The City of Luling receives most of its water from the San Marcos River, shown here at the old Zedlar Mill and Dam in Luling.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS OR OTHER IMMUNE PROBLEMS:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).
Turbidity is measured 4 times per day through grab samples and continuously monitored throughout the treatment process. Please contact us at 830/875-2132 or through our website at www.gbra.org. Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com.

This report was prepared with technical assistance from the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority. GBRA will be happy to answer any questions about the Luling Water Treatment Plant or its water quality.

## ENERGIES

- **Turbidity**: Measured 4 times per day through grab samples and continuously monitored throughout the treatment process.
- **E. coli**: Not detected.
- **Chlorine**: 1.41 ppm; prosecution of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
- **Fluoride**: 1.04 ppm; run off from fertilizer use.
- **Nitrate**: 0.16 ppm; soil runoff.

## Disinfection By-Products

- **Chloroform**: 13.0 ppm; same as above.
- **Bromodichloromethane**: 19.0 ppm; same as above.
- **Bromoform**: 22.0 ppm; same as above.

## Lead and Copper at Household Tap (analyzed every 3 years)

- **Lead**: 4.1 ppm; corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
- **Copper**: 0.2420 ppm; corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

## Total Coliform

- **Total Coliform**: Not detected.

## Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. Turbidity is measured 4 times per day through grab samples and continuously monitored throughout the treatment process.

## Inorganics (Source Water)

- **Barium**: 0.031 ppm; discharge of drilling wastes.
- **Chromium**: 1.41 ppm; erosion of natural deposits.
- **Nitrate**: 1.04 ppm; runoff from fertilizer use.
- **Chloroform**: 13.0 ppm; same as above.
- **Bromodichloromethane**: 19.0 ppm; same as above.
- **Bromoform**: 22.0 ppm; same as above.

## Definitions

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: The highest level of the contaminant 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.

## USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791