

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



Travis County
Water Control and
Improvement District #18

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 material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The source of drinking water for Travis County WCID#18 is surface water from Lake Austin. The TCEQ completed an Assessment of your Source Water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Travis County WCID #18 System Operator, at 512-263-2707. Further details about sources and source water assessments are also available in Drinking Water Watch <http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. There are many opportunities for public participation. The Board of Directors meets monthly. Information on these meetings can be found by visiting www.tewcid-18.org

ALL DRINKING WATER MAY CONTAIN CONTAMINANTS

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.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

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).

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 263-2707.

LEAD AND COPPER

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>.

2016 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions -

Avg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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)

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)

Regulated Contaminants

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive		Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	0		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

<u>Disinfection By-Products</u>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	39	6.3-60.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	93	67.1-106	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>								
Barium	2016	.0603	.0603-.0603	2	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.2	.21-.21	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2016	.14	0.14-.14	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
<u>Radioactive contaminants</u>								
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper testing is done at the resident's household. Testing is done every three years.

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	07/21/2014	1.3	1.3	0.087	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/21/2014	0	15	1.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfectant Residual Level Monitoring -- Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable level of Pathogens.

Disinfectant used in the distribution system.	Year	Average Residual level	Lowest single sample result	Highest single sample result	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source of Disinfectant
Chloramine Residual	2016	1.85	0.6	5.0	<=4.0 (MRDLG)	ppm	N	Free Chlorine Gas/Liquid Ammonium Sulfate added at treatment plant.

Turbidity

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Highest Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
		1 sample at .3 ntu	N	Soil runoff.
monthly % meeting limit	95% need to be at or below 0.3 NTU	100% reading at or below .3ntu	N	Soil runoff.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR REPORT	07/01/2015	02/24/2016	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	07/31/2015	01/21/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/01/2015	01/18/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	11/08/2015	01/18/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	12/01/2015	01/18/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	03/18/2016	07/12/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/03/2016	11/09/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing total trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2016	03/31/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2016	06/30/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2016	09/30/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2016	12/31/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.