

2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)

JONESTOWN WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION - System # 2270011

PHONE NO: 512-267-7144

This is your Water Quality Report for the period of
January 1 to December 31, 2019

PWS ID NUMBER: TX2270011

PWS Name: JONESTOWN WSC

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.

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: (800) 426-4791.

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**

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. The Jonestown 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>**.

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 will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact John Tichi, General Mgr. at 512-267-7144.

ABBREVIATIONS

- MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- mrem: millirems per year (measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- n/a: 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

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono. (512) 267-7144

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

JONESTOWN WSC provides SURFACE WATER from LAKE TRAVIS in Travis County, TX.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

John

Tichi, General Mgr - (512) 636-8147

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.

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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

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. (512) 267-7144

JONESTOWN WATER SUPPLY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Date: 2nd Tuesday of the Month
Time: 7:00 PM
Location: 10700 Crestview Drive
Jonestown, TX 78645
Phone #: 512-267-7144
Contact: John Tichi, General Manager

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the TCEQ. 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 available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

| 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 and 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 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 contamination. |

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 08/16/2017 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.218 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 08/16/2017 | 0 | 15 | 3.38 | 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 | 43 | 18.1 - 63.1 | 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) | 2019 | 96 | 46.3 - 123 | 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 Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Barium | 2019 | 0.0548 | 0.0548 - 0.0548 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 2019 | 0.2 | 0.18 - 0.18 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) | 2019 | 1 | 0.53 - 0.53 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Nitrate Advisory - 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 or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|---------|-----------|--|
| Beta/photon emitters | 3/17/2015 | 5.4 | 5.4 - 5.4 | 0 | 4 | mrem/yr | 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 | 3/17/2015 | 1.5 | 1.5 - 1.5 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----|-----------|---|---|-------|---|------------------------------|

| Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Dalapon | 7/11/1905 | 1.1 | 0 - 1.1 | 200 | 200 | ppb | N | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way. |

Disinfectant Residual

| Year | Disinfectant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Chemical |
|------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------|------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2019 | Monochloramine | 1.53 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

Turbidity

| | Level Detected | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest single measurement | 0.29 NTU | 1 NTU | N | Soil runoff. |
| Lowest monthly % meeting limit | 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.

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 sections. (JWSC has had no violations in 2019)

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) for the time period of Jan-Dec 2019, our system lost an estimated 5,164,550 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (512) 267-7144.

VIOLATIONS

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

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.

| Violation type | Violation Begin | Violations End | Violation Explanation |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--|
| MCL, LRAA | 7/1/2019 | 9/30/2019 | Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called Maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated. |
| MCL, LRAA | 10/1/2019 | 12/31/2019 | Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called Maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated. |