

# 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## TX1050038 County Line Special Utility District ( CLSUD )

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 water system to provide safe drinking water.

County Line SUD is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:  
Name: Daniel R. Heideman, General Manager  
Phone: 512-398-4748

Estes reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 398-4748.

### **Sources of Drinking Water**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Count Line SUD pumps water from the Edwards Aquifer and the San Marcos River. 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 EPAs 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 fanning.
- 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>.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system County Line Special Utility District has a fluoride concentration of 3.12 mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call Daniel Heideman, General Manager of County Line Special Utility District at 512-398-4748. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

## **Information about Source Water Assessments**

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes 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 the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer 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/>

| <b>Source Water Name</b>   | <b>Type of Water</b> | <b>Report Status</b> | <b>Location</b>  |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 – 976 W FM 150           | GW                   | _____                | Edwards Aquifer  |
| 2 – FM 150 Plant           | GW                   | _____                | Edwards Aquifer  |
| SW from CRWA Hays/Caldwell | SW                   | _____                | San Marcos River |
| WTP CC from TX0280024 CRWA |                      |                      |                  |

## **A word from the General Manager**

County Line SUD is pleased to present the 2019 Consumer Confidence Report. This report is provided to inform you of the quality of your water supply.

County Line SUD operations are directed by a Board of Directors, elected by persons living within the District boundary, those persons who qualify may file to run for a place on the Board of Directors. Day to day operations are accomplished by a paid staff of seven (7) persons. The Board meets on the third Monday of each month at 6:00PM and you are welcome to attend. Check the website for agenda.

Groundwater is treated with chlorine, surface water is filtered and treated with chlorine and liquid ammonia.

We ask that you locate and operate the water shutoff located inside the meter box. In the event you have a water pipe break or some other malfunction related to water, you will want to be able to shut off your water as quickly as possible. Call the office if you need assistance locating the meter box.

County Line SUD reads the water meters monthly. The reading is done electronically using a drive by reading system.

## **Definitions and Abbreviations**

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Action Level:

Action Level Goal (ALG):

Avg:

Level 1 Assessment:

Level 2 Assessment:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

MFL

mrem:

na:

NTU

pCi/L

ppb:

ppm:

ppq

ppt

Treatment Technique or TT:

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

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

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.

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

not applicable.

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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.

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- 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.

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'Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.'

'For more information, please call [insert name of water system contact] of [insert name of community water system] at [insert phone number]. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.'

### Information about Source Water

COUNTY LINE SUD purchases water from CRWA HAYS CALDWELL WTP. CRWA HAYS CALDWELL WTP provides purchase surface water from [insert source name of aquifer, reservoir, and/or river] located in [insert name of County or City].

[Insert a table containing any contaminant that was detected in the provider's water for this calendar year, unless that contaminant has been separately monitored in your water system (i.e. TTHM, HAAS, Lead and Copper, Coliforms)].'

'TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact [insert water system contact][insert phone number]'

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|--|
| Copper          | 2019         | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.3             | 0               | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

|      |      |   |    |   |   |     |   |   |
|------|------|---|----|---|---|-----|---|---|
| Lead | 2019 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
|------|------|---|----|---|---|-----|---|---|

## 2019 Water Quality Test Results

| Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG                  | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination             |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)  | 2019            | 33                     | 0 - 38.4                    | 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 (THM) | 2019 | 69 | 3.7 - 85.3 | 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 THM sample results collected at a location over a year.

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Barium                 | 2019            | 0.0657                 | 0.0657 - 0.0657             | 2    | 2   | ppm   | N         | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Cyanide                | 04/19/2017      | 20                     | 20 - 20                     | 200  | 200 | ppb   | N         | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.                                     |
| Fluoride               | 04/19/2017      | 3.12                   | 3.12 - 3.12                 | 4    | 4.0 | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|

|   |            |     |           |   |    |        |   |   |
|---|------------|-----|-----------|---|----|--------|---|---|
| Beta/photon emitters                    | 08/10/2018 | 5.6 | 5.6 - 5.6 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L* | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 08/10/2018 | 5.5 | 5.5 - 5.5 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L  | N | 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).<sup>1</sup>

| Disinfectant Residual | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation (Y/N) | Source in Drinking Water                 |
|-----------------------|------|---------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
|                       | 2019 |               |                          | 4    | 4     | ppm             |                 | Water additive used to control microbes. |

#### Violations

##### Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

| Violation Type             | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation   |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR) | 12/30/2019      | 03/23/2020    | We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. |

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