

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

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 Michael Tuley  
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**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES**

City Council Meeting

Time: 7:00 P.M.

Location: 105 E. Eggleston Street  
Manor, TX 78660

Phone No. (512) 272-5555

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.  
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512)-272-5555.

**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.

## Source Water Assessment

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 our system, contact; Michael Tuley

## 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.

**Our drinking water is obtained from River Alluvium Aquifer in Travis County, Manville WSC, Blue Water 130 and City of Austin.**

### 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 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 provider's. 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>

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Address
1 - 5211 GILBERT LN	FORMERLY G2270241A	GW	Active	5211 GILBERT LN
2 - 4905 GILBERT LN	FORMERLY G2270241B	GW	Active	4905 GILBERT LN
3 - 5313 GILBERT LN	FORMERLY G2270241C	GW	Active	5313 GILBERT LN
4 - Manville WSC		GW	Active	TOWER LN TANK
5- Blue Water 130		GW	Active	Gregg Manor Rd
 Source Name - Surface Water Sources				
City of Austin		SURFACE	As Needed	Us HWY 290 East

## Regulated Contaminants Detected

## 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	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

## 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	09/03/2016	1.3	1.3	0.238	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/03/2016	0	15	2.49	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

## 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.

## Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Average Level	MCL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Free Chlorine	3.70	0.20–3.70	1.47	4.0	< 4.0	ppm	N	Disinfectant 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)*	2017	12	7.1 – 12.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	72	49.8 - 71.9	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
<b>Barium</b>	08/04/2015	0.0532	0.0532 - 0.0532	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Cyanide</b>	08/07/2014	30	30 - 30	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
<b>Fluoride</b>	08/04/2015	0.39	0.39 - 0.39	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]</b>	2017	2	0.09 – 1.59	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural 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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	08/04/2015	4.1	4.1 - 4.1	0	50	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	08/04/2015	1.9	1.9 - 1.9	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Unregulated Contaminants/ Proposed Standards**

Bromoform, bromoform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year	Disinfectant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Chloroform	5.2	5.2 – 5.2	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Bromoform	17.1	10 – 17.1	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Bromodichloromethane	18.6	4.6 – 18.6	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Dibromochloromethane	31	12 – 31	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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

Year	Contaminant	Range of Levels Detected	Highest Level Detected	Secondary	Units	Source of Contaminant
2015	Aluminum	< 0.00200 - < 0.00200	< 0.00200	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015	Bicarbonate	259 – 259	259	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2015	Calcium	69 – 69	69	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015	Chloride	18 -18	18	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water; by-product of oil field activity.
2015	Iron	0 - 0010	0.010	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2015	Magnesium	10 – 10	10	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015	Manganese	0 – 0.0100	0.0100	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015	Nickel	0.0017 – 0.0017	0.0017	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Sodium	20.3 – 56.1	56	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Sulfate	23 – 23	23	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; by-product of oil field activity.
2015	Total Dissolved Solids	283 – 283	283	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2015	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	213 – 213	213	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2015	Zinc	0.0062 -0.0062	0.0062	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry

**Violations Table**

<b>E. coli</b>			
Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	1	01/30/2017	We failed to provide results of lead tap water monitoring to consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

## Manville WSC Consumer Confidence Report Data 2017

Their drinking water is obtained from surface and ground water sources. It comes from the Edwards Aquifer, River Alluvium Aquifer, Simsboro and the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer. Water purchased from the City of Pflugerville is surface water from Lake Pflugerville.

### Inorganic

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Units	Source of Contaminant
2017	Barium	0.140	0.0505 – 0.140	2	2	N	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Cyanide	20	<10-20	200	200	N	ppb	Discharge from steel / metal refineries; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
2017	Fluoride	0.32	0.24 – 0.32	4	4	N	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2017	Selenium	7.1	0 – 7.1	50	50	N	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposit; discharge of mines
2017	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	4.44	0.02 – 4.44	10	10	N	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural 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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall.

### Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Disinfectant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MRDLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Total Haloacetic Acids	35	<1 – 37	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2017	Total Trihalomethanes	40.5	< 4.0– 40.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

### Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Units	Source of Contaminant
2017	Beta/photon emitters	4.4	<4.0 – 4.4	0	5	0	mrem/yr	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2017	Combined Radium 226 & 228	2.26	<1 – 2.26	0	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
2017	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	6.7	<3.1-6.7	0	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits, including pesticides.
2017	Uranium	2.3	<1 – 2.3	0	5	0	ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Units	Source of Contaminant
2017	Xylenes	0.029	<0 – 0.029	10	10	N	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
2017	Ethylbenzene	6.7	<0.5 - 6.7	700	700	N	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories.

## Manville WSC Consumer Confidence Report Data 2017

### Unregulated Contaminants/ Proposed Standards

Bromoform, bromoform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year	Disinfectant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Units	Source of Contaminant
2017	Chloroform	21.1	< 1.0 – 21.1	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Bromoform	4.3	< 1.0 – 4.3	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2017	Bromodichloromethane	10.2	<1.0 – 10.2	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2017	Dibromochloromethane	7.4	<1.0 – 15	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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

Year	Contaminant	Range of Levels Detected	Highest Level Detected	Secondary	Units	Source of Contaminant
2017	Bicarbonate	201 -389	389	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2017	Calcium	69.8-103	103	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Chloride	17-67	67	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water; by-product of oil field activity.
2017	Iron	<0.01 -0.080	0.080	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2017	Magnesium	9.20 – 29.70	29.7	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Manganese	0.0010 – 0.0035	0.0035	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Nickel	0.0016 – 0.0047	0.0047	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Sodium	9.76 – 76.7	76.7	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2017	Sulfate	26 – 95	95	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; by-product of oil field activity.
2017	Total Alkalinity asCaCO3	165 - 319	319	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2017	Total Dissolved Solids	353 - 542	542	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2017	Total Hardness as CaCO 3	215 -379	379	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

## Cross County WSC Consumer Confidence Report Data 2017

### Inorganic

Year	Contaminant	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Units	Source of Contaminant
2016	Barium	0.132	0.132	0.132	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes discharge; from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Fluoride	0.18	0.18	0.18	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2012	Nitrate	0.04	0.04	0.04	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Year	Contaminant	High	Low	Average	Secondary	Units	Source of Contaminant
2012	Calcium	9.13	9.13	9.13	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2012	Chloride	23	23	23	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water; by-product of oil field activity.
2012	Magnesium	3.25	3.25	3.25	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2012	Manganese	0.0125	0.125	0.125	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2012	pH	8.1	8.1	8.1	7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2012	Sodium	83.4	83.4	83.4	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2012	Total Alkalinity asCaCO <sub>3</sub>	200	200	200	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2012	Total Dissolved Solids	257	257	257	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2012	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	36.2	36.2	36.2	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

### Violations Table

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Total Coliform organisms	1 sample every month	0	July of 2017	August of 2017

## 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF AUSTIN WATER & WASTEWATER

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Barium</b>	2017	0.0119	0.0065 - 0.0119	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Cyanide</b>	2017	120	0 - 120	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
<b>Fluoride</b>	2017	0.7	0.42 - 0.7	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]</b>	2017	0.28	0.26 - 0.28	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Diquat</b>	2017	0.8	0.8 - 0.8	20	20	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide use.

### Unregulated Contaminants/ Proposed Standards

Bromoform, bromoform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year	Disinfectant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Units	Source of Contaminant
2017	Chloroform	34.9	9.9 – 34.9	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Bromoform	2.0	< 1.0 – 2.0	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2017	Bromodichloromethane	23.2	< 5.0– 23.2	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2017	Dibromochloromethane	11.1	1.9 – 11.1	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

### Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Highest single measurement</b>	0.15 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
<b>Lowest monthly % meeting limit</b>	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: 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 system and disinfectants.

### Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.