Dear Bastrop County Water District Customers,

Welcome to the 2019 edition of the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or the water quality report as it is more commonly called. The CCR water quality data is for the calendar year 2018 as required by the regulatory agencies. Bastrop County WCID #2 provides groundwater from Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer located in Bastrop, County.

The District had many changes in 2018.

In June, Director Victor Gonzalez resigned from the Board. We would like to extend a special Thank You to Mr. Gonzalez, who served on the Board for almost 7 years and was very involved with the community. He also served on the Road Committee and was instrumental in getting the District's legislation bill renewed.

Scott Ferguson was appointed to the Board in August to serve the unexpired term of Mr. Gonzalez. Director Ferguson brings a lot of knowledge to the Board with his background in water and wastewater. He is currently the Chair of the Road Committee.

Welcome Director Ferguson!

The Board hired a new General Manager, Mr. Paul Hightower. He comes to the District with 24 years of experience in the water and wastewater industry.

If you haven't met Paul, please stop by the office and introduce yourself.

The District hired Mallorie Binner, she is the District's Part-time Public Relations and Communications Admin. One task Mallorie has been assigned is redesigning the District's website and making it more user friendly. We look forward to working with Ms. Mallorie.

In December, the District was preparing to relocate the office to a temporary building. The original office building had mold issues and foundation problems. The District is looking into building a new building because the repairs to the existing building would be exorbitant. Look for continued updates at the Board meetings. Also, meeting minutes are posted on the Districts' website.

Please join the Directors at the monthly meeting which is typically held on the third Thursday of each month at 6:30 PM. The meeting location is at the Bastrop Convention Center located at 1408 Chestnut Street.

Sincerely,
The Board of Directors

Website:
https://bcwcid2/org/
PWS Number: TX
0110020

WATER QUALITY

The following information is a requirement of this report:
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 contamination. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

EPA STATEMENT

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 office at 512-321-1688.

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.

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

Water may become contaminated through natural activities or due to the action of society. The following are the type of contaminants for which the water quality is constantly monitored:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that 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, can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

Some common questions that are asked about the water quality:

Is the water hard? No, it is actually considered soft. It does have a fair amount total dissolved solids but not in the form that results in a hard water. You do not necessarily need a water softening to reduce the “hardness” in the water.

What is the pH of the water? The pH is consistently 8.3 – 8.6 range which is classified as a water on the basic side.

Is there Fluoride in the water? Fluoride is not added to the water but it does occur naturally in the water supply at a significant level. The fluoride is within the acceptable limits and can vary from well to well. Consult with a dentist if you have questions with respect to fluoride and the health of teeth, especially with children.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we’re required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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

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.

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

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

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

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Definitions: 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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)

na: not applicable.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED - 2018 WATER QUALITY DATA

Lead and Copper Definitions:
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.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.29	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	15	2.1	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	10	1 – 15.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	60	5.4 - 123	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	01/10/2017	0.0279	0.0244 - 0.0279	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	01/10/2017	2.06	.15 - 2.06	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2018	0.16	0.03 - 0.16	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/photon emitters	02/02/2015	6	0 - 6	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
*EPA Considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particals								
Combined Radium 226/228	02/02/2015	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L*	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Disinfectant Residual	**Year**	**Average Level**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Unit of Measure**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Source in Drinking Water**
Chlorine - Free	2018	1.09 ppm	0.23 – 2.13	4	< 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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 Bastrop County WCID2 has a fluoride concentration of 0.15 to 2.06 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 Paul Hightower of Bastrop County WCID2 at 512-321-1688. 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.

BASTROP COUNTY WATER CONTROL *and* IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT#2

A member of the Operations staff is on **call 24 hours per day/365 days per year.**
Each of the Operations Staff is a licensed water and or wastewater operator which requires substantial experience and a formal written testing process.

The District owns a small line of construction equipment which allows most water system repairs to be made quickly.

If you ever have an urgent need for a service man, **call 512-321-1688**
during or after normal working hours.

Meet your WCID #2 Team

Front row (left to right): Freida Reed, Mallorie Binner, Alma Rodriguez, Patricia Lujan
Back Row (left to right): Robert Gregg, Cody Ely, Tyler Walsh, Paul Hightower, Adam Brown, Ray Warren, James Campion and Erik Anderson

Shawn Littleton