



# 2019 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. Assessment 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 caffeine, 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](http://allaboutwater.org)

## ABBREVIATIONS

- NTU- Nephelometric 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 (MCL):** The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible 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. MCLGs 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.*



<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Year or Range	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Arsenic	2.7	2.7	10	0	ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2019	Barium	0.0599	0.0599	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Fluoride	1.7	1.7	4	4	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2019	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0	1.14	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	0	0.01	1	1	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Combined Radium 226 & 228	2.25	2.25	5	0	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Beta/photon emitters	0	0.48	50	0	pCi/L	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2019	Gross Alpha excluding radon & uranium	3.8	3.8	15	0	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides</b>								
Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Atrazine	0	0.14	3	3	ppb	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2019	Dalapon	<1.0	<1.0	200	200	ppb	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Ethylbenzene	0	0.8	700	700	ppb	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
2019	Xylenes	0	0.0051	10	10	ppm	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</b>								
Year	Disinfectant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Chemical
2019	Chloramine Residual	0.5	3.9	4	4	ppm	NO	Disinfectant used (for Woodway's purchased source water) to control microbes

<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>								
Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant	
2019	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		7.3	23.4	60	ppb	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)		17.6	57	80	ppb	NO	



<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b> (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
2019	Bromoform	<1.0	17	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Bromodichloromethane	<1.0	19.7	ppb	
2019	Chloroform	<1.0	21.4	ppb	
2019	Dibromochloromethane	<1.0	13.5	ppb	

<b>Lead and Copper</b>								
Year	Contaminant	MCLG	90th Percentile	Action Level	# Of Sites over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Lead	0	1.5	15	0	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Copper	1.3	0.11	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>.*

**2019 Total Coliform** Reported monthly tests found NO coliform bacteria

**2019 Fecal Coliform** Reported monthly tests found NO fecal coliform bacteria

**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
2019	Aluminum	0.0375	0.0375	0.0375	0.2	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Bicarbonate	390	293	429	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2019	Calcium	398	30.8	30.8	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Chloride	148	49	390	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2019	Iron	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2019	Magnesium	5.59	5.59	5.59	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Manganese	0.0019	0.0019	0.0019	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Sodium	130	130	130	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by products of oil field activity.
2017	Sulfate	136	68	220	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2017	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	323	240	364	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2019	Total Dissolved Solids	794	664	987	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2019	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	99.9	99.9	99.99	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2019	Zinc	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

**City of Waco**

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Fluoride	0.63	0.94	4	4	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2018	Nitrate	0.15	0.15	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Barium	0.04	0.0585	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.
2019	Atrazine	<0.1	0.13	3	3	ppb	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2018	Xylenes	0	0.0009	10	10	ppb	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories and chemical factories.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Year	Disinfectant Used	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Chemical
2017	Chloramine	0.1	3.92	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
2018	Total Haloacetic Acids	7.7	34.6	60	ppb	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2018	Total Trihalomethanes	18.2	47.9	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
2018	Lead	0	3.1	15	0	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2018	Copper	1.3	0.36	1.3	1	ppm	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.

**Turbidity**

Turbidity 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.

2019	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.3 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
2019	Source Water	4.58	3.96	5.8	ppm	Naturally present in the environment

**Total Coliform**

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	Highest No. of positive	Total No. of E. Coli or Fecal Coliform samples	MCLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Total Coliform Bacteria	5%	3.80%	0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment

**2019 Fecal Coliform** Reported monthly tests found NO fecal coliform bacteria

*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.*