



2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated and Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of 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.

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 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 before treatment include: microbes, 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; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities; and 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.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with other immune problems:

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; 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 health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua de tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono. 512-401-5550 par hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from a surface water source: Lake Travis. 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 may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the City of Cedar Park Public Works Department at 512-401-5550. Some of this source water assessment information is on Texas Drinking Water Watch at dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/ and <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/SWAP/> or Source Water Assessment Viewer available at <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>.

Public Participation Opportunities

If you are interested in learning more about the Water Department or have any suggestions regarding the Consumer Confidence Report, you may contact the City of Cedar Park Public Works Department at 512-401-5550 between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM Monday through Friday or stop by City Hall at 450 Cypress Creek Road, Building 1.

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 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance or taste of your water.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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 City of Cedar Park 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 the drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Definitions/Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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 risk to health. MRDLG's 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 contaminants 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.

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 were found.

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 Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

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

NA - not applicable.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL - million fibers per unit (a measure of asbestos)

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

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Units of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Nitrate	0.29	0.08-0.51	10	10	No	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Nitrite	<0.01	<0.01- <0.01	1	1	No	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Barium	0.0601	0.0601 - 0.0601	2	2	No	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Fluoride	0.59	0.59-0.59	4	4	No	ppm	Natural deposits; Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and Al factories.
2019	Arsenic	< 2	< 2 - < 2	10	0	No	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2019	Chromium	< 1	< 1 - < 1	100	100	No	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Selenium	<3	<3 - <3	50	50	No	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2019	Cyanide	< 1	< 1 - < 1	200	200	No	ppb	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
2019	Thallium	<0.04	< 0.04 - <0.04	2	0.5	No	ppb	Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
2017	Beta/ photon emmitters	4.2	4.2 - 4.2	50*	0	No	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2017	Combined Radium 226/228	<1.0	<1.0-<1.0	5	0	No	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

*The actual MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Atrazine	<0.1	<0.1 - <0.1	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2019	Xylenes	<0.5	<0.5 - <0.5	10000	10000	ppb	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
2019	Benzene	<0.5	<0.5 - <0.5	0	0	ppb	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum, and average levels.)

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Chloramine	3.08	2.76 – 3.43	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Source Water	3.68	3.01 – 4.60	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2019	Drinking Water	3.25	2.73 – 3.59	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2019	Removal Ratio	10.86	3.1 – 31.5	% removal*	NA

*Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

TOC has no health effects. Disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Disinfection byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported below.

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 customer's plumbing containing lead and copper materials.

Year	Contaminant	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2017	Copper	0.53	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
2017	Lead	1.8	1	15	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Chloroform	15.0	15.0– 15.0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Bromoform	1.4	1.4– 1.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Bromodichloromethane	11.0	11.0– 11.0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Dibromochloromethane	7.7	7.7– 7.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Disinfection Byproducts (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)

Year	Contaminant	High Avg. Level	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Total Haloacetic Acids	24	11.7 – 26.5	60	No	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Total Trihalomethanes	46	18.81 – 49.4	80	No	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Turbidity

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2019	Turbidity	0.11	1	100	0.3	NTU	No	Soil Runoff.

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.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) - Total Coliform Bacteria

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Total Coliform Bacteria	1.2	*	presence	No	Naturally present in the environment.

*Treatment Technique. Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% or more of the monthly samples or fails to collect all required repeat samples after a total coliform-positive result. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) - Fecal Coliform or E. Coli

Year	Contaminant	Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	0	**	presence	No	Human and animal fecal waste.

** Treatment Technique. Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli. Fecal coliform bacteria and, in particular E. coli, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (E. coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material.

Cryptosporidium Monitoring Information

We monitored for Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite that may be commonly found in surface water, from April 2008 to March 2010. Cryptosporidium may come from animal and human feces in the watershed. REPORTED TESTS FOUND NO CRYPTOSPORIDIUM.

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

Year (Range)	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2019	Bicarbonate	174	174	174	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2019	Chloride	38	38	38	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oilfield activity.
2019	Hardness as CaCO3	178	178	178	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2019	pH	7.3	7.3	7.3	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2019	Sulfate	23	23	23	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oilfield activity.
2019	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	143	143	143	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2019	Total Dissolved Solids	249	249	249	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2019	Calcium	43.7	43.7	43.7	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring mineral.
2019	Sodium	16.9	16.9	16.9	20000	ppm	Naturally occurring mineral.
2019	Iron	<0.010	<0.010	<0.010	0.3	ppm	Naturally occurring mineral.
2019	Zinc	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.
2019	Lead	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Magnesium	16.8	16.8	16.8	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Manganese	<0.0010	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Nickel	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.1	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Aluminum	<0.00200	<0.00200	<0.00200	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Antimony	<1	<1	<1	6	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
2019	Mercury	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	2	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
2019	Beryllium	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	4	ppb	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
2019	Copper	0.0527	0.0527	0.0527	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.