City of Blanco
2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) PWS 0160002

Reporting period January 1st to December 31, 2012

Public Participation Opportunities
Date: 7-09-2013
Time: 6:00 p.m.
Location: Byars Building
Phone Number: (830) 833-4525

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.
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 I 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 I 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.

En Español - Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor lama 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 reasonable 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 EPAs 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.

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.

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 you water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident 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?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/.

SOURCE WATER NAME	ID#	SOURCE TYPE	REPORT STATUS	LOCATION
CITY OF BLANCO 1015 FULCHER ST.	TX0160002	SURFACE WATER	Used daily	Blanco River
CLWSC CANYON LAKE SHORES CC FROM	TX04600019	SURFACE WATER	Used daily	Canyon Lake

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

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	38.3	12.9-38.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2012	71.2	43.4-71.2	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
Asbestos	2012	0.9935	0.9935-0.9935	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2012	0.0248	0.0248-0.0248	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2012	0.67	0.67-0.67	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2012	1.21	0.12-0.21	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		0.8	N	Soil Runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit		0.3 NTU		42.7%	Y	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	0.97	0.22	1.77	4	4	ppm		Disinfectant used to control microbes

Violations Table

Interim Enhanced SWTR

The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants., particularly Cryptosporiudium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment techrique requirements of the Surface Water Treate Rule.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONTHLY COMBINED FILTER EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	2/1/2012	2/29/2012	Turbidity level., though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.

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	15.6	4.0-15.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2012	39.3	16.0-39.3	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	2012	0.0299	0.0212-0.0299	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2012	0.64	0.25-0.64	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2012	2.32	0.01-2.32	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2012	0.00293	0-0.00293	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	1.6	1.1-1.6	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		0.2	N			Soil Runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit		0.3 NTU		100.0%	N			Soil Runoff.