

City of Blanco

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) PWS 0160002

Reporting period January 1st to December 31, 2013

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.

In order to ensure that the 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.

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; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium 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 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>.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact CITY HALL AT (830) 833-4525.

Information about Source Water Assessments

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. 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?wtsrc=>

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/>.

The City of Blanco uses two sources for its water supply: We pump surface water from the Blanco River and treat the water; we also purchase water surface water from Canyon Lake through Canyon Lake Water Supply. Included in this report are the results from CLWSC water quality testing.

SOURCE WATER NAME	ID#	SOURCE TYPE	REPORT STATUS	LOCATION
CITY OF BLANCO 1015 FULCHER ST.	TX0160002	SURFACE WATER	Used daily	Blanco River

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 7-08-2014

Time: 6:00 p.m.

Location: Byars Building

Phone Number: (830) 833-4525

En Español - Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor llama al teléfono (830)833-4525.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

na- not applicable

2013 Regulated Contaminants Detected and Previously Posted.

Notice of Drinking Water TTHM Violations City of Blanco 01-08-2014

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the **CITY OF BLANCO** water system that the drinking water being supplied to customers had exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for total trihalomethanes. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has established the MCL for total trihalomethanes at 0.080 milligrams per liter (mg/L) based on locational running annual average (LRAA), and has determined that it is a health concern at levels above the MCL. Analysis of drinking water in your community for total trihalomethanes indicates a compliance value in quarter three of 2013 of 0.081 mg/L for DBP2-01 and quarter four of 2013 of 0.082 mg/l for DBP2-01.

Trihalomethanes are a group of volatile organic compounds that are formed when chlorine, added to the water during the treatment process for disinfection, reacts with naturally-occurring organic matter in the water.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

You do not need to use an alternative water supply. However, if you have health concerns, you may want to talk to your doctor to get more information about how this may affect you.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:

The City is beginning the process to upgrade and aerate our 500,000 gallon storage tank which studies show will reduce Total Trihalomethanes.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses).

If you have any questions regarding this matter, you may contact **Nathan Cantrell** at **(830)833-4525**.

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%)*	2013	44	21.3-44	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2013	118	59.3-118	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	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	2013	0.0246	0.0246-0.0246	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2013	0.6	0.6-0.6	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2013	0.08	0.0304-0.08	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2012	1	1-1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radon	2012	Less than Detection Limit		No goal for the total	No MCL for this Analyte	pCi/L	N	occurring naturally as an indirect decay product of uranium or thorium
Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)			Level Detected	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination	
Highest single measurement		1 NTU		0.34	N		Soil Runoff.	
Lowest monthly % meeting limit		0.3 NTU		100.0%	N		Soil Runoff.	
Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.								
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level								
Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source	
Chlorine	1.19	0.22	1.8	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes	
Violations Table								
Information Statement: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.								
Violation Type	Violation Begin		Violation End		Violation Explanation			
MCL,LRAA	7/1/2013		9/30/2013		Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.			
MCL,LRAA	10/1/2013		12/31/2013		Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.			

Water Purchased from Canyon Lake

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%)*	2012	12	10 -- 12	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2013	37	34-37	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	2013	0.0245	0.0245	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	20130	0.23	0.23	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2013	0.08	0.08	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2013	Less than Detection Limit	Less than Detection Limit	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
Combined Radium 226/228	2010	2.8	1.0-2.8	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)			Level Detected	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination	
Highest single measurement		1 NTU		0.19	N		Soil Runoff.	
Lowest monthly % meeting limit		0.3 NTU		100.0%	N		Soil Runoff.	