

City of Lampasas  
2016 Annual Drinking  
Water Quality Report  
(Consumer Confidence Report)  
For January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016  
512-556-6831

**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**

#### **En Español**

**Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al tel. (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.

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.

The source of drinking water used by the City of Lampasas is Purchased Surface Water from Kempner WSC and Central Texas WSC. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer that is active:  
**STILLHOUSE HOLLOW LAKE.**

#### **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.

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).

#### **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.

#### **Information about Source Water Assessments**

TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources(s). The report 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 system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Van Sims at 512-556-3393. Further details about sources and source - water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at [URL:http://dww.tceq.state.tx.gov/DWW/](http://dww.tceq.state.tx.gov/DWW/). For more information about your sources of water, please refer to Source Water Assessments Viewer available at [URL:http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc](http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc)

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

**Turbidity:** NOT REQUIRED

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2016, our system lost an estimated 72,363,584 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call **512-556-6831**.

**Water Quality Test Results**

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

**Average:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.  
**Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.  
**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.  
**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  
**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.  
**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** The highest level of a 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 or 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 contaminants.  
**MFL**—million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos), **na**—not applicable, **mrem**—millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body), **NTU**—nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity), **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 one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water, **Treatment Technique or IT**—A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water, **ppt**—parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L), **ppq**—parts per quadrillion, picograms per liter (pg/L)

**2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

**Coliform Bacteria**

Year	Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant level	Highest Number of Positive	Eecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Tot. No. of Positive E. Coli of Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Coliform Bacteria	0	1 Positive Monthly Sample	1		0	N	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
2016	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.4	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing Systems.
2016	Lead	0	15	4.4	0	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. 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 (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Regulated Contaminants**

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	38	23.9—57.7	No Goal for the Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	63	30.6—89.5	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	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2016	0.3	0.27—0.27	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2016	1	0.62—0.62	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Disinfectant
2016	Chloramine	2.99	.40	5.30	4.0	<4.0	ppm	N	Disinfectant Used to control microbes

**Violations Table**

**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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	05/29/2013	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

**2016 Regulated Contaminants for Kempner WSC**

**Lead and Copper**

**Definitions:**

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

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

Date Sampled	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.44	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing Sys.
2016	Lead	0	15	3.9	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2016	28	2.4 - 45.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	75	42.5-244	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	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
Barium	2016	0.0491	0.0491-0.0491	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.2	0.24-0.24	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2016	1	0.64-0.64	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.9 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 effectiveness of out filtration.

### Violations Table for Kempner WSC

#### Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule Requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2016	11/07/2016	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

#### 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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/20/2016	10/28/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

#### Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

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	07/01/2016	09/30/2016	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	10/01/2016	12/31/2016	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.