



City of Katy Public Water System #1010017
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 1/1/2015 to 12/31/2015
2015 Consumer Confidence Report

901 Avenue C . Katy TX 77493 . 281.391.4800

SPECIAL NOTICE: 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).

amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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. The City of Katy 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>.

We Welcome Your Comments

The City of Katy has maintained a Superior Water System rating for more than 25 years and is dedicated to continuing this Superior Service to you, our citizens, customers and friends. To learn more about your Water Department and water quality or to request a speaker or tour, call Public Works at 281-391-4820.

City Council Meetings are held the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers, 901 Avenue C.

En Espanol: Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 281-391-4800.

Where do we get our drinking water?

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 this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer at the following website <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>. In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for 2015, our system lost an estimated 7.77% of total gallons pumped. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, source water assessments or protection efforts, please call 281.391.4820.

Where Do We Get Our Water		
Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. The City of Katy owns and operates six well plants.		
Well Plant Address	Storage Capacity	
	Ground	Elevated
#1 909 Avenue B	500,000 gal.	100,000 gal.
#2 5450 Franz Rd.	1,000,000 gal.	250,000 gal.
#3 25815 Kingsland Blvd.	1,000,000 gal.	500,000 gal.
#4 6850 Franz Rd.	1,000,000 gal.	500,000 gal.
#5 3300 Katy Hockley Rd.	1,000,000 gal.	500,000 gal.
#6 27515 Highway 90	1,000,000 gal.	500,000 gal.
This groundwater source comes from the Gulf Coast, Evangeline and Chicot Aquifers.		

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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. 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791 or at the Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>. 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 also can 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.

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 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 system's business office. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the

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

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 (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – the level of 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 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

Na – not applicable

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

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

ppb – micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

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

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)



Inorganic Contaminants

Year/Range	Contaminant	Avg Level	Min Level	Max Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Arsenic	0.58	0	2.9	10	0	Ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass & electronics production wastes.
2014	Barium	0.155	0.139	0.171	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Selenium	4.2	0	6.3	50	50	Ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2015	Fluoride	0.3	0.21	0.43	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2015	Nitrate	0.01	0	0.03	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Beta/Photon emitters	7.8	4.3	7.8	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2015	Uranium	5.8	0.007	12	30	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Combined Radium 226 & 228	2.25	2	2.25	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Gross alpha	12	12	12	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Avg Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2015	Chlorine Residual, Free	0.66	0.46	0.88	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year/ Range	Contaminant	Avg Level	Min Level	Max Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2015	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	60	Ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Total Trihalomethanes	1.0	0.05	2.2	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts – Waived or not yet sampled

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (no associated adverse health effects)

Year/ Range	Constituent	Avg Level	Min Level	Max Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Calcium	42.9	27	51	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015	Chloride	45.5	44	58	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Iron	0.085	0.018	0.15	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2014	Magnesium	6.3	5.9	7.0	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2014	Manganese	0.007	0.002	0.0112	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015	pH	7.6	7.3	7.8	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2014	Sodium	48	31	74	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2013	Lead	1.72	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Copper	0.157	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA
Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

System Susceptibility Summary

Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochemical	Sythetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other
LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW	HIGH	LOW	LOW	HIGH	LOW	LOW