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City of Lampasas
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Lampasas, Texas 76550

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City of Lampasas 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

For January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time of Jan-Dec 2015, our system lost and estimated 85,585,280 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call PWS phone number.

Public Participation Opportunities
call the City of Lampasas
312 East Third
Lampasas, Texas 76550
Phone: 512-556-6831
Fax: 512-556-2074
Email: lampasas@ci.lampasas.tx.us
PWS Number: TX1410001
Public Participation: council meetings are the 2nd and 4th Monday of each Month

Information about Source Water Assessments

The source of drinking water used by the City of Lampasas is Purchased Surface Water from Kempner WSC. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer that is active: STILLHOUSE HOLLOW LAKE. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the TCEQ. 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 in this assessment will allow 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?wtrsrc=

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512 556-6831

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 in your drinking water.

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.

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 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.

In order to ensure that 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.

Some people who drink water containing trohalomethanes in excess of the MCL over may years may experience problems with their Liver, Kidney's, or Central Nervous System, and may have an increased risk of cancer.

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.

Water Quality Test Results

There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

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 contaminate.

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

MFL– Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

Na– not applicable

NTU-Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbity)

pCi/L-picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

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

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L

ppq– parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

Unregulated Contaminants: NOT REPORTED< OR NONE DETECTED
Turbidity: NOT REQUIRED
Secondary and other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

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	3		0	Y	Naturally present in the environment

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	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
9/27/2013	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.121	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing Sys.
9/27/2013	Lead	0	15	4.46	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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 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 (800) 426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Regulated Contaminants

Collection Date	Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2015	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	25	16.4—38.2	No Goal for the Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	67	44.7—93.1	No Goal For the Total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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.

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)	2015	0.21	0.21—0.21	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits.

Violations Table

Total Coliform			
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	07/01/2015	07/31/2015	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate standard.
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	11/01/2015	11/30/2015	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate standard.

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2013	12/15/2015	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Being	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	05/29/2013	2015	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the dinking water regulations.

Combined Average of Regulated Contaminants for Kempner WSC and Central Texas WSC

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

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

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	0.02	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2015	0	15	1.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Rang of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*		31	17-31	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	105	0-105 AVG 65.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic	2015	2.2	2.2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2015	0.05	0.04-0.05	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2015	1	1-1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	0.21	0.17-0.25	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertiliz-er and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.61	0.16-0.61	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium	2015	.4	.4-.4	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	01/31/2011	1	1-1	0	5	pCi/L	N	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
Atrazine	2015	0.18	0.13-0.18	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.06 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest Monthly% meeting Limit	0.3 NTU	100%	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 out filtration.