

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

WILLIAMSON COUNTY W. S. I. & D. DISTRICT #3

Phone No. (512) 246-1400

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water, such as *Cryptosporidium*, than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors meets on the second Wednesday of each month at 12:00 p.m. at 2500 FM 685, Hutto, Texas. Please call (512) 435-2300 to confirm meeting dates and times.

The District's water system is operated by Crossroads Utility Services, LLC. If you have any questions concerning water quality or the source of your water, please call (512) 246-1400 or (512) 246-5921.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

WATER SOURCES: 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

En Español

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español favor de llamar al tel. (512) 246-1400 para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is supplied to you through the distribution system as owned by Williamson County Water, Sewer, Irrigation, and Drainage District No. 3 (the District). The District purchases all of its water from Manville Water Supply Corporation, who obtains ground water from wells located in the Edwards Aquifer, River Alluvial Aquifer, and Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifers. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has not been conducted by TCEQ. This report will describe 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 this assessment will allow us/and or the system from which we receive water to focus on source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of 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 (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 contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2018	Asbestos (MFL)	0.197	0.197	0.197	7	0	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Barium (ppm)	n/a	0.0505	0.140	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Cyanide (ppm)	n/a	.001	0.002	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic factories
2017	Fluoride (ppm)	n/a	0.13	1.54	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2017	Selenium (ppb)	n/a	0.0	7.1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2018	Nitrate* (ppm)	0.44	0.44	0.44	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Nitrite* (ppm)	0.11	<0.01	0.21	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Nitrate-Nitrite* (ppm)	0.24	0.06	0.42	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Gross alpha (pCi/L)	n/a	<3.0	6.7	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Beta /Photon emitters (mrem/yr)	n/a	<4.0	4.4	4	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Uranium (uG/L)	n/a	<1.0	2.3	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	n/a	<1.0	2.26	5	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2018	Ethylbenzene (ppb)	n/a	0	1.7	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories.
2018	Xylenes (ppm)	n/a	0	0.0065	10	10	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Disinfectant
2019	Chloramines (ppm)	1.80	1.5	2.3	4.0	<4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	LR Annual Average	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Total Haloacetic Acids	2.1	2.1	2.1	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Total Trihalomethanes	13.4	13.4	13.4	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.						
Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Chloroform	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Bromoform	5.6	5.6	5.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Bromodichloromethane	2.4	2.4	2.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Dibromochloromethane	5.4	5.4	5.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2017	Lead	1.7	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Copper	0.133	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives.

Required 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 material used 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>."

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Source of Contaminant
2017	Bicarbonate (ppm)	n/a	201	389	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2018	Calcium (ppm)	n/a	10.7	110	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2018	Chloride (ppm)	n/a	12	62	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2018	Iron (ppm)	n/a	<0.01	0.405	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Magnesium (ppm)	n/a	9.20	29.7	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2018	Manganese (ppm)	n/a	<0.0010	0.0269	0.05	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Nickel (ppm)	n/a	0.0016	0.0047	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.
2018	Sodium (ppm)	n/a	14.2	72.8	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2018	Sulfate (ppm)	n/a	<1.0	109	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2018	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	n/a	102	334	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2018	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	n/a	181	579	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2018	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	n/a	40.9	379	NA	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2017	Zinc (ppm)	n/a	<0.0050	0.0397	NA	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

P.W.S. #2460152

This letter is serving as our official Public Notice

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Williamson County WSID #3

On April 9, 2019 we became aware that our system failed to collect the correct number of drinking water samples. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did. We are now collecting the correct number of monthly samples to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During April, May and June 2019 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What is being done?

In April we updated the sampling schedules master copy. Unfortunately the operators didn't discard all of the old sampling schedule forms. This resulted in the old number of samples to be collected each month for April, May and June until we received another notice from TCEQ. There has been additional training for operators and supervisors to see that this doesn't occur again.

For more information, please contact Darrell Winslett] at 512 246-1400 or 2601 Forest Creek Dr. Round Rock, TX 78665-1232.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Williamson County WSID #3 State Water System ID#:2460152.

Date distributed: **03/05/2020**

**** Please note this monitoring violation is for April, May and June of 2019.**