

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)



(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, 2010. 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. The meetings are located in the council chambers at City Hall located at 121 Main Street in Buda. For specific questions related to this report, please call (512) 312-2876.

En Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Sources

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water *before treatment* include:

* Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations.

*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.

*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.

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 75% of our water. This water is treated at each individual well site in the City of Buda. The remaining 25% 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 512-393-8010 or view the San Marcos Water Quality report on their website:

<http://www.sanmarcostx.gov/departments/WWW/>

Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by 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 contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

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?wtr_src= and <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/dww/>

SPECIAL NOTICE

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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 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>.

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 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.

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.

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Mike Beggs, Public Works Director

Phone: (512) 312-0084

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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 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.

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level: 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.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

na: not applicable

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

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

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive Samples	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	2 samples were positive		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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper	9/11/07	1.3	1.3	0.18		ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	9/11/07	0	15	5.5		ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids	2010	17.7	0 – 17.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes	2010	74	0 - 74	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Not all samples results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	10	ppb	N	Erosions of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	6/08/09	0.0287	0.287-0.287	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense.

Cadmium	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries.
Chromium	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride	6/08/09	1.94	0.23 - 1.94	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.

Mercury	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2010	1.64	0 – 1.64	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching form septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate advisory – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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.								
Selenium	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	units	Violation	Likely source of contamination.
Beta/photon emitters	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	4/15/08	0.66	0.66 – 0.66	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	6/08/09	2.6	0 – 2.6	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Highest single sample	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	units	Violation	Likely source of contamination.
Alachlor	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage, tanks, distribution lines.
Chlordane	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on right of ways.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	6/08/09	Levels lower than expected	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.

Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	0	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, orchards.
Endrin	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue from banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.

Heptachlor	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	6 /08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Lindane	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching used from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
Pentachlorophenol	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Simazine	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest single sample	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination.
1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1-Dichloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2-Dichloroethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2-Dichloropropane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2010	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

		level						
Chlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.

Tetrachloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
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Toluene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
Cis-1, 2-Dichloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trans-1, 2-Dichloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	8/23/06	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	6/08/09	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source disinfectant used to control microbes
Chlorine		.3	1.9	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

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	
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	6/01/2010	6/30/2010	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.

Steps to Correct Violations:

- 1) Three repeat samples were taken immediately: one at the site found, 1 upstream and 1 downstream. All samples came back negative. Required protocol was followed and the violation was resolved with TCEQ.
- 2) Additional sample stations were added and testing at residential sites removed. This ensures that samples come from a site that is only used by City employees, reducing the chance of a contaminated sample.
- 3) Employees gathering samples were reminded to wear gloves and to alcohol the sample stick before taking a water sample.