2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Information Specific to Your Community Public Water System

VILLAGE OF SAN LEANNA

PWS ID# TX 2270017

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of
January 1 to December 31, 2016

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

Public Participation Opportunities:

The public is welcome to attend the Village of San Leanna Council meetings, held on the 3rd Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m., at the Community Center – 11906 Sleepy Hollow Ln.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Rebecca Howe

Phone: **(512) 280-3898**

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 280-3898.

Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to 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 Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts are our system, contact Rebecca Howe, City Administrator, at (512) 280-3898.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:
http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Source(s) of Drinking Water

Ground Water (GW) and purchased Surface Water (SW):

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Location
WELL #2 - SHULTZ WELL	SLEEPY HOLLOW LN.	GW	Barton Springs segment – Edwards Aquifer Travis County
WELL #4 - MAIN WELL	SUNSET DR.	GW	Barton Springs segment – Edwards Aquifer Travis County
CITY OF AUSTIN (approx. 30% of water is purchased from Austin)	RACETRACK DR.	SW	Colorado River – Lake Austin City of Austin

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.

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 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 at (800) 426-4791 or online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Special Vulnerability Notice

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; 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 at (800) 426-4791.

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.

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 EPAs 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, the 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.

Definitions

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation:

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)

Information on Detected Contaminants

The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

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

Disinfectant Residuals for 2016

Year	Name of Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
2016	**Chlorine gas plus ammonium sulfate**	1.45 mg/L	0.70 mg/L	2.15 mg/L	4.0	< 4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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)*	05/24/2016	3.4	3.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	05/24/2016	23.9	23.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Some people who drink water containing 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.								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	06/15/2015	< 0.0020 mg/L	< 0.0020 mg/L	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Cyanide	09/23/2014	< 0.01	< 0.01	0	10	ppb	N	

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	06/15/2015	0.128	0.0338 - 0.128	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	06/15/2015	1.52	0.92 - 1.52	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]	05/24/2016	0.64	0.23 - 0.64	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	08/19/2014	< 0.01	0 - < 0.01	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	06/15/2015	< 4.0	< 4.0	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	06/15/2015	1.19	< 1.0 - 1.19	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Compliance	06/15/2015	5.1	< 3.0 - 5.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	06/15/2015	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	0	30	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	ALG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile Value	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Unit of Measure	Was This a Violation ?	Source of Contaminant
Lead	06/15/2015	< 1.0	< 1.0	0	15	1.0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	06/15/2015	0.0027	< 0.0020 – 0.0027	0	1.3	0.0	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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Interconnects or Emergency Sources

Source of the Water	**Length of Time Used**	**Explanation of Why It Was Used**	Whom to Call for the Water Quality Information
City of Austin	2016	Supplemental wholesale water purchase	Village Office (512) 280-3898

AUSTIN WATER

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
2016 DATA

There were no drinking water treatment violations in 2016.
The Utility is in compliance with the Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal requirements in the Disinfection Byproducts Rule.
All surface water sources are known to be susceptible to contamination by *Cryptosporidium*. Because of this, the Utility monitors for *Cryptosporidium* in the lake water, which is the source of water to the water treatment plants.
During the 2016 monitoring *Cryptosporidium* was not found.
The water plants treat drinking water with a filtration process that has been shown to remove *Cryptosporidium*.

Key

TT = Treatment Technique
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ntu = nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L = picocuries per liter(a measure of radioactivity)

Regulated at the Treatment Plant

PARAMETER	MCL	MCLG	DATE	Low	High	Average	Possible Sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2016	0.01	0.01	0.01	Natural Geology
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2016	0.64	0.73	0.69	Supplement, natural Geology
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	2016	0.17	0.22	0.20	Runoff from Fertilizer
Copper (ppm)	0	1.3	2016	<0.002	0.016	0.007	household plumbing
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	2016	10	140	93	Discharge from Manufacturing
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	5	0	2011	1	1	1.0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	TT	n/a	2016	0.02	0.20	0.05	Measure of the cloudiness of the water
100% of the readings were at or below .3 ntu							

Disinfection Byproducts Rule Regulated at the Treatment Plant

PARAMETER	MCL	MCLG	DATE	Low	High	Average
TOC Removal Ratio (%)	AVG > = 1	none	2016	0.90	2.61	1.63

The TOC removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed through the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed. Total organic carbon (TOC) has no adverse health effects. Total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts when water is disinfected. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations Reporting (UCMR)

unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3/index.cfm, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

PARAMETER	MCLG	DATE	Low	High	Average	Possible Sources
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0	2016	3.4	19.2	13.9	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	60	2016	1.0	10.1	6.4	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	70	2016	10.2	30.3	20.5	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)	0	2016	<1	1.3	1.0	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	0	2016	6.7	16.2	11.2	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	20	2016	1.3	9.2	5.2	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	70	2016	<2	4.2	2.1	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection