

STANDARD  
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LAMPASAS, TX  
PERMIT NO. 81

City of Lampasas  
312 E. 3rd Street  
Lampasas, Texas 76550

City of Lampasas  
512-556-6831  
2011 Annual Drinking  
Water Quality Report  
(Consumer Confidence Report)

**Special Notice**

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 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 it water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking, 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>.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES  
CALL THE CITY OF LAMPASAS  
312 EAST THIRD  
LAMPASAS, TEXAS 76550  
PHONE: 512-556-6831  
FAX: 512-556-2074  
EMAIL: LAMPASAS@CILLAMPASAS.TX.US  
PWS NUMBER: TX1410001  
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: NONE SCHEDULED

**En Español**

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable, Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (512)556-6831 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

**Our Drinking Water is Regulated**

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from 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

**Where do we get our drinking water?**

The source of drinking water used by the City of Lampasas is Purchased Surface Water. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: STILLHOUSE HOLLOW LAKE. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come in contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to Source Water Assessments Viewer available at <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrs=>

**Source of Drinking Water**

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 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 domestic 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.

**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, secondary 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 (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 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 of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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 contamination.

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

**ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**ppb:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion—or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**Na:** not applicable

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

ABBREVIATIONS	
na	not applicable
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, picograms per liter

**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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Regulated Contaminants**

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2011	Chloramine Residual	1.91	0.40	3.60	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant Used to control microbes

**Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products**

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts:** This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total Trihalomethane and Haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported.

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2011	Total Haloacetic Acids	27.8	27.8-27.8	No Goal for the Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water Chlorination.
2011	Total Trihalomethanes	62.0	62.0-62.0	No Goal For the Total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water Chlorination

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Source of Contaminant
2010	Total Haloacetic Acids	8.1	8.1-8.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water Chlorination.
2010	Total Trihalomethanes	31.3	31.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	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.

**Total Coliform:** Total Coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive samples	MCL	MRDLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2011	Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	4	N	Naturally present in the Environment

**Unregulated Contaminants:** NOT REPORTED< OR NONE DETECTED

**Turbidity:** NOT REQUIRED

**Fecal Coliform:** REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2011	0.07	0.07-0.07	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Dalapon	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	200	200	ppb	N	Run-off from herbicide used on right-of-ways.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Vinyl Chloride	2011	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.

**Secondary and other Constituents Not Regulated** (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006	Manganese	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element

**Lead and Copper**

**Definitions:**

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for margin of safety.

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Date Sampled	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
08/25/2010	Lead	0.0051	0	15	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
08/25/2010	Copper	0.28	0	10.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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>.

**No Violations**