

**2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System
KENNEDY RIDGE WSC**

2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System KENNEDY RIDGE WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017

KENNEDY RIDGE WSC provides Purchased Ground Water from **Austin's Colony** located in **Travis County**

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)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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 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 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>.

Information about Source Water

Further details about sources and source/water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following url: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

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 **Rosa Hernandez 512-696-0118 Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 696-0118.**

KENNEDY RIDGE WSC purchases water from AUSTINS COLONY/HORNSBY BEND. AUSTINS COLONY/HORNSBY BEND provides purchase ground water from Austin Colony/Hornsby Bend. Austin Colony/Hornsby Bend's water supply is 100% groundwater from two sources: Carrizo/Wilcox Aquifer in Burleson and Milam Counties, Colorado River Alluvium Aquifer in **Travis County**

Inorganic Contaminants Austin Colony

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2016	Arsenic (ppb)	2.8	2.8	2.8	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electro production wastes.
2016	Barium (ppm)	0.039	0.039	0.039	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Chromium (ppm)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Fluoride (ppm)	0.33	0.33	0.33	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2017	Nitrate (ppm)	1.34	0.05	2.62	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Selenium (ppb)	32.9	32.9	32.9	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants/ Austin's Colony

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2013	Gross alpha (pCi/L)	3.1	3.1	3.1	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
2012	Gross beta emitters (pCi/L)	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	50	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants/ Austin's Colony

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2015	Xylenes (ppb)	0.05	0.05	0.05	10000	10000	Discharge from petroleum factories.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts (DBP2) / Austin's Colony

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2017	Total Haloacetic Acids	3.7	3.7	3.7	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Total Trihalomethanes	15.9	15.9	15.9	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants/ Austin's Colony

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, 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	
2017	Bromoform	0.9	0	1.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2017	Bromodichloromethane	0.9	0	1.8	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	

2017	Dibromochloromethane	1.31	0	2.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
------	----------------------	------	---	-----	-----	---

Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted.

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

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

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)/ Austin's Colony

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Source of Contaminant
2015	Calcium (ppm)	11.2	11.2	11.2	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015	Chloride (ppm)	18	18	18	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Copper (ppm)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2015	Iron (ppm)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel delivery equipment or facilities.
2015	Magnesium (ppm)	3.45	3.45	3.45	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015	Manganese (ppm)	0.001	0.001	0.001	50	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2012	pH (units)	8	8	8	>7	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2015	Sodium (ppm)	84	84	84	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Sulfate (ppm)	<1	<1	<1	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	191	191	191	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2015	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	252	252	252	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2015	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	42.2	42.2	42.2	NA	Naturally occurring calcium.
2015	Zinc (ppm)	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	5	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

Kennedy Ridge WSC

2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	3	3.4 - 3.4	No goal for the total	60	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 sample results collected at a location over a year'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	26	25.7 - 25.7	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 TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------	------	-----	-------	-----------	--------------------------------

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	0.38	0.38 - 0.38	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
--------------------------------	------	------	-------------	----	----	-----	---	--

Disinfectant Residual

' A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).'

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
	2017	1.71	1.62-1.80	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	01/01/2017	03/31/2017	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	04/01/2017	06/30/2017	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	07/01/2017	09/30/2017	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

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 REPORT	07/01/2017	2018	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Violations

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	06/10/2016	06/05/2017	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	03/13/2017	11/09/2017	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	06/05/2017	11/09/2017	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	09/25/2017	11/09/2017	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)			
The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children,			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	04/01/2017	04/30/2017	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	05/01/2017	05/31/2017	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.