WATER QUALITY '05

City of Lockhart

EXCELLENCE IN WATER QUALITY

Dear Customer:

The City of Lockhart is pleased to provide you with this 2005 Water Quality Report. We take all possible precautions to safeguard your water supply and hope you will be encouraged to learn about the high quality of water provided to you.

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires water utilities to issue an annual report to customers, in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report explains where your drinking water comes from, what it contains, and the health risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent.

We are committed to providing you with information about your water supply, because informed consumers are our best allies in supporting improvements needed to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

We are proud to report that the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has assessed our system and determined that your drinking water, meets or exceeds all federal and state established water quality standards.

The tables in this report list all substances that were detected in our treated water, and the highest level at which they were detected. The tables also reflect the highest levels allowed by federal regulatory agencies. Please read this information carefully and if you have questions, call the numbers listed in this report.

Lockhart Water Department 512/398-3615
Lockhart Water Treatment Plant 512/398-3528

En Español

Este reporte incluye la informacion importante sobre su aqua de beber. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion o traducir en Espanol, favor de llamar 512/398-3615 durante las horas regulares de oficina (8 a.m. - 5 p.m.).

Customer Views Welcome

The City of Lockhart strongly supports the national primary drinking water regulation compliance process. If you are interested in learning more about the water department, water quality, or participating in the decision-making process, there are a number of opportunities available.

Questions about water quality can be answered by calling Raymond DeLeon at 512/398-3615 from 8 a.m. - 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Inquiries about public participation and policy decisions should be directed to the Assistant City Manager's office at 512/398-6452.

The Lockhart City Council meets every first and third Tuesday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the Glosserman room at City Hall and all meetings are open to the public. Citizens are welcome to contribute ideas during the designated public comment period of each Council meeting.

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

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

In March 2005, the City of Lockhart began receiving its water from two sources. Groundwater is pumped from the Wilcox Aquifer and blended with surface water from the San Marcos River treated at the Luling Water Treatment Plant, operated by the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority (GBRA).

TCEQ completed an assessment of our source waters and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Trained operators monitor and treat the water, including the addition of fluoride and chloramines, to ensure that our water meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. The treated water is delivered to the City's water towers and delivered through its distribution system to you.

Required Additional Health Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 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:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems;

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste, color and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the state of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Secondary constituents may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

This table contains all of the chemical constituents that have been found in your drinking water. EPA requires water systems to test for more than 97 constituents. The column marked "Highest Concentration at Any Sampling Point" shows the highest test results during the year. The "Source of Constituent" column shows where this substance usually originates.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest concentration 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 concentration of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - the highest concentration of disinfectant residual allowed in the distribution system.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

TABLE I - Test results for the GBRA water supply to Luling (Sampled at the GBRA Water Treatment Plant)

Inorganics Contaminants (source water)

Year	Detected Constituent	Highest Concentration at Any Sampling Point	Number of Analyses Performed	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Barium	0.031	1	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Fluoride	0.80	1	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; runoff from fertilizer use.
2005	Nitrate	1.08	1	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated wastewater effluent; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Chromium	1.41	1	100	100	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products

Year	Constituent	Measured Concentration	Number of Analyses Performed	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Total Haloacetic Acids	8.3	1	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Total Trihalomethanes	10.9	1	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Measured Concentration	Number of Analyses Performed	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Chloroform	1.5	1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Bromoform	3.2	1	ppb	Same as above.
2005	Bromodichloromethane	4.4	1	ppb	Same as above.
2005	Dibromochloromethane	1.8	1	ppb	Same as above.

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 through automatic on-line individual filter turbidity monitors.

Year	Detected Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Turbidity	0.30	100	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Coliform NOT DETECTED **E. coli** NOT DETECTED

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) - Source Water

Year	Contaminant	Average Concentration	Minimum Concentration	Maximum Concentration	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Total Organic Carbon	1.93	0.81	7.29	ppm	Naturally occurring, no health effects directly associated.

TABLE II - Test results for the GBRA water supply to Lockhart (Sampled in the Lockhart Distribution System)

Inorganics

Year	Detected Constituent	Highest Concentration at Any Sampling Point	Number of Analyses Performed	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Barium	0.08	1	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Fluoride	1.7	1	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; runoff from fertilizer use.
2005	Nitrate	0.25	1	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated wastewater effluent; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Chromium	0.0027	1	100	100	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximun Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Concentration	Minimum Concentration	Maximum Concentration	MRDL	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2005	Chloramine Residual	1.97	0.08	3.04	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant Level	Average Concentration	Number of Analyses	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Total Haloacetic Acids	6.7	1	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Total Trihalomethanes	15.0	1	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Concentration	Number of Analyses	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Bromoform	4.6	1	ppb	Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2005	Bromodichloromethane	3.8	1	ppb	Same as above.
2005	Dibromochloromethane	6.6	1	ppb	Same as above.

Lead and Copper (analyzed every 3 years)

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Lead	2.9	0	0.015	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Copper	0.387	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Total Coliform NOT DETECTED **E. coli** NOT DETECTED

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(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Data (UCMR) - We participated in gathering data under the UCMR in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the tables above. This data may also be found on EPA's web site at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html, or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

This report was prepared with technical assistance from the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority. GBRA will be happy to answer any questions about the Lockhart Water Treatment Plant or its water quality and treatment process. Please contact us at 512/398-3528 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.