

2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF ROLLINGWOOD

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2019.

For more information regarding this City of Rollingwood at 512-402-1990

CITY OF ROLLINGWOOD provides surface water from **THE COLORADO RIVER, LAKE AUSTIN AND LAKE TRAVIS** located in **TRAVIS COUNTY**.

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

Definitions and Abbreviations

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)
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.
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.

Information about your 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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 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).

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>.

2019 Water Quality Test Results – PWS #2270016

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	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	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2019	2.51	0.9 - 3.9	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.02	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	17	14 - 18	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2019	40	34.8 - 45.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 and TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	0.06	0.05 - 0.06	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	03/17/2015	0.01	0 - 0.01	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Information about Source Water

CITY OF ROLLINGWOOD purchases water from CITY OF AUSTIN WATER & WASTEWATER. CITY OF AUSTIN WATER & WASTEWATER provides purchase surface water from the COLORADO RIVER, LAKE AUSTIN and LAKE TRAVIS located in TRAVIS COUNTY.

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the 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 at 512-402-1990.



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2019 DATA

- Austin Water 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, Austin Water monitors for *Cryptosporidium* in the lake water, which is the source of water to the water treatment plants.
- During the 2019 monitoring for *Cryptosporidium*, 10 samples reported no detection and 1 sample reported a detection of 1 oocyst.
- The water plants treat drinking water with a filtration process that has been shown to remove *Cryptosporidium*.

Key

- AL = Action Level
 MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
 MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
 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

Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Date	Low	High	Average	Possible sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2019	0.006	0.010	0.009	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	2019	<0.002	0.007	0.004	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	2019	10	130	80	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	2019	0.55	0.77	0.66	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	2019	0.54	0.57	0.56	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	n/a	2019	0.01 100% of readings were below 0.3 NTU each month of the year	0.13	0.04	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water.

Disinfection Byproducts Rule Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Date	Low	High	Average
TOC Removal Ratio (%)	AVG >= 1	No MCLG	2019	1.47	2.33	1.91

The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed through the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by the TCEQ to be removed. 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	2019	9.7	17.3	13.5	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	60	2019	4.5	11.0	7.4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	70	2019	10.2	24.4	16.4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)	0	2019	<1.0	1.9	0.6	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Monochloroacetic Acid	70	2019	<2.0	2.5	2.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	0	2019	6.0	12.6	9.3	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	20	2019	2.2	5.0	3.5	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	No MCLG	2019	1.1	2.6	1.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	No MCLG	2019	3.2	5.9	4.5	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5* - five regulated haloacetic acids (ppb)	n/a	2019	12.9	26.7	17.3	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br* - six brominated haloacetic acids (ppb)	n/a	2019	9.2	17.2	12.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA9* - nine haloacetic acids (ppb)	n/a	2019	20.9	39.9	28.3	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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:

<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

*These parameters were monitored as required by EPA's Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4).