



Annual Water Quality Report
for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014

For more information about this report or questions regarding your drinking water, please contact the Water and Wastewater Department at (512) 332-8960.

En Español—*Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 332-8960.*

SOURCES 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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



**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE
REPORT
2014**

Presented By
CITY OF BASTROP

PWS # TX0110001

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. For more information about the City of Bastrop's water supply, please visit us on the web at www.cityofbastrop.org

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The City of Bastrop's water supply is considered "Ground Water Under Direct Influence of Surface Water" and comes from an alluvial aquifer. 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 upon this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact the Water and Wastewater Department at (512) 332-8960.

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's in your drinking water.



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.

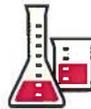
Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the Water and Wastewater Department at (512) 332-8960.



IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. (800) 426-4791.

The tables below list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.



ABBREVIATIONS

- NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL** – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/l** - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- ppb** - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
- ppt** – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq** – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
- Avg** – Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples

DEFINITIONS

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control and microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of 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 contamination.
- Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

LEAD and COPPER

Year (Range)	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	The 90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2014	Lead	0	15	3.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Copper	1.3	1.3	1.3	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Additional Health Information for Lead

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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2014	Arsenic	2	0–2.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
10/18/12	Asbestos	0.3766	0.3766–0.3766	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Barium	0.329	0.127–0.329	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Chromium	0.514	0–0.514	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Fluoride	0.9	0.46–0.93	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2014	Nitrate	4	0.77–3.73	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Selenium	3.1	0–3.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2013	Gross alpha excl radon and uranium	2.7	2–2.7	0	15	pCi/L*	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Uranium	1.4	1.4–1.4	0	30	Ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants (Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts)

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2014	Total Haloacetic Acids	18	4.2–33	No Goal for total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2014	Total Trihalo-methanes	73	19.9–136	No Goal for total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Not all sample 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. **Unregulated Contaminants: NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED**

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2014	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.15	.20	3.40	4	<4	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Turbidity: Not Required. **Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform:** Reported Monthly Tests Found NO COLIFORM OR FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Violations 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.

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
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2013	03/19/2015	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.
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2014	03/19/2015	
MCL, LRAA (TTHM)	10/01/2014	12/31/2014	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (MCL) for the period indicated.

City of Bastrop

Water & Wastewater Department

P.O. Box 427

Bastrop, Texas 78602



PWS ID# TX0110001

2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CONTACT US

Account Information/Billing Questions	512-332-8830
Report Water Main Breaks/Sewer Stops (24 hrs)	512-332-8960
Water Quality Inquiries/Complaints	512-332-8960

VISIT US

Customer Service Office	-OR-	Water & Wastewater Department
1311 Chestnut Street		300 Water Street
Bastrop, Texas 78602		Bastrop, Texas 78602
Monday—Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.		Monday—Friday 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Drive-thru open 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.		

Public Participation Opportunities

The Water Department is part of the Bastrop City Government. You are invited to attend City Council meetings on the 2nd & 4th Tuesday of every month. Regular sessions begin at 6:15 p.m. in the Council Chambers, 1311 Chestnut Street. Contact the City Secretary at (512) 332-8800 for details.