

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX2270016

CITY OF ROLLINGWOOD

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

For more information regarding this report contact:

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.

Name CITY OF ROLLINGWOOD

Phone (512) 402 - 1990

The City Council meets at 403 Nixon Drive in Rollingwood on the Third Wednesday of the month at 7:00 p.m..

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.

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.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune compromised 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).

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

The TCEQ has completed a Source Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility of types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact **The City of Rollingwood**.

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>

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 Water Name	Type of Water	Location
SW FROM CITY OF AUSTIN	CC FROM TX2270001 CITY OF	TRAVIS COUNTY
SW FROM CITY OF AUSTIN	SW	TRAVIS COUNTY
SW FROM CITY OF AUSTIN	SW	TRAVIS COUNTY

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	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/28/2012	1.3	1.3	0.00638	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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	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	picouries 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)
TT	Treatment Technique

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)*	2015	20	14.9 - 24.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	49	29 - 68.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.46	0.38 - 0.46	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.01	0 - 0.01	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

TOTAL COLIFORM: Reported monthly test found NO total coliform

FECAL COLIFORM: Reported monthly test found NO fecal coliform

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Chloramines	2015	2.15	1.6	2.6	4.0	<4.0	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2015	2015	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Response to Lead and Copper Violation: The State changed its long standing policy of providing sampling bottles, therefore samples were not taken in 2015. Sampling bottles have been obtained and sampling will during June 2016.

PROVIDER DATA: TCEQ REQUIRES THE CITY OR ROLLINGWOOD TO PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM OUR WATER SUPPLIER, CITY OF AUSTIN

CITY OF AUSTIN 2015 SAFE DRINKING WATER SAMPLE RESULTS

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source
Barium	2015	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride	2015	0.55	0.74	0.65	4	4	ppm	Supplement, Natural deposits
Nitrate as N	2015	0.26	0.42	0.36	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use
Copper	2015	<0.002	0.007	0.004	1.3	0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2015	90	120	100	200	200	ppb	Discharge from manufacturing
Diquat	2015	<0.04	4.2	1.7	20	20	ppb	Supplement, Natural deposits

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.

Contaminant	Year	Average Level	Maximum Level	Minimum Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source
Turbidity	2015	0.01	0.18	0.04	none	TT	ntu	Soil Runoff

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 (HAA5) which are reported elsewhere in the report

Contaminant	Year	Average Level	Maximum Level	Minimum Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source
Source Water	2015	2.98	6.02	3.96	None	None	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Drinking Water	2015	2.24	3.4	2.61	None	None	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
TOC Removal Ratio	2015	0.46	2.74	1.78	None	AVG> = 1	%	Naturally present in the environment

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	Collection Date	Average Results	Maximum Level	Minimum Level	MCLG	Units	Likely Source
Bromodichloromethane	2015	9.6	22.5	16.5	0	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane	2015	3.2	21.4	11	60	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Chloroform	2015	6.9	78.1	23.5	70	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Bromoform	2015	<1	5.7	1.9	0	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid	2015	5.3	27.8	13.6	0	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid	2015	1.3	18.7	7.5	20	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Monochloroacetic Acid	2015	<2	3.9	2.2	70	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid	2015	<1	7.7	3	none	ppb	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection