Consumer Confidence Report 2011

Drinking Water Quality Report
For The
CITY OF BASTROP

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2011

Water & Wastewater Department
512-332-8960
James Miller, Director

En Español *– Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien*

Public Participation Opportunities

The Water Department is part of the Bastrop City Government. You are invited to attend City Council meetings on the 2nd & 4th Tuesday of every month. Regular sessions begin at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers, 1311 Chestnut Street. Contact the City Secretary at (512) 332-8800 for details.

Visit our Website at www.cityofbastrop.org to view this report and other information about our City.

WATER SOURCES:

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, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Bastrop drinking water comes from a ground water source known as an ALLUVIAL AQUIFER. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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).**

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements. This report is a summary of the quality of the 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.

The tables below list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/l - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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. MCLGs 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 and microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of 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 contamination.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant 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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Arsenic	2.1	2.1 – 2.1	0	10	Ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2010	Barium	.117	.117 - .117	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Fluoride	.64	.64 - .64	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Nitrate	2.47	2.31 – 2.47	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Selenium	3.1	3.1 – 3.1	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Nitrate Advisory – **Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.**

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2011	Chlorine Residual, Free	.88	.50	1.79	4	<4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Organic Contaminants: Testing Waived, Not Reported, or None Detected.
Turbidity: Not Required.
Total Coliform: Reported Monthly Tests Found NO COLIFORM BACTERIA
Fecal Coliform: Reported Monthly Tests Found NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Regulated Contaminants (Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts)

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Total Haloacetic Acids	14.2	11.1 – 14.2	No Goal for the Total	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Total Trihalomethanes	65.4	50.4 – 65.4	No Goal for the Total	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Unregulated Contaminants: NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

LEAD and COPPER

Year (Range)	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Lead	1.6	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Copper	0.951	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservations.

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. 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Beta/Photon Emitters	5.3	5.3 – 5.3	0	4	Mrem/yr	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

SECONDARY and OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituents	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituents
2011	Bicarbonate	218	187	324	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2011	Calcium	69.8	57.7	96.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2011	Chloride	38.9	21	51.4	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2011	Copper	0.174	0.015	0.624	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2011	Magnesium	18.5	15.6	23.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2011	Manganese	0.029	0.001	0.094	.05	ppb	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2011	Nickel	0.003	0.001	0.008	NA	Ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2011	pH	7.6	7.4	7.8	>7.0	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2011	Sodium	26.5	18.3	33.2	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2011	Sulfate	41	24	60	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2011	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	219	188	325	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2011	Total Dissolved Solids	403	296	592	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2011	Total Hardness as CaCO3	252	204	347	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

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 and taste of your water.

PWS ID#: TX0110001

2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CONTACT US

Account Information/Billing Questions	512-332-8830
Report Water Main Breaks/Sewer Stops (24 hours)	512-332-8960
Water Quality Inquiries/Complaints	512-332-8960

VISIT US

Customer Service Office
1311 Chestnut Street
Bastrop, Texas 78602
Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Drive-thru open 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

OR

Water & Wastewater Department
300 Water Street
Bastrop, Texas 78602
Monday – Friday 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

City of Bastrop
Water & Wastewater Department
P.O. Box 427
Bastrop, Texas 78602

BASTROPTX
Heart of the Lost Pines
Est. 1832