

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

TRAVIS COUNTY W.C. & I.D. #18

Phone No. (512) 246-1400

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors meets on the second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the District office located at 1502 San Juan Drive, Austin, TX, 78733. Please call (512) 263-2707 for information about meeting dates, locations, and times.

The water system is operated by Crossroads Utility Services, LLC. If you have any questions concerning water quality or the source of your water, please call (512) 263-2707.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

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.

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol favor de llamar al tel. (512) 246-1400 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water sources. It comes from Lake Austin. TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and 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 report. If we receive or purchase water from another system, their susceptibility is not included in this assessment. 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 (µg/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
2017	Arsenic (ppm)	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002	0.01	0.01	Naturally occurring element in minerals and metals. Poisonous to multicellular life.
2012	Asbestos (MFL)	<0.1883	<0.1883	<0.1883	7	0	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Barium (ppm)	0.0597	0.0597	0.0597	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Fluoride (ppm)	0.2	0.2	0.2	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2017	Mercury (ppm)	<0.0004	<0.0004	<0.0004	0.002	0.002	Naturally occurring element. Poisonous to multicellular life.
2017	Nitrate* (ppm)	0.33	0.33	0.33	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Nitrite* (ppm)	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	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
2017	Simazine (ppb)	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	4.0	4.0	Herbicide runoff
2017	Toxaphene (ppb)	<1	<1	<1	3.0	3.0	Insecticide runoff.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2017	Benzene (ppb)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5.0	5.0	Petrochemical runoff
2017	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
2017	Chloramines (ppm)	2.01	0.5	3.1	4.0	<4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	LRA Average	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2017	Total Haloacetic Acids	18	4	29.7	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Total Trihalomethanes	68	4.4	122	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
2017	Chloroform	24.87	2.8	53.7		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Bromoform	1.59	<1	2.6		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Bromodichloromethane	24.58	1.6	40.8		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Dibromochloromethane	15.88	<1	24.8		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2017	Lead	2.33	1	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Copper	0.138	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of material used 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>."

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	
2017	Turbidity (NTU)	0.08	100.0	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
2017	Source Water	5.83	3.8	8.62	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
2017	Drinking Water	5.23	3.66	7.99	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
2017	Aluminum (ppm)	0.0649	0.0649	0.0649	0.2	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Bicarbonate (ppm)	179	179	179	NA	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2017	Calcium (ppm)	44.2	44.2	44.2	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Chloride (ppm)	35	35	35	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2017	Iron (ppm)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.3	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Magnesium (ppm)	18.1	18.1	18.1	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Manganese (ppm)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.05	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2012	pH (units)	7.4	7.4	7.4	>7.0	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2017	Sodium (ppm)	18.1	18.1	18.1	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2017	Sulfate (ppm)	29	29	29	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2017	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	147	147	147	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2017	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	247	247	247	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2017	Total Hardness, CaCO ₃ (ppm)	185	185	185	NA	Naturally occurring calcium.
2017	Zinc (ppm)	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	5	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

Violations Tables

TTHM MCL, LRAA			
Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.			
Violation Type- MCL, LRAA			
Year	Month Begin	Month End	Explanation
2017	April	June	Second quarter average was over the MCL of 80 ppb.
2017	July	September	Third quarter average was over the MCL of 80 ppb.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)			
Monthly bacteriological sampling for total coliform organisms.			
Violation Type- Monitoring, Routine, Minor (RTCR)			
Year	Month Begin	Month End	Explanation
2017	July	July	System failed to submit proper amount of bacteriological samples for the month. Submitted 3 out of 6.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirement Not Met for Travis County W.C. & I.D. #18

Our water system violated a drinking water requirement over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During July of 2017 we did not sufficiently test for Total Coliform organisms and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Total Coliform organisms, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Total Coliform organisms	6 samples every month	3	July of 2017	August of 2017

What is being done?

All required water samples were collected in August of 2017. Six monthly samples have been collected each month to present. All samples have been negative for coliform organisms.

For more information, please contact Dan Tatum at 512-263-2707 or 1502 San Juan Drive, Austin, TX, 78633.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Travis County W.C. & I.D. #18. State Water System ID#: 2270083.

Date distributed: June 4, 2018.

P.W.S. #2270083