2010 Annual Drinking

Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF CONVERSE

Phone Number: 210 658-1965

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk infections. You should seek advice about drinking water your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 1st & 3rd Tuesday of each month

Time: 7:00 PM

Location: 402 S. Seguin Rd.
City Council Chambers

Phone Number: 210-658-1965

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

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's in your drinking water.

Source 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 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, 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.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. **(210) 658-1965**
-para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by CITY OF CONVERSE is Ground Water
A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. 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. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.state.tx.us/DWW/ .
For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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).

Secondary Constituents

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 causes 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.

Required 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.

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
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 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 or 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.
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.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	not applicable.
Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	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.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source
Free Chlorine	0.64	0.2	1.33	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

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. ALGs 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)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/13/2007	1.3	1.3	0.157		ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Lead	9/13/2007	0	15	2.7		ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of nautural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2010	1.7	0 - 1.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Fluoride	3/24/2008	1.18	0.34 - 1.18	4	4	ppm	N	**Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.**
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2010	1.81	0.74 - 1.81	10	10	ppm	N	**Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.**

Do Your Part!

Take Care of Texas in your own home. Follow **25 easy ways** you can save money and the environment, and keep our state beautiful!

Take Care of Texas

Around the House

1 Weatherize Your House
Properly insulating your home can reduce heating and cooling costs by up to 30%.

2 Use a Programmable Thermostat
Properly using a programmable thermostat can save energy by 10% and up to $150 per year.

3 Use Compact Fluorescent Lights
If every Texas household replaced one light bulb with a compact fluorescent light bulb, we could reduce NO_x emissions by 897 tons statewide.

4 Upgrade Your Home Cooling and Heating System
Texans could reduce energy consumption statewide by more than 16 billion kWh if all households replaced their heating and cooling systems with Energy Star HVAC systems.

5 Turn Off the Lights
By turning off four 60-watt incandescent light bulbs for two hours a day, you can save about $15 a year.

In the Kitchen

6 Trade Up to Energy Star Appliances
An Energy Star dishwasher is about 25% more efficient than a conventional one, saving about 800 gallons of water a year.

7 Recycle
Recycling and composting all acceptable materials can divert almost 90%—or more than 26 million tons—of all municipal solid waste from Texas landfills each year.

8 Collect Your Food Scraps, Oil, and Grease
By disposing of food scraps and cooking grease in the trash, you can keep fats, oils, and grease from clogging up pipes or the city's sewer lines.

9 Cook Efficiently
Texans can help reduce energy use and air emissions by using the right-sized pot for the stove burner, saving about $36 a year for an electric range, or $18 a year for a gas range.

10 Adjust the Setting on Your Refrigerator
Set your refrigerator thermostat between 37 and 40 degrees to save money and energy.

In the Bathroom

11 Fix Leaks
If every household fixed just one leaky faucet, we could reduce water use in Texas by over 13 billion gallons a year.

12 Wash Full Loads with Cold Water
Washing full loads of laundry can save an average household over 3,400 gallons of water a year and using cold water can save over $30 a year.

13 Install Low-Flow Showerheads and Faucet Aerators
Installing just one low-flow showerhead can reduce water use by 25% to 60% and save you $145 annually.

14 Lower Your Water Heater Thermostat
Set your water heater's thermostat to 120 degrees. Each 10-degree reduction to your water-heater thermostat can save you between 3% and 5% in energy costs.

15 Invest in a New Low-Flow Toilet
Replacing an older toilet with a low-flow toilet can save 9,000 gallons of water a year.

In the Yard

16 Use Native Plants
Plants native to Texas aren't only beautiful; they typically require less water and maintenance and fewer pesticides and fertilizers—saving you time and money.

17 Try Composting
Yard trimmings make up 20% of the waste generated by Texans each year and can be recycled through composting.

18 Use an Electric Lawn Mower
Using an electric lawn mower can save you 73% in total energy costs.

19 Collect and Use Rainwater
Collecting rainwater can save 1,300 gallons of water annually. If all Texas households collected rainwater, we could keep more than 10 billion gallons in our aquifers, lakes, and rivers.

20 Plant Shade Trees
Planting three deciduous trees on the south and west sides of your house and around your air conditioner can save you between $100 and $250 in heating and cooling costs a year.

Out and About

21 Maintain Your Vehicle
Changing your oil, checking tire pressure, and replacing filters can save you up to 35 cents per gallon of fuel used.

22 Recycle Used Motor Oil
Two gallons of recycled motor oil can produce enough energy to power the average Texas home for one day, cook 48 meals in a microwave oven, or watch television for 7½ days!

23 Buy a "Cleaner" Car
Choosing a car that gets 30 mpg versus 20 mpg can save you up to $663 over one year.

24 Drive Less
Carpool, use public transit, or simply combine errands. By ride-sharing every day, you can save up to $3,000 a year on gas, insurance, and wear and tear on the car.

25 Drive the Speed Limit
You could save about $2.60 per week just by driving the speed limit.

For more facts and resources visit the Take Care of Texas web site at: **www.takecareoftexas.org**

Take Care of Texas—It's the only one we've got.

Small Business and Environmental Assistance Division
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

The TCEQ is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. The agency does not allow discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, age, sexual orientation, or veteran status.

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