	15	4.9 - 25.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

\* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	42	24.2 - 71.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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\* 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'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	1	0.5 - 0.5	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Disinfectant Residual**

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2019	1.97	0.8 – 3.0	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

**Total Coliform:** monthly test reported – none detected

**Fecal Coliform:** monthly test reported – none detected

## Information about Source Water

TRAVIS COUNTY WCID 19 purchases water from TRAVIS COUNTY MUD 4. TRAVIS COUNTY MUD 4 provides purchase surface water from **Lake Austin** located in **Travis County**.

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.

### Travis County MUD 4 – PWS 2270325 Source Provider Data below:

#### Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2019	Arsenic (ppm)	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	0.01	0.01	Naturally occurring element in minerals and metals. Poisonous to multicellular life.
2013	Asbestos (MFL)	<0.1987	<0.1987	<0.1987	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Barium (ppm)	0.057	0.058	0.063	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Cyanide (ppm)	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.2	0.2	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2019	Fluoride (ppm)	0.17	0.16	0.19	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2019	Mercury (ppm)	<0.0004	<0.0004	<0.0004	0.002	0.002	Naturally occurring element. Poisonous to multicellular life.
2019	Nickel (ppm)	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	n/a	n/a	Leaching from metals in pipes.
2019	Nitrate* (ppm)	0.63	0.63	0.64	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Nitrite* (ppm)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Selenium (ppm)	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	0.05	0.05	Naturally occurring trace mineral. Promotes good health in small amounts, but can be toxic.

\*Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider

**Organic Contaminants**

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2019	Atrazine (ppb)	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	3	3	Herbicide runoff.
2018	Simazine (ppb)	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	4.0	4.0	Herbicide runoff
2019	Toxaphene (ppb)	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	3.0	3.0	Insecticide.
2019	Total Xylenes (ppb)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	3.0	3.0	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.

**Volatile Organic Contaminants**

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2019	Benzene (ppb)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5.0	5.0	Petrochemical runoff.
2019	Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	2	2	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge of plastic factories

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Disinfectant
2019	Chloramines (ppm)	2.24	0.9	3.4	4.0	<4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

**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	
2019	Chloroform	7.6	2.10	24.2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2019	Bromoform	1.11	<1	2.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2019	Bromodichloromethane	6.24	2.0	18.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2019	Dibromochloromethane	3.07	<1	8.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	

**Disinfection Byproducts**

Year	Contaminant	LR Annual Average	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Total Haloacetic Acids	0.017	0.005	0.048	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Total Trihalomethanes	0.008	0.003	0.019	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

**Lead and Copper**

Year	Contaminant	The 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2018	Lead	0.73	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2018	Copper	0.31	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

**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 Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2019	Turbidity (NTU)	.90	100	0.3	Soil runoff.

**Total Organic Carbon**

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Source Water	9.92	4.04	42.10	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
2019	Drinking Water	4.03	3.15	5.87	ppm	Naturally present in the environment

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

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

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Source of Contaminant
2019	Aluminum (ppm)	0.106	0.078	0.135	0.2	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2018	Bicarbonate (ppm)	177.5	168	187	NA	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2019	Calcium (ppm)	41.3	41.2	41.5	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Chloride (ppm)	32.5	31	34	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2019	Iron (ppm)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.3	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Magnesium (ppm)	16.35	16.3	16.4	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Manganese (ppm)	0.0022	<0.001	0.0035	0.05	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2012	pH (units)	7.7	7.7	7.7	>7.0	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2019	Sodium (ppm)	16.75	16.7	16.8	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2019	Sulfate (ppm)	29	26	32	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2019	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	160	150	190	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2019	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	245.5	243	248	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2019	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	170.5	170	171	NA	Naturally occurring calcium.
2019	Zinc (ppm)	0.0091	<0.005	0.017	5	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

**Violations – Testing was completed on time and within compliance, quarterly report was submitted late.**

<b>Chlorine</b>			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	07/01/2019	09/30/2019	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.