2017 Annual Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

City of Woodway

PWS 1550048

Phone Number: (254) 772-4050

SPECIAL NOTICE

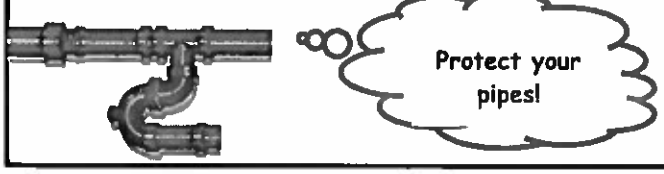
You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immuno- compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing 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. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the ***SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE at (800) 426-4791.***

Reduce the F.O.G. (fats, oils & grease)

Fats, oils and grease that are poured into drains or toilets solidify as they cool in the pipes, clogging up the system. You can help by practicing these FOG reducing tips:

DO NOT: put food down the drain; use the disposal excessively; pour oil or grease down the drain; or rinse grease from cookwear into the sink or drain.

DO: cover sink drain with catch baskets & empty into waste bin; dry-wipe oil/grease from cookware; put used cooking oil in a covered container & dispose of.



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 data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about your drinking water.

Source 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 ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses & bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations & wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining or farming. Pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff & septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil & gas production & mining activities.

En Español: Esto es información sobre agua potable, si hay alguna preguntas sobre esta información por favor llamar (254)772-4050 para información en Español.

Public Participation Opportunities

The City of Woodway Water Utility Department is governed by the Woodway City Council. The City Council meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays each month at 5:30 pm at the Woodway City Hall located at: 922 Estates Dr. To learn more about future public meetings (regarding drinking water) or to request to schedule one please contact us at 772-4050 or 772-4480.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface and ground water sources. It comes from six (6) wells located within the City, pumping from the Hosston Member of the Trinity Group Aquifer with supplemental supply from Waco. Assesment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (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 our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system you may contact Community Services at 772-4050.

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 point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least a small amount of 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: 1-800-426-4791

Did You Know?

The human body is about 75% water, by the time a person feels thirsty, his or her body has lost over 1% of its total water amount.

Although soft drinks, coffee and tea are made up almost entirely of water, they also contain caffeiene, which can prevent water from traveling to necessary locations in the body.

A person can survive about a month without food, but only 5 to 7 days without water.

Find more interesting water facts at: allaboutwater.org

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU- Nephlometric Turbidity Units

MFL- Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L- Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm- Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppt- Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppb- Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppq- Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MLC): The highest permissable level of a contaminant in drinking water. MLCs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasable using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCGLs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents, (secondary constituents) are regulated by the State of Texas. These constituents are not causes for health concern, and are not required to be reported in this document, however; they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Prevent Storm Water Pollution

Motor oil, paint, fertilizer…anything that is on the ground when it rains gets washed into the storm drain system along with the rain. Unlike wastewater, which is treated, storm water runoff goes into creeks, lakes and rivers. This is why disposing of oil, pesticides, and other chemicals properly is very important.

Always use and dispose of chemicals in accordance with the product labels.

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2015-2017	Arsenic	0	8	10	0	ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2015-2017	Barium	0.0298	0.472	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2015-2017	Flouride	0.66	1.77	4	4	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2017	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.03	0.14	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	0	0.02	1	1	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2015-2017	Combined Radium 226 & 228	1.12	2.25	5	0	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Beta/photon emitters	0	4.3	4	0	pCi/L	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2015-2017	Gross Alpha excluding radon & uranium	4.3	5.6	15	0	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2014-2016	Atrazine	<0.1	<0.1	3	3	ppb	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2014	Dalapon	<1.0	<1.0	200	200	ppb	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Ethylbenzene	<0.5	<0.5	700	700	ppb	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
2017	Xylenes	<0.5	<0.5	10	10	ppm	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Chemical
2017	Chloramine Residual	0.26	1.24	4	4	ppm	NO	Disinfectant used (for Woodway's purchased source water) to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	11.7	17.3	60	ppb	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	32.3	80	80	ppb	NO	

Unregulated Contaminants

(These contaminants are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point of distribution.)

Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2017	Bromoform	<1.0	94.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Bromodichloromethane	<1.0	16.8	ppb	
2017	Chloroform	<1.0	7.6	ppb	
2017	Dibromochloromethane	<1.0	21.7	ppb	

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	MCLG	90th Percentile	Action Level	# Of Sites over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Lead	0	2.8	15	0	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Copper	1.3	0.13	1.3	1	ppm	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.

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.)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2017	Aluminum	0.01	<0.02	0.0259	0.2	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Bicarbonate	296	134	429	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2017	Calcium	19.5	2.89	55.9	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Chloride	99	24	390	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015-2017	Iron	0.042	<0.01	0.041	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2017	Magnesium	4.7	1.15	14.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015-2017	Manganese	0.0038	<.001	0.0072	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2011	pH	7.8	7.3	7.5	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2017	Sodium	239	114	327	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by products of oil field activity.
2015-2017	Sulfate	114	33	220	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2017	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	253	110	364	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2015-2017	Total Dissolved Solids	606	206	987	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2017	Total Hardness as CaCO3	68	12	176	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2015-2017	Zinc	0.0115	<0.005	0.0088	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

2017 Total Coliform Reported monthly tests found YES coliform bacteria
2017 Fecal Coliform Reported monthly tests found NO fecal coliform bacteria

Violations

E. coli

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 severly compromised immune systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitor GWR Triggered/Additional, Major	7/1/2017	7/31/2017	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being
Monitor GWR Triggered/Additional, Major	0801/2017	8/31/2017	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being

Mandatory Language for Public Notice

Triggered Source Monitoring and Reporting Violation: Groundwater Rule

City of Woodway/1550048, failed to collect the required number of triggered source bacteriological samples for fecal indicator monitoring of the groundwater system during, July and August 2017. This monitoring is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's "Drinking Water Standards" and the Federal "Safe Drinking Water Act," Public Law 95-523.

Triggered source samples are used to monitor water quality and indicate if the water is free of fecal indicator bacteria. Following a positive routine total coliform result in our distribution system, our water system is required to submit one triggered source sample for every active groundwater well source. Failure to collect all required triggered source samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

City of Waco

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Fluoride	0.57	1.22	4	4	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2014	Nitrate	0.15	0.85	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Barium	0.0426	0.0772	2	2	pCiL		Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2014	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0	0	6	0	ppb	NO	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
2017	Atrazine	0.1	0.1	3	3	ppb	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2014	Xylenes	0	0	10	10	ppb	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories and chemical factories.
2014	Carbon tetrachloride	0	0	5	0	ppb	NO	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant Used	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Chemical
2014	Chloramine	0.23	5.5	4.0	4.0	ppm	NO	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year or Range	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2014	Total Haloacetic Acids	5.2	20.2	60	ppb	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2014	Total Trihalomethanes	15.9	48.5	80	ppb	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

City of Waco

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	MCLG	90th Percentile	Action Level	# Of Sites over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2014	Lead	0	6.28	15	0	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Copper	1.3	0.414	1.3	1	ppm	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.

Turbidity

TurbidityTurbidity has no health effects, however, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps diarrhea and associated headaches. Turbidity information is required for surface water, which Woodway purchases from Waco.

2017	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.14 NTU	NO	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	.3 NTU	100%	NO	Soil runoff

Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2017	Source Water	4.58	3.96	5.8	ppm	Naturally present in the environment

Total Coliform

Year	Contaminant	Hightest Monthly % of Positive Samples	Highest No. of positive	Total No. of E. Coli or Fecal Coliform samples	MCLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Total Coliform Bacteria	5%	0 8	0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment

2016 Fecal Coliform Reported monthly tests found NO fecal coliform bacteria

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

Year	Constituant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamination
2014	Bicarbonate	128.5	114	120	n/a	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2014	Chloride	15	22	85	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2014	Sulfate	42.5	42	105	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2014	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	144.5	94	98	n/a	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2014	Total Dissolved Solids	255	181	620	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water

TCEQ requires sample testing at least every five (5) years. The data listed in this CCR is current or within the five year time requirement.