

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX2270016

CITY OF ROLLINGWOOD

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013

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

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name City of Rollingwood

Phone 512-402-1990

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

CITY OF ROLLINGWOOD is Purchased Surface Water

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 pickup 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.

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).

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.

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 Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

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

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM CITY OF AUSTIN	CC FROM TX2270001 CITY OF	SW	_____
SW FROM CITY OF AUSTIN		SW	_____
SW FROM CITY OF AUSTIN	CC FROM TX2270001 CITY OF	SW	_____

Water Quality Test Results

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)

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants METALS	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detect Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Arsenic	2013	0.93	<0.70 - 0.93	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2013	0.01	0.003 - 0.01	2	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2013	0.43	0.42 - 0.43	100	100	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Simazine	2013	0.08	<0.05 - 0.08	4	4	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

Inorganic Contaminants MINERALS	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detect Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Flouride	2013	0.6	0.52 - 0.60	4	4	ppm	N	Supplement, Natural deposits
Nitrate as N	2013	0.05	0.02 - 0.05	10	10	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.

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.

TURBIDITY	Year	Limit Treatment Technique	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Highest Single Measurement	2013	1 NTU	0.19 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2013	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detect Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	48.3	28.7 - 48.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2013	21.5	12.0 - 21.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Likely Source
Chloramines	2013	2.08	0.80	2.7	4.0	<4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC) - Has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs) which are reported elsewhere in the report

Contaminant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Units	Likely Source
Source Water	2013	4.15	3.06	7.56	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Drinking Water	2013	2.8	2.34	3.66	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Removal Ratio	2013	1.65	0.96	2.66	% of removal	

Total Coliform: Reported monthly tests found NO total coliform

Fecal Coliform: Reported monthly tests found NO fecal coliform

Unregulated Contaminants - "Unregulated contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted."

Unregulated Contaminants - Metals	Collection Date	Average Results	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Level Detected	MCLG	Units	Likely Source
Bromodichloromethane	2013	10.1	17.7	6.9	0	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane	2013	7.8	12.3	4.9	60	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Chloroform	2013	11.6	24.4	6.9	70	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Bromoform	2013	0.9	2.3	<1	0	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid	2013	8.5	11.2	5.6	0	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid	2013	2.2	6.5	1.5	20	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Monochloroacetic Acid	2013	1.4	2.5	<2	70	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Bromoacetic Acid	2013	0.2	1.5	<1	none	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid	2013	2.1	4.2	<1	none	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Molybdenum	2013	1.7	1.7	1.6	none	ppb	Erosion of Natural Deposits
strontium	2013	128.0	161.0	75.0	none	ppb	Occurs naturally in the environment
Vanadium	2013	3.3	4.1	2.9	none	ppb	Industrial sources
Chromium	2013	0.11	0.23	<0.200	100	ppb	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	2013	0.19	0.25	0.16	none	ppb	Erosion of Natural Deposits