

Consumer Confidence Report

Reporting Year 2021

Presented By City of Bastrop



About This Report

This is your annual water quality report for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2021.

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. It is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to 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 following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Public Participation Opportunities

The City of Bastrop's Water and Wastewater Division is part of the Bastrop City Government. You are invited to attend City Council meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every month. Regular sessions begin at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers at 1311 Chestnut Street. Contact the City Secretary at (512) 332-8800 for details and information on how to participate or voice any water quality concerns you may have.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Bastrop's water supply is considered "Groundwater Under the Influence of Surface Water" and provides water to its customers through six (6) Colorado Alluvial Aquifer wells and one (1) Simsboro Aquifer well. Five of the Colorado alluvial wells are used by the Willow Water Treatment plant to supply Zones 1 and 2, while the sixth alluvial well and the Simsboro Aquifer well supplies the Bob Bryant Water Treatment plant in Zone 3. In 2021, the City of Bastrop treated and distributed a combined total of more than 585 million gallons of water.

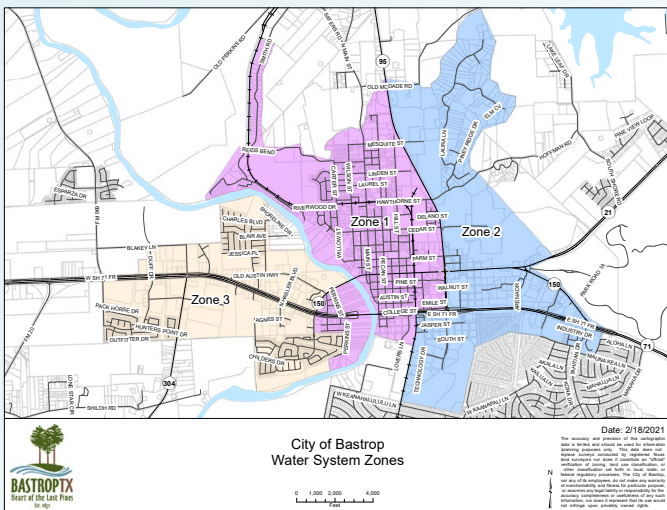


Information About Source Water

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is 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 the Water and Wastewater office at (512) 332-8960.

Important Health Information

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 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.



QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the Water and Wastewater Office at (512) 332-8960.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 332-8960.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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. Substances 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, or wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 the taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the Water and Wastewater office at (512) 332-8960. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Did You Know?

Did you know that less than 2% of the earth's water is available for human use? Our water sources have always been finite and as the human population continues to grow, we are simply using this precious resource too quickly.

Did you know that we drink very little of our drinking water? Generally speaking, less than 1% of the treated water produced by water utilities is actually consumed. The rest goes on lawns, in washing machines, and down toilets and drains.

The more efficient use of our water resources through water conservation and reuse holds a real potential to preserve limited water supplies and save real money.

Permanent Water Restrictions

Landscape irrigation using automatic in-ground or hose-end sprinkler systems is prohibited between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.

Visit our website at www.cityofbastrop.org for more information about water restrictions and conservation to learn how you can help conserve our water supply for generations to come.

About Our Violation

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 plumbing materials that contain lead and copper.

VIOLATION TYPE	BEGIN	END	VIOLATION EXPLANATION
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	04/01/2021	06/07/2021	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location where water was tested. These results were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we show only those substances that were detected in our water. Detection of a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Reported monthly tests found no Coliform or Fecal Coliform bacteria.



REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	10	0	2	0–2.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2021	2	2	0.38	0.128–0.38	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters¹ (pCi/L)	2019	50	0	6.3	6.3–6.3	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2016	5	0	2.1	1.5–2.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	4	4	0.5	0.46–0.53	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)³ (ppb)	2021	60	NA	15	8.8–24.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2021	10	10	5	1.74–5.31	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2021	50	50	3.8	3.6–3.8	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)⁴ (ppb)	2021	80	NA	72	37.1–110	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (ppb)	2019	30	0	1.6	1.6–1.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

SCL (Secondary Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

Disinfectant Residual							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine Residual, Free (ppm)	2021	[4]	[4]	1.28	0.45–2.20	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Turbidity							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Turbidity ² (NTU)	2021	TT	NA	0.86	0–0.86	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2021	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	1.3	1.4	5/40	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2021	15	0	1.8	1/40	No	Lead services lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Iron (ppb)	2021	300	NA	25	<0.010–55	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2021	50	NA	6	<0.0010–15.6	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2021	1,000	NA	592	480–808	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

OTHER SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	2021	266	214–293	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts

¹ The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. The U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
² Turbidity is a measure 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.
³ 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.
⁴ 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