

Drinking Water Quality Report

..... for the 2004 calendar year



A 2005-2006 mid-year calendar presented by the City of Bryan



Bryan's *REPORT CARD* on Water Quality

To ensure the safest tap water, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes set standards requiring utilities to monitor regularly for specific substances in the water they produce. An independent laboratory certified by the EPA and the State of Texas performs testing as required. The tables below show all constituents for which the city tests and the resulting chemical analysis for each as it compares to set standards set forth by the EPA as safe drinking water.



Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Data (UCMR):

We participated in gathering data under the UCMR in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the tables elsewhere in the report. The data may also be found on EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html> or you can call the State Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791**.

Source Water Assessment:

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to a certain contaminant. The sampling requirement for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of this contaminant will be found in this Consumer Confidence report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **Glenn Jones @ 979-209-5900**.

Violations:

Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
Routine Coliform Monitoring - Major - Not Enough Routine Samples	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctly monitor, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.	2/1/2004 to 2/28/2004	The City of Bryan failed to collect the required number of bacteriological samples for coliform monitoring of the water distribution system during February 2004. Our water system is required to submit 70 bacteriological samples each month. In February, 2004, only 67 of the required 70 samples were submitted.	We reviewed the city's sample site monitoring plan and revised our record keeping techniques to ensure that no sample will be missed.

Definitions:

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

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 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 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.

None Detected (ND) - Indicates substance was not detected at the reporting limit.

Parts per Billion (PPB) - One part per billion or micrograms per liter.

Parts per Million (PPM) - One part per million or milligrams per liter.

pH - The practical pH scale extends from 0 (very acidic) to 14 (very alkaline) with 7 corresponding to neutral. Most natural waters fall within range of 4 to 9.

Secondary Constituents - Constituents that are regulated by the State of Texas but not the Environmental Agency (EPA). The constituents are not causes for health concerns, but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Total Coliform - Bacteria used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water.

Regulated at the Production Facilities									
Constituent		MCL	Detected Levels <i>min max average</i>			MCL Goal	Possible Sources of Substances		
Arsenic		10 ppb *	< 2 ppb			0 ppb *	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes		
Barium		2 ppm	.103 ppm			2 ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride		4 ppm	.53 ppm			4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
Mercury (inorganic)		2 ppb	ND			2 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)		10 ppm	.32 ppm			10 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertil- izer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage		
Regulated in the Distribution System									
Total Coliforms **		Presence in more than 5% of monthly samples	0%	1.43%	N/A	0	Naturally present in the environment		
Total Trihalomethanes ***		80 ppb	52.2 ppb			N/A	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination		
Lead and Copper Results									
Lead & Copper		90th Percentile Values	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level		MCL	MCL Goal	Possible Sources of Substances		
Lead		4.9 ppb	2		Action Level = 15 ppb	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems		
Copper		.134 ppm	0		Action Level = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Leaching from wood preservatives		
Disinfectant Residuals									
Year	Constituent	Annual Average	Highest Average (quarterly)	Range of Detects (low-high)		MRDL	MCLG	Units	Source
2004	Chlorine Disinfectant	1.90	1.96	.51-5.00		4	0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes in drinking water

Secondary Constituents		
Constituent	MCL	Maximum Detected Levels
Aluminum	.05-.2 ppm	.007 ppm
Calcium	Not Regulated	3.2 ppm
Chloride	250 ppm	63.4 ppm
Sodium	Not Regulated	244 ppm
Total Hardness	Not Regulated	10.5 ppm
Total Alkalinity	Not Regulated	466 ppm
Bicarbonate	Not Regulated	449 ppm
Carbonate	Not Regulated	17 ppm
Dissolved Solids	1000 ppm	643 ppm
pH	6.5-8.5	8.48

The state allows monitoring for some constituents less than once a year because the amount of these constituents does not change frequently. The inorganic constituents and secondary constituents are based on tests conducted during the 2002 calendar year. Information for Coliforms and Trihalomethanes is based on 2004 tests. Lead and Copper results are from 2003 tests.

** These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is .05 mg/L and there is no MCLG.*

*** During 2004, a total of 883 drinking samples were collected to be tested for Total Coliform bacteria. Two samples were positive for coliform bacteria. All repeat samples were negative.*

**** Total Trihalomethanes are regulated as a group which contains: Bromoform, Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane and Dibromochloromethane.*

FROM THE MAYOR

Dear Water Customer:

The information contained in this 2004 Drinking Water Quality Report describes Bryan's drinking water as either meeting or exceeding state and federal standards as regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Safe Drinking Water Act.


I want to assure you that the City of Bryan works hard every day to not only preserve and protect your water supply, but also to improve the infrastructure that reliably moves water to and from your home or business.

We hope you enjoy meeting a few of our Water Services employees who have agreed to appear in this calendar. Join us in saluting all the men and women of Water Services as we bring you this 2004 Drinking Water Quality Report.

Best Regards,



Ernie Wentrcek
Mayor

 Ernie Wentrcek
Mayor



WATER 101


YOUR WATER IS SAFE!

The Safe Drinking Water Act is the federal law that ensures the quality of our drinking water by requiring cities to meet national standards.

But even prior to this legislation, the City of Bryan has maintained a regular program of sample collection and laboratory analysis from numerous locations in our water system. This helps produce the highest quality of drinking water for you, our customers.

The city employs a full-time staff of engineers and licensed water treatment plant and field operators to manage, maintain and monitor all of the wells and components of the entire water system in Bryan.

JULY

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	Mayor Wentrcek (pronounced Winter-Check) was originally elected to the council in May 2001. He and his wife Ginger have been married for more than 35 years. Retired from their respective careers since 2003, they continue serving the Bryan community.		Lakes Awareness Month			
					1	2
3	Independence Day	4	5	6	7	8
9						
10	11	Council Meeting	12	13	14	15
16						
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24						
		Council Meeting				
31	25	26	27	28	29	30

WASTEWATER COLLECTION

Wastewater is water normally used in washing, flushing or in a manufacturing process that contains waste products generated by homes, businesses, industry and other sources.

The purpose of a wastewater collection system is to protect public health by collecting and transporting waste from origin to treatment.

Long ago, refuse and wastewater were thrown into the streets. Whether scavenged as fertilizer or washed away by rain, waste disposal was the individual's responsibility. This left densely populated areas vulnerable to harmful diseases and infestation.

Now, sophisticated wastewater collection systems add comfort and convenience to population groups by removing health hazards, preventing odors and promoting cleanliness.

 Wesley Green
Water Services Facilitator



WATER 101

Within our city lies a vast network of pipes, plants and people devoted to providing Bryan residents with the cleanest, purest water.

Look at these numbers and see just how big our operation has become.

*The City of Bryan
**WASTEWATER
COLLECTION SYSTEM**
consists of:*

over **4,000** manholes

18 lift stations to transport our wastewater


3 wastewater treatment plants

377 miles in length of wastewater collection lines

23 highly trained wastewater collection professionals

...which equals over **16** miles per wastewater professional

AUGUST

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	Council Meeting 9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	Council Meeting 23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	 <p>Wesley has worked for the City of Bryan for over 15 years.</p> <p>He has ten children and has been married for more than 12 years.</p> <p>Wesley's hobbies include watching movies and fishing.</p>		

BACKFLOW PREVENTION

Did you know that objects as simple as your garden hose can be used to bring poison into your home's water supply?

Potentially hazardous cross-connections occur every time a garden hose sprayer is used to apply insecticides or herbicides to a lawn, or to clean stoppage in a sewer line.

Without a backflow prevention device between your hose and spigot, the contents of the hose can flow back into the piping system and contaminate your drinking water.

The City of Bryan's Cross-Connection Control and Backflow Prevention Program ensures that Bryan's water distribution system is protected from possible contamination. This is done by tracking and testing backflow assemblies within the city and eliminating cross-connections in facilities as they are found through inspections.

 Rob Werley
Regulatory Compliance
Supervisor




CHILLING TALES

HAZARDOUS situations can sometimes spread beyond a single home:

In 1977, an entire North Dakota town had to receive rations of drinking water from National Guard trucks while its water distribution system was disinfected and flushed from DDT (*dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane*) pesticide contamination.

Investigators determined that two residents spraying DDT had made direct cross-connections to their homes. This caused a backflow condition to occur, transferring DDT throughout the homes' piping and into the town's water distribution system.

SEPTEMBER

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	<p>Rob has worked for the City of Bryan for over two years.</p> <p>He has been married for four years and has three children.</p> <p>Rob has 14 years of experience in the water services industry.</p>					
	Labor Day					
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	Council Meeting	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	Fall begins	23	24
25	26	Council Meeting	28	29	30	

WATER PRODUCTION

The City of Bryan currently uses eight deep wells that draw water from 2,800 feet beneath the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer in an area known as the Simsboro Sand.

The water temperature is 116 degrees Fahrenheit when pumped at 2,000-3,000 gallons per minute from underground. After passing through three cooling tower basins, temperatures are reduced to 85-95 degrees Fahrenheit depending on the time of year.

The groundwater is then moved through a network of transmission lines into ground storage reservoirs and service pump stations. Chlorine is then added to kill bacteria, viruses and other pathogens. Fluoride is also introduced into the water because small amounts in our daily diet are credited with reducing dental cavities.

Finally, the treated water is pumped into three water towers that have a combined 4-million-gallon capacity for distribution throughout Bryan.

 A.J. Daily
Foreman



WATER 101

Distributing your drinking water requires a vast amount of equipment, planning and hard work.

Look at these numbers and see just what it takes to provide Bryan with the cleanest, purest drinking water.

The City of Bryan
**WATER DISTRIBUTION
SYSTEM** consists of:

3 elevated storage tanks

4 ground storage tanks


399 miles in length of
water distribution lines

2,200 hydrants

5,000 valves

21,000 water meters

OCTOBER


Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	A.J. has worked for the City of Bryan for over 23 years. He is married and has eleven children. One of A.J.'s favorite activities is watching his children play sports.		Clean Air Month National Family Health Month			
						1
2	3	Jewish New Year	4	5	6	7
	Columbus Day			Yom Kippur		8
9	10	Council Meeting	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24				
Daylight Saving Time ends	Halloween	Council Meeting				
30	31	25	26	27	28	29

WATER DISTRIBUTION

Bryan's water distribution system is an underground network of interconnected pipes, valves and fittings. This system is carefully designed to minimize interruptions in water flow, provide enough water for everyone during peak demand, and ensure complete fire coverage through water access at every fire hydrant at all times.

The purpose of our water distribution system is to deliver treated, drinkable water from the water production facilities to you. This serves to:

- meet living needs (drinking, cooking, cleaning, etc.)
- provide irrigation
- fight and prevent fires
- entertain (pools, water parks, etc.)

 Lamar Cole
Field Operator



WATER 101

WHAT IS CRYPTOSPORIDIUM?

Cryptosporidiosis is a diarrheal disease caused by microscopic parasites of the genus *Cryptosporidium*. Once an animal or person is infected, the parasite lives in the intestine and passes in the stool. The parasite is protected by an outer shell that makes it very resistant to chlorine-based disinfectants. Both the disease and parasite are known as "crypto."

During the past two decades, crypto has become recognized as one of the most common causes of waterborne disease within humans in the United States. The parasite may be found in drinking water and recreational water in every United States region and throughout the world.

Cryptosporidium causes more severe and longer-lasting illness in persons with weakened immune systems. See the Environmental Protection Agency website at <http://www.epa.gov/gwdw/ccc/crypto.html> for more information.

NOVEMBER

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		Recycling Awareness Month				
		1	2	3	4	5
					Veteran's Day	
6	7	8 Council Meeting	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Thanksgiving Day		
20	21	22 Council Meeting	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30		<p>Lamar has worked for the City of Bryan for over one year.</p> <p>He has been married for four years and has four children.</p> <p>Lamar enjoys many activities including weightlifting, basketball and fishing.</p>	


ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LAB

The City of Bryan's Environmental Services Lab oversees all wastewater sampling collection from our water quality technicians. They compile analytical data to ensure treatment plants are efficiently removing wastewater contaminants.

Natural waterways are also monitored for waste and waste byproducts from industrial, municipal and residential areas. Monitored effluent (water flow) must always meet state-mandated requirements.

It is important to remember that all drinking water may contain small amounts of contaminants. Their presence does not necessarily indicate that your water is a health risk.

The Environmental Protection Agency provides detailed information on drinking water, contaminants and potential health risks that can be found online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater> or by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

 Larry Harris
Field Operator



DECEMBER


ARE YOU AT RISK?

Some people are more vulnerable than others to infection from certain microbial contaminants, particularly cryptosporidium, in drinking water.

Infants, some elderly, those undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, patients receiving steroid treatment, HIV or AIDS sufferers, and any other immuno-compromised persons might be at higher risk for infection.

If you or someone you know is in this type of condition, the advice of a physician or health care provider should be sought regarding drinking water.

Additional information about appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection are available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>, or by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
 <i>National Handwashing Awareness Week</i> <i>(December 4-10, 2005)</i>	Larry has worked for the City of Bryan for over two years. He has been married for two years and has one child. Larry's hobbies include coaching, basketball and drawing.			1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	Council Meeting	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	Winter begins	22	23	Christmas Eve
Christmas Day	Hanukkah <i>(Dec. 26 - Jan. 2)</i>	Council Meeting	28	29	30	New Year's Eve
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

The mission of the Water Services Division is to:

- 1) provide safe, palatable and reliable drinking water,
- 2) comply with all state and Federal regulations governing water and wastewater,
- 3) offer professional, courteous and prompt service to our customers
- 4) ensure dependable system integrity and sufficient capacity.

Our goal is providing customers with the safest, highest quality and most economical water supply. The current rate for Bryan's water is \$2.43 per 1,000 gallons. That's only a penny for every four gallons!

In addition, more than 80 water samples are regularly collected from locations throughout Bryan and delivered to the Brazos County Health Department for testing.



 Patrick Bosquez
Field Operator



 Daniel Lewis
Team Leader

JANUARY

Our employees are trained, qualified and licensed by the state of Texas. To obtain a license, employees must complete a session of hands-on experience, receive classroom instruction and pass a state exam.

We require our foremen to have a minimum of 160 hours of classroom instruction and at least eight years of hands-on experience.

Water operators are specially trained to repair leaks "hot;" that is, without turning the water off to prevent contaminants from getting into the pipes. Though this is not always possible, operators must still work under all types of weather and traffic conditions to return service quickly.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<i>New Year's Day</i>		<i>Safety Awareness Month</i>				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	<i>Council Meeting</i> 10	11	12	13	14
15	<i>Martin Luther King Day</i> 16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	<i>Council Meeting</i> 24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	 <p>Daniel Lewis has worked with Water Services for almost three years. He enjoys boxing, traveling and the outdoors.</p>		 <p>Patrick Bosquez has been with the city for three years and is married with two children. He enjoys spending quality time with his family.</p>	

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

The City of Bryan's Wastewater Treatment Department is responsible for treating raw wastewater that enters the city's 18 lift stations. The effluent is directed by underground pipes into treatment facilities that are monitored 24 hours a day.

The purpose of treating wastewater is to eliminate all disease-causing pathogens. The entire process is described below with arrows representing water flow:

Raw Pump - A collection point for wastewater from lift stations. 99% of this flow is liquid.



Grit Structure - Wastewater goes through 2 basins. A grit classifier pump removes sand, gravel and other untreatable items from the wastewater.



Primary Clarifier - This process helps remove 70% of the solids through settling in the tank.



Trickling Filter - Water comes through the center into this filter which begins the treatment of organic waste.



B Daniel Barnett
Field Operator



Intermediate Clarifier - This allows additional settling for solids. Six intermediate pumps push flow into the aeration basin.

Aeration Basin - Microscopic organisms feed off of protein, carbohydrates, starches, etc. that exist in the basin.

Final Clarifiers - These provide the last settling opportunity for flow, before chlorine is added.

Chlorine Contact Basins - Chlorine is added to the wastewater.


De-chlorination - Sulfur Dioxide is added to the flow.

Flow is discharged to a nearby creek.

The effluent from the plant is suitable for farm usage and aquatic life in the stream.

The Wastewater Treatment Department plays a critical role in ensuring the quality of life for the city's resident.

FEBRUARY

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	<p>Daniel Barnett has worked for the City of Bryan as a field operator for just over a year.</p> <p>He has two children and enjoys music and watching his favorite female celebrity, Jessica Simpson, on television.</p>		1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	<p>Valentine's Day</p> <p>Council Meeting</p>	15	16	17	18
19	20	<p>President's Day</p>	22	23	24	25
26	27	<p>Council Meeting</p>	28			


GREASE PLANT FACILITY


The Grease Plant Facility is housed at the Still Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant near the intersection of FM 2818 and Texas 21. Before moving to its current location, the plant was housed at the Burton Creek Plant, where an independent owner rented the space for grease plant operations.

The facility has three tanks that accept grease, septic and sludge from approved waste haulers. Grit is also accepted, but it is placed in drying beds at the plant site. Waste haulers interested in disposing waste at the facility must:

- 1) be licensed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
- 2) pass industrial waste inspection
- 3) receive a letter from the plant operations manager certifying approval to dispose of waste.

Waste haulers collect waste from restaurants, carwash facilities and schools. Specially-designed trucks vacuum the waste from traps at each business.



 **Chuckie Crouch**
Team Leader

H₂O FACTS

Below are some interesting facts you may not know about water.

FACT:

The five Great Lakes bordering the United States and Canada contain about 20% of the world's available fresh water.

FACT:

A water molecule stays in the ocean for 98 years; in lakes and rivers for 2 weeks; and in the atmosphere for fewer than seven days.


FACT:

On average, a person takes in about 16,000 gallons of water in his or her lifetime.

FACT:

One gallon of spilled gasoline can pollute up to 750,000 gallons of ground water.

MARCH

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	<p>Chuckie Crouch has worked for Water Services for over seven years.</p> <p>He is married and has two children.</p> <p>Chuckie enjoys many activities, including fishing and collecting cars.</p>	Ash Wednesday	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
National Groundwater Awareness Week (March 12-18, 2006)					St. Patrick's Day	
12	13	Council Meeting	15	16	17	18
	Spring begins					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	Council Meeting	29	30	31	

GREASE & GRIT TRAP PROGRAM

Bryan currently manages a grease and grit trap program designed to prevent fats, oils, grease and grit from getting into our sewer system. These items have a tendency to accumulate inside sewer lines when they are incorrectly disposed. Over time, these substances create sewer overflows, stoppages and erosion of pipes.

Due to the adverse effects of improper grease and grit disposal, all food preparation facilities and washing operations are required to pre-treat their wastewater stream prior to discharging it into the city's sanitary sewer system.

More than 450 grease, grit and laundry/lint traps are monitored by the City of Bryan.

B Jamal Carter
Field Operator




WATER 101

Residential customers are not required to have a grease trap; however, preventative steps can help protect private lines and keep the city's wastewater operation and maintenance costs to a minimum:

- 1) Never pour grease down sink drains or into toilets.
- 2) Scrape grease and food scraps into a can or the trash for disposal.
- 3) Put baskets or strainers in sink drains to catch food scraps and other solids.
- 4) Encourage friends and neighbors to keep grease out of sewers.

APRIL

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	<p>Jamal has worked for the City of Bryan as a field operator for over six months.</p> <p>Singing is one of his hidden talents.</p> <p>Jamal also enjoys reading, fishing and spending time with his family.</p>					1
Daylight Saving Time begins	Public Health Week (April 3-9, 2006)				World Health Day	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Palm Sunday				Jewish Passover	Good Friday	
9	10	11 Council Meeting	12	13	14	15
Easter Sunday						Earth Day
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23						
30	24	25 Council Meeting	26	27	28	29

1 WATER C CONSERVATION

To conserve water and prevent your money from going down the drain, so to speak, follow these simple rules:

- 1) Never use your toilet as a wastebasket.
- 2) Don't let the water run while shaving or brushing.
- 3) Take brief showers instead of baths, and turn off the water while soaping or shampooing.
- 4) Never pour water down the drain when there may be another use for it (*such as watering a plant*).
- 5) Sweep sidewalks, driveways and steps, rather than hosing off.
- 6) When using a hose, control the flow by using an automatic shut-off nozzle.
- 7) Avoid purchasing water toys which require a constant stream of water.
- 8) If you have a pool, use a cover to reduce evaporation.



B Larry Janac
Water Meter Technician

WATER 101

Certain household appliances can significantly contribute to your water conservation efforts. Follow these tips when purchasing or using water-related appliances:


- Repair all faucet and toilet leaks. A leaky toilet can waste an average of 200 gallons per day.

- Install ultra-low flow toilets, or place a plastic container filled with water or gravel in the tank of your conventional toilet.

- Install low-flow aerators and showerheads.

- Consider purchasing a high-efficiency washing machine. This can save over 50% in water and energy use.

MAY

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	Public Works Recognition Week (May 1-7, 2006)		Water Awareness Month			
					Cinco De Mayo	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	Council Meeting 9	10	11	12	13
Mother's Day 14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	Council Meeting 23	24	25	26	27
28	Memorial Day 29	30	31	 <p>Larry has worked in the City of Bryan Water Services Department for over 32 years.</p> <p>He enjoys many outdoor activities including hunting, fishing and camping.</p>		

NATIONAL SAFETY MONTH

Drowning claims the lives of over 4,000 people every year. Although all age groups are represented, children of ages 0-4 have the highest death rates due to drowning.

The National Safety Council encourages adults to follow these tips while with their children at the pool:

- Never leave a child alone near water – at the pool, the beach or in the tub.
- Always use approved personal flotation devices (life jackets). The U.S. Coast Guard estimates that 9 out of 10 drowning victims did not wear them.
- Remove toys from in and around the pool when not in use. They may attract children to the pool.
- Enroll children over age three in swimming lessons taught by qualified instructors. However, keep in mind that lessons do not make your child "drown-proof."

B Michael Jones
Field Operator



WATER 101

WHY USE CHLORINE?


The addition of chlorine to drinking water has drastically reduced incidents of disease. In the early 1900s, there were 25,000 deaths in one year from typhoid fever, an illness caused by water contamination.

Because of the addition of chlorine to drinking water, the number of deaths from typhoid in the 1960s fell to less than 20 deaths per year.

Chlorine has the ability to be a dangerous chemical, but the microbiological safety of the drinking water is dependent on this disinfectant.

Chlorine must also be handled properly when applied to water. Leaking containers of chlorine gas could pose a breathing hazard. For this reason, our operators must complete Hazardous Materials Training so that they can respond rapidly to a chlorine gas leak. Operators monitor the facilities around the clock to ensure that leaks are addressed immediately.

JUNE

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	Michael works for the City of Bryan Water Services Department as a field operator. He has been married for more than 14 years and enjoys relaxing with his family when not at work.		<i>National Safety Month National Rivers Awareness Month</i>			
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Flag Day			
11	12	Council Meeting 13	14	15	16	17
Father's Day 18	19	20	Summer begins 21	22	23	24
		Council Meeting 27	28	29	30	
25	26					



CITY OF BRYAN

The Good Life, Texas Style.™

P.O. Box 1000
Bryan, Texas 77805
979-209-5000
www.bryantx.gov

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion muy importante acerca de su agua potable. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion en espanol, por favor llame a **209-5000**.



Department of Water Services

photographs provided by: Michael Kellett Professional Photography and Chad Cockrum

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Water Services Dept.

Municipal Services Center
1110 Waco Street
Bryan, Texas 77803

Phone: 979-209-5900

Fax: 979-209-5959

Email:

publicworksweb@bryantx.gov

BTU

Customer Service
205 East 28th Street
Lobby:

M-F, 7 a.m.- 6 p.m.

Drive:

M-F, 7:30 a.m.- 6 p.m.

Billing:

979-821-5700

City Council of Bryan

Live meetings on
Channel 16 at 6 p.m. on
the second and fourth
Tuesday of each month.

Rebroadcast:

Mondays @ 4 p.m.
Wednesdays @ 8 a.m.
Saturdays @ 2 p.m.