



City of Sunset Valley 2016 Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report January 2016 to December 2016

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. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that all drinking water suppliers in the country provide a water quality report to their customers on an annual basis.

The drinking water provided to you in 2016 met all national and state water quality standards.

If you would like to participate in public decisions that may affect the quality of water the Sunset Valley City Council meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6 pm. Information on these meetings can be found by visiting the City web site at www.sunsetvalley.org, or by calling 512-892-1383. City Hall is located at 3205 Jones Road, Sunset Valley, Texas 78745.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 891-9103.

Sources of Drinking Water

The City of Sunset Valley purchases surface water from the City of Austin. Customers of the City of Sunset Valley receive their drinking water from two water treatment plants that pump surface water from the Colorado River as it flows into Lake Austin. The Austin Water Utility treats and filters the water according to federal and state standards to remove any possible harmful contaminants. Additional monitoring and testing is provided by the City of Sunset Valley prior to final delivery. Under Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) rules the City of Sunset Valley is required to provide to you copies of water quality data for both the City of Austin and the City of Sunset Valley. This information is provided in tables at the end of this report.

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.

The Colorado River watershed reaches many miles upstream, passing through agricultural and urban areas. Contaminants that may be in the 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.

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 **EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791**.

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 home treatment 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 at (800) 426-4791.

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 **Sunset Valley Public Works Department (512-891-9103)**.

Special 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; 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)**.

Chloramine Notification

The City of Sunset Valley purchases water from the City of Austin. Austin uses chloramines for disinfection at their surface water plant. Chloramine is intended to benefit our customers by reducing the levels of disinfection byproducts in the system, while still providing protection from waterborne disease. However, chloramines can cause problems for customer’s dependent on dialysis machines. A condition known as hemolytic anemia can occur if the disinfectant is not completely removed from the water that is used for the dialysate. Consequently, the pretreatment scheme used for the dialysis units must include some means, such as a charcoal filter, for removing the chloramine. Medical facilities should also determine if additional precautions are required for other medical equipment. In addition, water disinfected with chloramines may be toxic to fish. If you have a fish tank, please make sure that the chemicals or filters that you are using are designed for use in water that has been treated with chloramines. You may also need to change the type of filter that you use for the fish tank

Additional 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. 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 <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>

Source Water Assessment

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our 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 Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact: **Daniel Pepin, Sunset Valley Public Works Department (512-891-9103)**

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/>

| <u>Source Water & ID Number</u> | <u>Type of Water</u> | <u>Location</u> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| City of Austin TX2270001 | Surface Water (SW) | Colorado River |

| Detected Contaminant 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 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. |
| NTU | nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity). |
| 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. |



2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT DATA

Key:

MCLG – maximum contaminant level goal
 MCL – maximum contaminant level
 MRDLG – maximum residual disinfectant level goal
 MRDL – maximum residual disinfectant level

Mg/L – Milligrams per liter
 ppm – parts per million
 ppb – parts per billion
 MCL – maximum contaminant level

Public Water System Information

Director: Katy Phillips
 Contact: 512.891.9103

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected that are applicable for the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done during the report period. Some contaminants are not required by EPA or the State to be tested every year.

| Residual Disinfectant Level | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------|---|---|
| Disinfectant | Year | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDLG | MRDL | Violation (Y/N) | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chloramine (ppm) | 2016 | 1.98 | 1.07 | 2.80 | 4 | 4 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Disinfectant Byproducts | | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Year | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Violation (Y/N) | Likely Source of Contamination | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 2016 | 51 | 43.2 – 57.8 | No goal for the total | 80 | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 2016 | 19 | 13.3 - 25.8 | No goal for the total | 60 | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Sample Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Violation (Y/N) | Likely Source of Contamination | |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 2016 | 0.28 | 0.28 - 0.28 | 10 | 10 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Nitrite (ppm) | 2015 | <0.01 | 0.01-0.01 | 1 | 1 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits | |

| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations Reporting (UCMR and UCMR3) – In the Distribution System | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|------|--|
| 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. | | | | | | |
| Substance | Sample Date | MCLG | Low | High | Ave | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chloroform (ppb) | 2016 | 70 | 13.7 | 32.9 | 24.3 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | 2016 | 0 | 15.8 | 20.2 | 17.3 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Dibromochloromethane (ppb) | 2016 | 0 | 5.2 | 12.5 | 8.0 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromoform (ppb) | 2016 | 0 | <1.0 | 1.6 | NA | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Dichloroacetic acid (ppb) | 2016 | 0 | 7.8 | 14.9 | 11.1 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Trichloroacetic acid (ppb) | 2016 | 20 | 3.3 | 9.8 | 6.8 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Dibromoacetic acid (ppb) | 2016 | none | <1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

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 (Yes or No) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------|--|
| Copper | 2016 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0688 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Lead | 2016 | 0 | 15 | 0.938 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

CITY OF AUSTIN 2016 WATER QUALITY DATA

There were no drinking water treatment violations in 2016.

The Utility 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, the Utility monitors for *Cryptosporidium* in the lake water, which is the source of water to the water treatment plants. During the 2016 monitoring *Cryptosporidium* was not found. The water plants treat drinking water with a filtration process that has been shown to remove *Cryptosporidium*.

Key

TT = Treatment Technique

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter

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

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

ppm = parts per million or milligrams 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 | 2016 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | Natural Geology |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 2016 | 0.64 | 0.73 | 0.69 | Supplement, natural Geology |
| Nitrate (as N) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 2016 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.20 | Runoff from Fertilizer |
| Copper (ppm) | 0 | 1.3 | 2016 | <0.002 | 0.016 | 0.007 | Household plumbing |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 2016 | 10 | 140 | 93 | Discharge from Manufacturing |
| Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L) | 5 | 0 | 2011 | 1 | 1 | 1.0 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Turbidity (ntu) - 100% of the readings were at or below 0.3 ntu | TT | n/a | 2016 | 0.02 | 0.20 | 0.05 | 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 | none | 2016 | 0.90 | 2.61 | 1.63 |

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)

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 <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3/index.cfm>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426- 4791.

| PARAMETER | MCLG | DATE | Low | High | Average | Possible Sources |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|--|
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 2016 | 3.4 | 19.2 | 13.9 | Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection |
| Chlorodibromomethane (ppb) | 60 | 2016 | 1.0 | 10.1 | 6.4 | Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection |
| Chloroform (ppb) | 70 | 2016 | 10.2 | 30.3 | 20.5 | Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection |
| Bromoform (ppb) | 0 | 2016 | <1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection |
| Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | 0 | 2016 | 6.7 | 16.2 | 11.2 | Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection |
| Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | 20 | 2016 | 1.3 | 9.2 | 5.2 | Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection |
| Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb) | 70 | 2016 | <2 | 4.2 | 2.1 | Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection |