

City of Llano Consumer Confidence Report

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

325.247.4158 x 101



En Español: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en Español, favor de llamar al tel. (325) 247-4158 x 101 —para hablar con una persona bilingüe en Español.



Information About Your Drinking Water

Our drinking water is regulated. This is your Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to 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.

The source of drinking water used by the City of Llano is SURFACE WATER and GROUND WATER UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF SURFACE WATER. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: LLANO CITY LAKE, 203 West Haynie, Llano. 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 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). Contaminants 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 and wildlife; *inorganic contaminants*, such 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 & 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 can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and *radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 system's business office at 325.247.4158 x 101.

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>.

Information About Source Water

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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 our system/business office at 325.247.4158 x 101.

In 2006, the City of Llano received the highest rating regarding public water systems in the State of Texas. The TCEQ continues to recognize the City of Llano as a "Superior Public Water System".

Public Participation Opportunity

Your City Council meets on the first and third Monday of each month 5:30 p.m. at 301 West Main Street Llano, Texas, on the 2nd Floor. All meetings are open to the public. Decisions that may affect water quality may take place here. To learn about future meetings or to request to schedule one, please call us at 325.247.4158 x 107.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or 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 immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and those 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 at (800) 426-4791**.

Definitions and Abbreviations

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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 Disinfection 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 Disinfection 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.
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.
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.
ALG (Action Level Goal): 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.
AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
MFL: Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity).
NA: Not applicable.
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L).
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L).
ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).
TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED:

Coliform Bacteria								
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Max. Contaminant Level	Total # of Positive F Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination		
0	monthly sample	1	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.		
Lead and Copper								
Date Sampled	Contaminant	90th Percentile	# of Sites Over Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
9/29/2020	Lead	4.400	0	0	15	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
9/26/2020	Copper	0.150	0	13	13	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems.

2021 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS:

Disinfection By-Products								
Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level or Avg. Detected	Range of Individual Sample	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
2021	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	17.0	5.5 - 25.4	No Goal	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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								
2021	Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	14.0	6 - 18	No Goal	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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								

Inorganic Contaminants								
Collection Date	Inorganic Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Sample	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
2021	Barium	0.0543	0.0543 - 0.0543	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;
2021	Cyanide	40.0	40 - 40	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steaal/metal factories.
2021	Fluoride	0.1	0.12 - 0.12	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	0.13	0.13 - 0.13	10	10	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; erosion of natural deposits								

Disinfectant Residual								
Year	Disinfectant Residual	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
2021	Total Chlorine	2.99	N/A	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Turbidity							
Year	Measurement	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
2021	Highest Single Measurement	1NTU	0.65 NTU	NTU	No	Soil runoff	
2021	Lowest Monthly Meeting Limit	0.3 NTU	95.00%	NTU	No	Soil runoff	

Total Organic Carbon
 The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

For additional information regarding this report, contact: **Public Water System ID# 1500001 - City of Llano**
 Josh Becker, Utility Director, at 325.247.4158 x 101
 Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar.
 Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 325.247.4158 x 101

City of Llano
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 Llano, TX 78643

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