

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Information Specific to your Community Public Water System



(512) 312-0084

PWS ID#: TX1050012

www.ci.buda.tx.us

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) requires that all drinking water suppliers provide a water quality report to their customers on an annual basis to provide you with important information about your drinking water. This report is for the period of January 1, to December 31, 2013. The City of Buda is dedicated to providing high quality drinking water to our citizens.

Public Participation Opportunities

The public is welcome to attend the Buda City Council meetings held the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of the month at 6:30 p.m. The meetings are located in the council chambers at City Hall located at 121 Main Street in Buda.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 312-0084.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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.

ALL Drinking water may contain contaminants.

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 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 and 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

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water and surface water sources. Our ground water comes from the Edwards Aquifer which currently supplies 40% of our water. This water is treated at each individual well site in the City of Buda. GBRA provides a secondary source of water to augment our supply. The remaining 60% of our water comes from Canyon Lake via the Guadalupe River. This water is treated at the San Marcos Texas Surface Water Treatment Plant. For information on the City of San Marcos water treatment, please call (512) 353-3888.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Mike Beggs, Public Works Director

Phone: (512) 312-0084

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, those who are undergoing treatment with steroids, 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. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead Information

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 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 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>.

Secondary Contaminants

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 cause for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office at (512) 312-0084.

Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in the Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Mike Beggs, Public Works Director, at (512) 312-0084. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions – the following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a 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 (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

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 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 contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

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.

na: not applicable

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

2013 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	0.168	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2013	0	15	2.54	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2013	3	0 – 27.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	9	0 – 91.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	7/05/12	0.0328	0.0328-0.0328	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride	7/05/12	0.22	0.22-0.22	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)	2013	1	0.0355-1.37	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
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Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination.
Combined Radium 226/228	4/14/11	2.7	2.7-2.7	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Chlorine

Average Quarterly Level	Lowest Single Sample	Highest Single Sample	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source
0.85 mg/L	0.35 mg/L	1.6 mg/L	4 ppm	4 ppm	mg/L	Chlorine Gas

Violation Table

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	2013	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. The violation was a reporting issue - not a drinking water lead level issue.
Violation Corrective Action: TCEQ Lead Consumer Notice Form was sent to consumers where water is tested. TCEQ was notified that consumers were contacted.			

2013 Water Loss

Total gallons lost: 37,789,459

Dates of Loss: January – December 2013

San Marcos Water Treatment Plant Turbidity / Nitrates

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Min	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Max	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.03

Average Turbidity for 2013: 0.035

2013 Nitrate level: 1.16 mg/l