



Village of San Leanna

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Information Specific to Your Community Public Water System

Public Water Supply ID# TX 2270017

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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	2022	Supplemental wholesale water purchase	Village Office (512) 280-3898

Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment 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 detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at your system, contact Rebecca Howe, City Administrator, at (512) 280-

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/>

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 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, 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.

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.

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>.

Definitions

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

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)
N/A:	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.

Disinfectant Levels and Disinfection By-Products

Year	Disinfectant/ By-Products (unit of measure)	Average Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Possible Source
2022	Chlorine gas plus ammonium sulfate (ppm)	1.73 mg/L	1.18 mg/L	2.20 mg/L	4.0	< 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.
		Range of Levels Detected		Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	
2022	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* (ppb)	7.6-7.6		8	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)* (ppb)	20 - 20		20	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Inorganic Contaminant (unit of measure)	Range of Levels Detected	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
2018	Arsenic (ppb)	< 0.0020 mg/L	< 0.0020	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2020	Cyanide (ppb)	0-20	20	200	200	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Year	Inorganic Contaminant (unit of measure)	Range of Levels Detected	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
2021	Barium	0.029 - 0.129	0.129	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Fluoride	0.75 - 1.66	1.66	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2022	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	0.16 – 0.57	1	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
2014	Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	0 - < 0.01	< 0.01	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Selenium	0 – 3.8	3.8	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Year	Radioactive Contaminant (unit of measure)	Range of Levels Detected	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
2015	Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	< 4.0	< 4.0	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2021	Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	1.3 – 1.5	1.5	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Gross Alpha Compliance (pCi/L)	0 – 6.3	6.3	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Uranium (ppb)	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform					
MCLG	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper					
Definitions:					
Action Level (AL)		The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.			
Year	Substance (units)	Maximum Detected	90 th Percentile Value	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Possible Source
2021	Lead (ppb) AL=15	0.0060 mg/L	3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Copper (ppm) AL =1.3	0.16 mg/L	0.14	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2022 DATA



- Customers of the City of Austin receive their drinking water from three water treatment plants. Each plant pumps, treats and disinfects surface water from the Lower Colorado River as it flows through Lake Travis and Lake Austin.
- Austin Water monitors the lake water for *Cryptosporidium* because surface water sources are known to be susceptible to this contaminant. The treatment plants utilize clarification and filtration processes that have been shown to remove *Cryptosporidium*.
- During the 2022 monitoring for *Cryptosporidium*, eight samples reported no detection, two samples reported a detection of one oocyst and one sample reported a detection of three oocysts.
- Austin Water was in compliance with the Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal requirements in the Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Key

AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
n/a = not applicable
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter
TT = Treatment Technique
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	2022	0.01	0.01	0.01	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L*)	50	0	2021	4.3	4.3	4.3	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	2022	<0.002	0.009	0.004	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	2022	30	170	107	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	2022	0.6	0.6	0.6	Runoff from herbicide use
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2022	0.5	0.8	0.6	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	2022	<0.05	0.21	0.11	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	TT - no sample > 1.0 & 95% of samples must be ≤ 0.3	n/a	2022	0.01	9.0**	0.04	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, typically due to soil runoff
				95% was the lowest monthly percentage of samples ≤ 0.3			

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

**The three water treatment plants were in compliance with turbidity standards in 2022, with the exception of an event at one plant in February 2022. During a period between February 5-6, 2022, one water treatment plant did not continuously meet turbidity standards.

Disinfection Byproducts Rule Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Date	Low	High	Average	Possible sources
TOC Removal Ratio	TT - Average ≥ 1	n/a	2022	1.24	2.69	1.89	Naturally present in the environment

The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed through the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC removal required by the TCEQ. TOC has no adverse health effects. TOC 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)

Parameter	MCLG	Date	Low	High	Average	Possible Sources
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0	2022	7.6	12.0	9.7	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	60	2022	7.2	12.2	9.8	
Chloroform (ppb)	70	2022	4.5	14.6	8.0	
Bromoform (ppb)	0	2022	1.4	4.6	2.4	
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	0	2022	3.2	10.1	5.9	
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	20	2022	<1.0	2.6	1.6	
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	2022	1.8	4.3	2.7	
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	2022	2.3	5.8	3.9	

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of 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 table above. For additional information and data visit epa.gov, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.