2022 Annual Water Quality Testing Report

The Board of Directors of Barton Creek West Water Supply Corporation and our Operations company, TUMCO Consultants, Inc. are committed to supplying safe and sufficient drinking water to our neighbors. We are proud to present our annual water quality report, as required by law, covering all testing performed in 2022. Additionally, we are providing data from the previous four years for contaminants that were tested at that time. The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 require that we provide you the information in this report.

What you need to know and testing results

Our drinking water is safe and has exceeded all required testing criteria for the past five years.

Where Do We Get Our Water

Our drinking water is purchased surface water from the West Travis County Regional Water System owned by the West Travis County Public Utility Agency (PUA). The PUA obtains its water from Lake Austin.

Source Water Assessment

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) is the state water regulatory agency and they have completed a source water assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report 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 system from which we purchase our water (PUA) received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Jennifer Reichers, General Manager of the West Travis County Public Utility Agency, at 512-263-0100 or at the following URL: http://www.wtcpua.org/

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater

Important Health Information

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium in drinking water. Although the treatment process is designed to eliminate Cryptosporidium from your drinking water, infants, some elderly or persons with compromised immune systems, 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 for 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 1-800-426-4791 or URL: https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations

Substances That Could Be In Water

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, which 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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and 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 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.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which may also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact our office. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or URL: https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations

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 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 URL: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Effects of Chlorine in Drinking Water

Chlorine is a natural element commonly used to disinfect drinking water. Since its use began in the United States almost 100 years ago, chlorination has virtually eradicated water-borne diseases such as typhoid fever, cholera and dysentery.

Scientists discovered years ago that chlorine reacts with naturally occurring chemicals in water to create low concentrations of disinfectant by-products (DBP's). The U.S. EPA regulates the sum of these by-products because they are considered a health risk if consumed in high concentrations over many years.

The disinfectant by-products detected in your water are listed individually and as a total of

these substances, total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids and they are in compliance with regulations.

Secondary Substances

Many substances (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor substances are called secondary substances and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the U.S. EPA. These substances are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. This report does list the 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018 secondary substances that were tested.

Contact

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call William Swanks, General Manager, at (512) 280-6622.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 280-6622.

BCW WSC Board and Community Participation

You are invited to attend the Board of Directors meetings at 6:30 p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month at the CE-BAR Fire Station at 353 S Commons Ford Rd, Austin, Texas. Please call (512) 280-6622 for more information.

Definitions used in this report

AL Action Level

MCL Maximum contaminant level

MCLG Maximum contaminant level goal

MRDL Maximum residual disinfectant level

ppb Parts per billion

ppm Parts per million

Barton Creek West Water Supply Corporation
EPA Water Testing Results - 2021
+ 4 Prior Years

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Note: ppb = Parts Per Billion
ppm = Parts Per Million

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	Maximum Contaiminant Level	Maximum Contaiminant Level Goal	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2022	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	11.4	9.9-12.8	60	No Goal for the total	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	10.2	9.7-11.1	60	No Goal for the total	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2020	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	16.07	11.2-14.4	60	No Goal for the total	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2019	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	19	17.9-19.7	60	No Goal for the total	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2018	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	21.2	11.7-33.3	60	No Goal for the total	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2022	Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM)	39.15	33.7-45.1	80	No Goal for the total	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM)	40.4	32.0-46.8	80	No Goal for the total	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2020	Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM)	37.75	31.1-44.3	80	No Goal for the total	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2019	Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM)	43.3	29.1-51.3	80	No goal for the total	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2018	Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM)	49.3	35.9-65.7	80	No goal for the total	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2022	Nitrate	0.12	0.12-0.12	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from
2021	Nitrate	0.19	0.19-0.19	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from
2020	Nitrate	0.2	0.20-0.20	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from
2019	Nitrate	0.65	0.65	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from
2018	Nitrate	0.1	0.1-0.1	10	10	ppm	No	septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
		Highest Level						
2022	Fluoride	0.23	0.23-0.23	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water
2021	Fluoride	0.23	0.23-0.23	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water
2020	Fluoride	0.2	0.20-0.20	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water
2019	Fluoride	0.16	.16-.16	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water
2018	Fluoride	0.23	0.23-0.23	4	4	ppm	No	additive which promotes strong teeth;
2022	Barium	0.0624	0.0624-0.0624	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from
2021	Barium	0.064	0.064-0.064	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from
2020	Barium	0.065	0.065-0.065	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from
2019	Barium	0.0617	.0617-.0617	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from
2018	Barium	0.0649	.0649-.0649	2	2	ppm	No	metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Cyanide	0.01	0.01-0.01	0.2	0.2	ppm	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories;discharge
2021	Cyanide	0.11	0.11-0.11	0.2	0.2	ppm	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories;discharge
2020	Cyanide	0.07	0.07-0.07	0.2	0.2	ppm	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories;discharge
2019	Cyanide	0.04	0.04-.04	0.2	0.2	ppm	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories;discharge
2018	Cyanide	0.05	0.05-0.05	0.2	0.2	ppm	No	rom plastic and fertilizer factories

Barton Creek West Water Supply Corporation
EPA Water Testing Results - 2021
+ 4 Prior Years

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. There were No Violations.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Max Level	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	Unit	Source
2022	Chloramines	2.65	1	4.8	<4.0	4.8	ppm	Added during treatment to protect against microbial contaminants.

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.

Violation Explanation: Turbidty levels though low, exceeded a standard for the month of October. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water. One turbidity measurement exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity is measured at the West Travis County Public Utility Agency water treatment plant on Bee Caves Road.

Turbidity in nephelometric turbidity units (ntu)

Year	Highest	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Source
2022	0.31	1 NTU	no	Soil Runoff
	99% of the readings were at or below 0.3 NTU			

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES (NO MCL's)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Unregulated contaminant monitoring is intended to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Year	Contaminant	Average	Range of	Maximum Contaiminant Level	Maximum Contaiminant Level Goal	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2022	Monochloroacetic Acid	0	0.0-0.0	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2022	Dichloroacetic Acid	4	4.2-5.8	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Dichloroacetic Acid	4.95	4.8-5	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2020	Dichloroacetic Acid	18.5	5.5-7.3	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2019	Dichloroacetic Acid	11	9.7-11.5	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2018	Dichloroacetic Acid	11.8	5.8-19.6	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2022	Trichloroacetic Acid	1.7	1.3-2.3	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Trichloroacetic Acid	1.7	1.4-2.1	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2020	Trichloroacetic Acid	2.4	1.9-3.3	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2019	Trichloroacetic Acid	4.9	4.5-6.1	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2018	Trichloroacetic Acid	6.6	2.5-12.4	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Barton Creek West Water Supply Corporation
EPA Water Testing Results - 2021
+ 4 Prior Years

2022	Monobromoacetic Acid	0	0.0-0.0	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Monobromoacetic Acid	0	0.0-0.0	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2022	Dibromoacetic Acid	4.6	4.1-5.5	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Dibromoacetic Acid	3.5	3.3-4.0	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2020	Dibromoacetic Acid	3	3.4-3.8	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2019	Dibromoacetic Acid	3.1	2.3-3.6	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2018	Dibromoacetic Acid	2.8	1.3-4.6	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2022	Bromochloroacetic Acid	5.5	5.2-6.4	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Bromochloroacetic Acid	4.7	4.7-5.2	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2020	Bromochloroacetic Acid	5.7	5.2-6.5	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2019	Bromochloroacetic Acid	7.5	6.7-8.0	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2018	Bromochloroacetic Acid	6.9	5.1-9.1	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

UNREGULATED DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Year	Contaminant	Average	Range of	Maximum Contaiminant Level	Maximum Contaiminant Level Goal	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2022	Chloroform	6.8	5.3-8.9	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Chloroform	6.9	5.2-7.9	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2020	Chloroform	8.5	11.6-6.8	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2019	Chloroform	16.6	12.8-21.2	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2018	Chloroform	18.6	9.9-31.2	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2022	Bromoform	4.4	3.8-4.9	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Bromoform	4.8	3.7-6.3	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2020	Bromoform	2.9	4.3-2.3	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2019	Bromoform	0.9	0-1.3	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2018	Bromoform	2.4	1.8-3.1	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2022	Bromodichloromethane	13.1	10.2-14.9	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Bromodichloromethane	13.1	10.5-14.8	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2020	Bromodichloromethane	13.05	11.3-15.2	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2019	Bromodichloromethane	16.9	10.6-18.3	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2018	Bromodichloromethane	17.4	13.7-22.8	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2022	Dibromochloromethane	14.8	13.1-16.4	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Dibromochloromethane	15.5	12.6-18	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2020	Dibromochloromethane	13.2	16-10.4	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2019	Dibromochloromethane	8.9	5.7-11.2	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2018	Dibromochloromethane	11.4	4.2-18.0	100	N/A	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Barton Creek West Water Supply Corporation
EPA Water Testing Results - 2021
+ 4 Prior Years

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

Previous years data available upon request

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
2022	Calcium	37.7	37.7	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2022	Total Alkalinity	156	151-162	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2021	Total Alkalinity	173	152-173	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2020	Total Alkalinity	165	150-165	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2021	Chloride	43	43-43	ppm	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
2021	Chloride	43	43-43	ppm	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
2020	Chloride	37	37-37	ppm	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
2019	Chloride	32	32-32	ppm	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
2022	Dissolved Solids	301	301	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2022	Magnesium	21.9	21.9	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2022	Aluminum	0.02	0.02	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual
2022	Sodium	24.4	20.9	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2015	Bicarbonate	-	182	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as
2022	Manganese	0.0013	0.0013	ppm	Leaching from natural deposits
2021	Manganese	0.001	0.001-0.001	ppm	Leaching from natural deposits
2020	Manganese	0.0011	0.0011-0.0011	ppm	Leaching from natural deposits
2022	Total Hardness	184	184	ppm	Naturally occurring in calcium & magnesium
2022	Zinc	0.0105	0.0105	ppm	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
2022	Sulfate	26	26	ppm	Naturally occurring; Common industrial
2021	Sulfate	27	27	ppm	Naturally occurring; Common industrial
2020	Sulfate	25	25	ppm	Naturally occurring; Common industrial
2019	Sulfate	23	23	ppm	Naturally occurring; Common industrial
2018	Sulfate	30.1	25-30.1	ppm	Naturally occurring; Common industrial
2022	Nickel	0.0058	0.0058	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element

Barton Creek West Water Supply Corporation
EPA Water Testing Results - 2021
+ 4 Prior Years

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. ALG's 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.

Year	Contaminant	Action Level Goal	Action Level	90th %	# sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2022	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.16	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2022	Lead	0	15	1.8	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Maximum Containminant Level	Maximum Containminant Level Goal	Highest No. of Positive Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2022	Total Coliform	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.
2022	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Definitions

AL	Action level
MCL	Maximum contaminant level
MCLG	Maximum contaminant level goal
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million

Barton Creek West Water Supply Corporation
EPA Water Testing Results - 2021
+ 4 Prior Years

Monitoring Violations

The WEST TRAVIS COUNTY PUBLIC UTILITY AGENCY TX2270235, has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC), Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems that use a series of treatment processes that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation or clarification, and filtration as part of the overall treatment protocol must monitor Total Organic Carbon and report the results of that monitoring to the TCEQ on a monthly basis.

We failed to monitor and/or report the following constituents Total Organic Carbon.

This violation occurred in the monitoring period of February 2023

Results of monitoring are an indicator of whether drinking water is protected from potential adverse health effects associated with disinfectants and disinfection by-products. We did not complete all monitoring and/or reporting for disinfectant by-product precursors, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the Total Organic Carbon levels in your drinking water during that time.

To address this issue, we have created a verification system to make sure all samples are taken in a timely manner.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, you may contact Curtis Jeffrey at 512-470-7702