

City of Blanco
2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report) PWS 0160002

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. For more info call (830) 833-4525

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies: Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 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>.

Where do we get our drinking water? The source of drinking water used by THE CITY OF BLANCO is Surface Water. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information 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 information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

DEFINITIONS

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 Contaminant Level (MCL)

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

The level of a drinking 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.

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 of microbial contaminants.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 7-10-2011

Time: 6:00 p.m.

Location: Byars Building

Phone Number: (830) 833-452

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Texas Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:

<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

En Espanol

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Sources: The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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 as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or 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 can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

-Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

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)

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/l)

Avg – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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

Regulated Contaminants								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA%)*	2011	20	15.4-20.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2010	59	49.7-59.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

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.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2011	0.03	0.03-0.03	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2011	0.66	0.66-0.66	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2011	0.55	0.88-0.88	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Pentachlorophenol	2011	0.04	0-0.04	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.42	N	Soil Runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	97%	N	Soil Runoff.

2011 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria						
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level							
Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source
Chlorine	0.89	0.34	2	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Water Purchased from Canyon Lake

Regulated Substances								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA%)*	2011	14.6	0-14.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2011	53.7	6.6-53.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2011	0.295	0.0186-0.0295	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2011	1.04	0.21-1.04	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2011	2.48	0.12-2.48	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	7/3/05	2.65	1.96-2.65	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photom emitters	2011	4.6	0-4.6	0	50	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2010	1.3	1.3-1.3	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.