LMUD

Lakeway Municipal Utility District
1097 Lohmans Crossing
Lakeway, TX 78734-4459
(512) 261-6222

www.LakewayMUD.org

YOUR 2019 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

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

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about potential contaminants and health effects is available by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

En Español:

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (512) 261-6222 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Water Conservation Reminder

Conservation of water is a year-round consideration. Water should always be used wisely.

Irrigation Schedule

LMUD commercial and residential customers are required to observe Stage 2 Water Restrictions all 12 months of the year (unless otherwise notified by LMUD), which allows for a maximum of two days per week irrigation schedule on specified days. These water restrictions affect irrigation schedules pertaining to outdoor use of an in-ground/automatic irrigation system or hose-end sprinkler.

Using the last digit of your address, irrigate only on the following days:

MON & THURS **0 • 1 • 2 • 3** | TUES & FRI **4 • 5 • 6 + commercial** | WED & SAT **7 • 8 • 9**

NO IRRIGATION 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Penalties for non-compliance to these restrictions will be enforced.

Notification
We will utilize all available media to notify customers of changes to water quality and the actions being triggered. Alerts will be sent to affected customers directly by phone and e-mail. Additional notification outlets may include local television channels, *Lake Travis View*, *Austin American Statesman*, *Lakeway Voice*, LMUD website, District office, and City of Lakeway.

We thank you for sharing our concern for water conservation and for your cooperation during drought conditions. Working together, we can assure fair distribution of this precious resource to all. The entire Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan may be reviewed at the District Office or at www.LakewayMUD.org.

KEY FOR TABLES

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): Highest level of a contaminant 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of turbidity. Turbidity is a measure of clarity of water: the lower, the better.

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).

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

Action levels for lead and copper are based on a 90th percentile calculation. The action level for lead is 0.015 mg/L and 1.3 mg/L for copper. If lead concentrations exceed an action level of 15 ppb (.015mg/L) or copper concentrations exceed an action level of 1.3 ppm (1.3 mg/L) in more than 10% of customer taps sampled, the public water system must undertake a number of additional actions to control corrosion and notify consumers, including increasing monitoring and sample collection.

For more information on your drinking water:
www.lakewaymud.org

Our drinking water is safe

The Board of Directors and staff of Lakeway Municipal Utility District (**LMUD**) are dedicated to supplying safe and sufficient drinking water to our neighbors. That's important because we live and work here, too. We drink the water and our children do, too.

LMUD is happy to share information about your drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 require that we provide the information in this report that is based on tests conducted in 2019.

Public Water Supply ID #2270012

LMUD complies with the state and federal water quality standards and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has confirmed the safety of our drinking water. Since our water meets federal standards, there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point-of-use devices.

Our water meets or exceeds all standards

LMUD is a political subdivision of the State of Texas. The source of raw water used for our drinking water is Lake Travis. As the charts on these pages demonstrate, LMUD was in full compliance with the State of Texas and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) national primary drinking water regulations during the 12-month period covered by this report and we continue to be in compliance.

Opportunities for input

For more information on our drinking water or any aspect of our operations, contact the District Office:

1097 Lohmans Crossing, Lakeway, TX 78734
Phone: (512) 261-6222
Website: www.LakewayMUD.org.

Board of Directors meetings are open to the public and held at 9:30 a.m. on the second Wednesday of each month at the District Office.

LMUD Drinking Water

Tables on these pages contain chemical substances which have been found in our drinking water. EPA requires water systems to test for over 90 substances: some of those were detected in our water and all were well below the maximums set by EPA.

Inorganic Contaminants

LMUD is a participant in the Texas Fluoridation Program, meaning we adjust the fluoride level in our water to the recommended level for the prevention of tooth decay (0.70 mg/L). The American Dental Association reports, "Water fluoridation is safe, effective and healthy. Seventy years of research, thousands of studies and the experience of more than 210 million Americans tell us that water fluoridation is effective in preventing cavities and is safe for children and adults." For more information on fluoride in tap water, visit www.dshs.texas.gov/epitox/fluoride.shtm.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Source of Contaminant
2019	Barium	–	–	0.062	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Flouride	0.57	0.50	0.70	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum & fertilizer factories.
2019	Nitrate	–	–	0.55	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Cyanide	–	–	<0.01	.20	.20	ppm	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

Lead and Copper

Public Water Systems are required by the EPA under the Lead and Copper Rule to routinely collect samples from a pre-approved set of service locations. Although LMUD's water system does not contain any lead or copper pipes, lead and copper plumbing materials used in individual homeowner's plumbing systems can cause leaching into the water supply as the pipes corrode. According to the EPA, exposure to elevated levels of lead and copper may cause health problems ranging from stomach distress to brain damage. Pregnant women and young children are most susceptible. Information on lead in drinking water, test methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The following data was compiled by a certified lab from samples collected by LMUD customers at their service location.

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Lead	0.0035	1	0.015	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Copper	0.59	1	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids	26.6	20.4	31.5	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	50.2	32.6	63.5	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Disinfection By-Products (No MCLs)

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromoclormethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Chloroform	–	–	20.0	<1.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	–	–	1.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	–	–	12.0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	–	–	5.8	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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.

Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Average Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	0.19	0.04	100%	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

TOC has no health effects. However, TOC can cause disinfection by-products with as yet unknown effects.

Contaminant	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Average Level	Unit of Measure	Source
Total Organic Carbon	3.63	2.86	3.33	ppm	Organic matter from runoff.

Disinfectant Levels

Disinfectant residuals are required to keep the water free from harmful microbial contaminants, levels below the Maximum Disinfectant Level (MRDL) have no known or expected health risks. Public water systems are required to maintain a presence of disinfectant in all water found throughout the distribution system to keep it free from disease-causing pathogens, such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoans, that can grow in water supply reservoirs, on the walls of water mains and in storage tanks. Chlorine or chloramines are used by most public water systems in the U.S. for this purpose. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) assures that "while these chemicals could be harmful in high doses, when they are added to water, they all mix in and spread out, resulting in low levels that kill germs, but are still safe to drink." Chlorine in drinking water can cause water to smell like the chemical, however drinking water is considered safe as long as the chlorine/chloramine levels do not exceed 4 milligrams per liter. Customers concerned with the taste can simply fill a container with their tap water and let it sit uncovered for 24 hours in the refrigerator. For a faster solution, pitchers with charcoal carbon filters are effective at removing chlorine as well as particles such as sediment, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), taste, and odor.

Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	Unit	Source
Chloramines	2.26	0.7	4.0	4.0	ppm	Added during treatment to protect against microbial contaminants.

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

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source
2019	Bicarbonate	–	–	187	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2019	Calcium	–	–	41.2	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Hardness	–	–	172	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring in calcium and magnesium.
2019	Magnesium	–	–	16.9	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	pH	7.4	6.9	7.6	7.0	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water with 7.0 being neutral.
2019	Sodium	–	–	18.1	300	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2019	Total Alkalinity	–	–	153	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2019	Total Dissolved Solids	–	–	235	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more handy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is micorbiologically safe for human consumption.

Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

Fecal Coliform

None found.