

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Information Specific to Your Community Public Water System

VILLAGE OF SAN LEANNA

PWS ID# TX 2270017

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of
January 1 to December 31, 2017

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.

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.

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.

Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of 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) 280-3898.

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/>

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 |

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.

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 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 online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

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.

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.

Definitions

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

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| 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. |

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| 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 on Detected Contaminants

The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

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 Residuals for 2017

| Year | Name of Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Was This a Violation? | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|
| 2017 | Chlorine gas plus ammonium sulfate | 1.86 mg/L | 0.89 mg/L | 2.97 mg/L | 4.0 | < 4.0 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

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)* | 9/12/2017 | 4.3 | 4.3 - 4.3 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 9/07/2017 | 14.8 | 14.8 – 14.8 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | | | | | | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Arsenic | 06/15/2015 | < 0.0020 mg/L | < 0.0020 mg/L | 0 | 10 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Cyanide | 10/10/2017 | < 0.01 | < 0.01 | 0 | 10 | ppb | N | |

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--|
| Barium | 06/15/2015 | 0.128 | 0.0338 - 0.128 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 06/15/2015 | 1.52 | 0.92 - 1.52 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 9/07/2017 | .64 | 0.21 - 0.64 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] | 08/19/2014 | < 0.01 | 0 - < 0.01 | 1 | 1 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Beta/photon emitters | 06/15/2015 | < 4.0 | < 4.0 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L * | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

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

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------|--------------|---|---|-------|---|------------------------------|
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 06/15/2015 | 1.19 | < 1.0 - 1.19 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
|--------------------------------|------------|------|--------------|---|---|-------|---|------------------------------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------|-------------|---|----|-------|---|------------------------------|
| Gross Alpha Compliance | 06/15/2015 | 5.1 | < 3.0 - 5.1 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium | 06/15/2015 | < 0.0010 | < 0.0010 | 0 | 30 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

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 | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | ALG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile Value | # of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Unit of Measure | Was This a Violation ? | Source of Contaminant |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|---|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Lead | 06/15/2017 | < 1.0 | < 1.0 | 0 | 15 | 1.4 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper | 06/15/2017 | 0.18 | < 0.034 – 0.18 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.15 | 0 | ppm | N | 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>

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 | 2017 | Supplemental wholesale water purchase | Village Office (512) 280-3898 |

Violations

| Consumer Confidence Rule | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|--|
| The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems. | | | |
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT | 07/01/2017 | 2017 | We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. Specifically, the information regarding the Village of San Leanna's drinking water quality was correct, but a direct URL link to the 2017 Consumer Confidence Report on the Village's website was not provided by the 7/1/17 deadline |



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2017 DATA

- * There were no drinking water treatment violations in 2017.
- * 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 2017 monitoring *Cryptosporidium* was not found.
- * The water plants treat drinking water with a filtration process that has been shown to remove *Cryptosporidium*.

Key

AL = Action Level

TT = Treatment Technique

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ntu = nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

Regulated at the Treatment Plant

| Parameter | MCL | MCLG | Date | Low | High | Average | Possible sources |
|---|--------|------|------|-------|-------|---------|--|
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 2017 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | Natural geology |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 2017 | 0.42 | 0.70 | 0.58 | Supplement, Natural geology |
| Nitrate (as N) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 2017 | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.27 | Runoff from fertilizer |
| Copper (ppm) | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | 2017 | <.002 | 0.007 | 0.004 | Household plumbing |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 2017 | <10 | 120 | 57 | Discharge from manufacturing |
| Diquat (ppb) | 20 | 20 | 2017 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | Runoff from herbicide use |
| Turbidity (ntu) 100% of the readings were at or below .3 ntu | TT | n/a | 2017 | 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.04 | 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 | 2017 | 0.55 | 2.45 | 1.76 |

The TOC removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed through the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed. Total organic carbon (TOC) has no adverse health effects. Total organic carbon 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 | 2017 | 5.0 | 23.2 | 13.3 | Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection |
| Chlorodibromomethane (ppb) | 60 | 2017 | 1.9 | 11.1 | 7.7 | Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection |
| Chloroform (ppb) | 70 | 2017 | 9.9 | 34.9 | 15.3 | Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection |
| Bromoform (ppb) | 0 | 2017 | <1.0 | 2.0 | 1.1 | Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection |
| Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | 0 | 2017 | 4.4 | 12.1 | 8.4 | Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection |
| Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | 20 | 2017 | 1.4 | 5.8 | 3.6 | Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection |
| Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb) | No MCLG | 2017 | <1 | 3.1 | 1.8 | Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb) | No MCLG | 2017 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 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 following table. For additional information and data visit <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/third-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.