City of Bryan Drinking Water Quality Report for the 2008 calendar year

WANTED

JAYSON ' JEB ' BARFKNECHT

CHARLES ' DUSTY ' RHODES

JENNIFER ' WILD CAT ' RICH

MARK ' MAD DOG ' JURICA

These men, women, and their crews have been charged with providing the City of Bryan with high quality drinking water for all the residents of this fine city.

HOW THE WATER WAS WON

2009 - 2010 Calendar

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - Consumer Confidence Report
City of Bryan – 979.209.5900

To ensure the safest drinking water, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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. These pages list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Water Sources:

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 pick up 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. When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based 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 Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Source Water Assessment:

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: SIMSBORO AQUIFER. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come in contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Charles Rhodes @ 979.209.5900.

Our drinking water is regulated by the TCEQ and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in the report as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
DISTRIBUTION DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL – FAILURE TO MONITOR OR REPORT REQUIRED 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 or report, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that period.	10/1/2008 to 12/31/2008	Although all residual sampling and monitoring had been conducted, we failed to submit the fourth quarter data to the TCEQ within the specified timeframe. This failure on our part constitutes a violation of the program.	To ensure reporting compliance and prevent a repeat event, several reporting changes have been instituted. First, the raw data file has been updated to streamline the tabulation process. Second, city staff has been apprised of the importance of this program and trained on procedural changes. Third, calendar reminders are set to flag the end of the quarterly periods. Fourth, the responsibility of this program has been shifted internally.

Screened at the Production Facilities

Year	Constituent	MCL	Detected Level	MCL Goal	Possible Sources of Substances
2002	Arsenic	10 ppb	< 2 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2002	Barium	2 ppm	0.103 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Chromium	100 ppb	6.6 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Fluoride	4 ppm	0.36 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2002	Mercury (inorganic)	2 ppb	ND	2 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
2008	Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	0.04 ppm	10 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage.
2002	Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	0.8 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Screened at the Production Facilities

Year	Constituent	MCL	Detected Level	MCL Goal	Possible Sources of Substances
2008	Total Coliform*	> 5% of samples	0%	0	Naturally present in the environment.
2008	Total Trihalomethanes**	80 ppb	11.2 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Total Haloacetic Acids***	60 ppb	1.2 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper Results						
Year	**Constituent**	**90th Percentile**	**Sites Exceeding Action Level**	**MCL**	**MCL Goal**	**Possible Sources of Substances**
2006	Lead	2.3 ppb	1	Action Level = 15 ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Copper	0.187 ppm	0	Action Level = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level								
Year	**Constituent**	**Annual Average**	**Highest Average (quarterly)**	**Range of Detects (low - high)**	**MRDL**	**MCLG**	**Units**	**Sources**
2008	Chlorine Disinfectant	1.63	1.84	0.60-3.80	4.0	< 4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Secondary Constituents			
Year	Constituent	MCL	Detected Levels
2002	Aluminum	0.05 - 0.2 ppm	0.007 ppm
2008	Bicarbonate	Not Regulated	501 ppm
2002	Calcium	Not Regulated	3.2 ppm
2008	Carbonate	Not Regulated	<1 ppm
2008	Chloride	300 ppm	57 ppm
2002	Copper	1 ppm	0.003 ppm
2002	Hardness as Ca/Mg	Not Regulated	11 ppm
2002	Magnesium	Not Regulated	0.6 ppm
2002	Manganese	0.05 ppm	0.0028 ppm
2008	pH	>7.0	8.4
2002	Sodium	Not Regulated	244 ppm
2008	Sulfate	300 ppm	3 ppm
2008	Total Alkalinity	Not Regulated	411 pm
2008	Dissolved Solids	1000 ppm	553 ppm
2002	Zinc	5 ppm	0.005 ppm

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 Disinfection Level (MRDL)
The highest level of disinfection allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 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.

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

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 the document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

The state allows monitoring for some constituents less than once a year because the amount of these constituents does not change frequently. The official information provided is the most current data available through approved laboratories.

* A total of 894 water samples were collected to be tested for Total Coliform bacteria. There were no positive samples for coliform bacteria.

** Total Trihalomethanes are regulated as a group which contains: Bromoform (5.0 ppb), Chloroform (<1.0 ppb), Bromodichloromethane (1.7 ppb), and Dibromochloromethane (4.5 ppb).

*** Total Haloacetic Acids are regulated as a group which contains: Monochloroacetic (<2.0 ppb), Dichloroacetic (<1.0 ppb), Trichloroacetic (<1.0 ppb), Monobromoacetic (<1.0 ppb), and Dibromoacetic (1.2 ppb) acids. Monitored compounds include Bromochloroacetic acid (<1.0 ppb) and Dalapon (<1.0 ppb).

Public Participation Opportunities are noted throughout the calendar; to learn more about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us at 979.209.5900.


THE MAGNIFICENT SEVEN
THERE ARE ONLY SEVEN, BUT THEY GOVERN LIKE SEVEN HUNDRED
CITY OF BRYAN
300
Al Saenz
SMD 1
Paul Madison
SMD 2
Jason Bienski
SDM 3
Mark Conlee
Mayor
Ann Horton
SMD 4
Art Hughes
SMD 5
Mike Southerland
At Large

July

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Lakes Awareness Month			1	2 Planning & Zoning	3	4 Independence Day
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14 Council Meeting	15	16 Planning & Zoning	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28 Council Meeting	29	30	31	

Howdy!

We are pleased to share with you the City of Bryan 2008 Drinking Water Quality Report and 2009-2010 Calendar. The Annual Quality Report is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This is the fifth year a calendar format has been used to share important information about the quality of Bryan's drinking water. Hopefully you find the calendar entertaining, although the real purpose of the document is to share pertinent drinking water information. Most importantly, the calendar includes a detailed report card about Bryan's water quality. Throughout the calendar, you also will find facts about the City's water and wastewater systems. While the information is important, we have a little fun with the calendar and highlight employees who work hard to provide you quality services. Since we began sharing water quality information in this format, we have received countless compliments from residents and folks across the nation. We believe this format encourages readership, which is the purpose in sharing the document. Enjoy!

Hydration is Flowing

Larry Janac — Water Meter Foreman
Efraim Conde — WD/WWC Maintenance Operator
Josh Ownes — WD/WWC Maintenance Operator
Howard Hart — Safety Officer

WETSTONE

Every town has a thirst. Wetstone has a faucet.

August

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3	4	5	6 Planning & Zoning	7	8
9	10	11 Council Meeting	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20 Planning & Zoning	21	22
23 / 30	24 / 31	25 Council Meeting	26	27	28	29

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (1.800.426.4791). More information on Cryptosporidium can be found by visiting the EPA website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

WATER MAVERICK

Kyle McCain
WD/WWC Maintenance Operator

September

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3 Planning & Zoning	4	5
6	7 Labor Day	8 Council Meeting	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17 Planning & Zoning	18	19 Rosh Hashanah
20	21	Autumn Begins 22 Council Meeting	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

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

1) Repair all faucet and toilet leaks immediately. A leaky toilet can waste an average of 200 gallons per day.
2) Install low flow toilets or place a plastic container filled with water or gravel in the tank of your conventional toilet to reduce water used each flush.
3) Install low flow aerators and showerheads.
4) Consider purchasing a high-efficiency washing machine. This can save over 50% in water and energy used.

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 your teeth.
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 washing them 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 supply of water.
8) If you have a pool, use a cover to reduce evaporation.

SIX REASONS WHY THE WATER QUALITY IS HIGH

Chuckie Crouch
WD/WWC Maintenance
Crew Leader

Phillip DeFrancesco
Environmental
Compliance Officer

J.T. Thompson
WD/WWC Maintenance
Operator

Daniel Barnett
WD/WWC Maintenance
Crew Leader

Jaret Perry
WD/WWC Maintenance
Operator

Felix Conde
WD/WWC Maintenance
Crew Leader

YOUNG WATER GUNS

October

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
National Family Health Month				1 Planning & Zoning	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12 Columbus Day	13 Council Meeting	14	15 Planning & Zoning	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27 Council Meeting	28	29	30	31 Halloween

The City of Bryan employs professionally licensed work crews that steadfastly maintain the City's water infrastructure which includes: approximately 425 miles of water distribution lines, 2,200 fire hydrants, 5,000 valves, 21,500 water meters, 3 water towers, 4 ground storage tanks, and 23 water pumps.

Collectively, these components work to meet the basic health and sanitation needs of our community by providing potable water, preventing and fighting of fires, providing irrigation for community enhancement, and entertaining through swimming pools and other water activities.

In 2008, Water Services repaired approximately 350 water main breaks within the distribution system. If you believe there is a problem with any part of the distribution system that isn't on private property, please contact the City of Bryan Call Center at (979) 209-5900.


THE DRENCHED,
THE DOUSED
AND THE DAMPENED
Craig Crabb
Jet Truck Crew Leader
Felix Conde
WD/WWC Maintenance
Crew Leader
Efraim Conde
WD/WWC Maintenance
Operator

November

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 Daylight Savings Time Ends	2	3	4	5 Planning & Zoning	6	7
8	9	10 Council Meeting	11 Veterans Day	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19 Planning & Zoning	20	21
22	23	24 Council Meeting	25	26 Thanksgiving	27	28
29	30				Recycling	Awareness Month

Sanitary sewers are designed to carry sewage from homes and businesses directly to a treatment facility where it can be treated. During rainstorms, stormwater runoff and ground water enter the sanitary sewer through defects in sewer piping, consuming a large portion of the sewer system. Overloaded sewer pipes result in service interruptions, flooded households, and sewage spills. The City is working to correct public and private defects identifed in the sanitary collection system. Residents notified of defective sewer piping will be provided a timeframe to correct the deficiency. Typical defects range from a missing cleanout cap to a collapsed sewer line. Residents are encouraged to investigate possible defects and address them proactively or contact Water Services for solutions. The City has established an assessment loan financed at a fixed interest rate of 3% to assist homeowners in making repairs to their sewer piping; grant funding to assist with repair costs will be available to qualifying homeowners living within low to moderate income zones within the City.

The Waterman

Mark Bower
WD/WWC Maintenance Crew Leader

December

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3 Planning & Zoning	4	5
6 National Handwashing	7 Awareness Week	8	9	10	11	12 Hanukkah Begins
13	14	15 Council Meeting	16	17 Planning & Zoning	18	19
20	21	22 Winter Begins	23	24	25 Christmas Day	26
27	28	29	30	31 New Year's Eve		

The Water Services Department uses GIS (Geographic Information Systems) to map the location of our water and sewer infrastructure. This allows us to input detailed information about each asset, such as pipe material, depth and size. Since most of our assets are located underground, having a map of where things are located is crucial. Another benefit to maintaining our data in GIS is that the information can be easily shared with other departments throughout the City and with repair crews. For example, the City of Bryan Fire Department can access our hydrant data in route to a fire and know where the closest hydrant is before arriving on the scene. In emergency situations, every second counts and knowing the closest hydrant location is critical. The Water Services Department is continually looking for new ways to utilize GIS and improve the efficiency of our crews and maximize the effectiveness of our budget.


SILVER-H2-ADO
Scott Brooks
Warehouse Supervisor
Efraim Conde
WD/WWC Maintenance Operator
Carlos Carpio
Video Svcs Crew Leader
J.T. Thompson
WD/WWC Maintenance Operator

January

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Saftey Awareness	Month				1 New Year's Day	2
3	4	5	6	7 Planning & Zoning	8	9
10	11	12 Council Meeting	13	14	15	16
17	18 Martin Luther King, Jr. Day	19	20	21 Planning & Zoning	22	23
24 / 31	25	26 Council Meeting	27	28	29	30

All water services in the City of Bryan are metered; water meters serve as the revenue points for our Department. However, billing for revenue collection is not the only purpose they serve. Water meters also help identify system loss, spot theft of service, and monitor water usage. To ensure accurate measurement, our meter technicians are diligently working to upgrade our recording infrastructure. Our large commercial meters were replaced previously and we anticipate replacing 4,000 residential and small commercial meters before October of this year. Whenever water usage increases, the water meter is typically the first thing assigned the blame. However, the meter is rarely at fault. Increases in consumption can normally be attributed to private leaks or outside irrigation. The water meter is an exceptional tool for identifying water leaks and auditing irrigation use. Movement on the meter when no water is being used can indicate a private leak, while comparing before and after meter readings on watering cycles can serve to illustrate irrigation use.

THE Contaminant SEVEN

Larry Janac
Water Meter Foreman

Evan Kirkpatrick
Vacuum Truck Crew Leader

Jaret Perry
WD/WWC Maintenance Operator

Phillip DeFrancesco
Environmental Compliance Officer

Stanley McMurray
Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator

Daniel Barnett
WD/WWC Maintenance Crew Leader

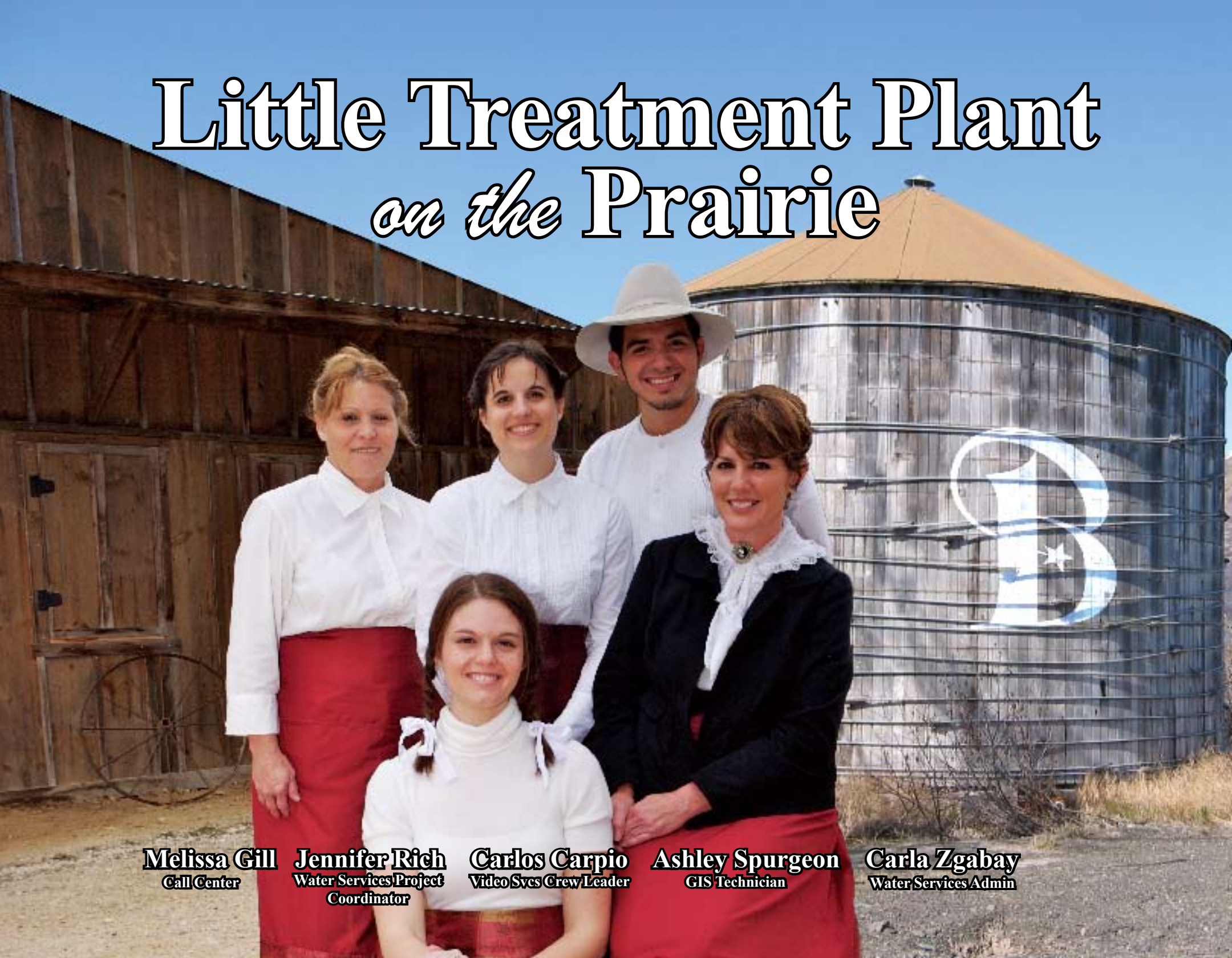
Nick Koski
Environmental Compliance Officer

February

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2 Groundhog Day	3	4 Planning & Zoning	5	6
7	8	9 Council Meeting	10	11	12	13
14 Valentine's Day	15 President's Day	16	17 Ash Wednesday	18 Planning & Zoning	19	20
21	22	23 Council Meeting	24	25	26	27
28						

Did you know something as simple as your garden hose can be used to bring poison into your home's water supply? Without adequate protection, hazardous cross connections can occur whenever a garden hose sprayer is used to apply insecticides, herbicides, or fertilizers to a lawn. Even the simple act of washing a vehicle can expose the water system to unknown hazards if precautions are not taken. Backflow is typically described as the reversal of flow of non-potable water or other substances into the piping of the public water system. Without a backflow prevention device between your hose and the faucet, potential contaminants can flow back into the piping system of your home if the public water system experienced a sudden drop in pressure. The City of Bryan's Cross Connection Control and Backflow Prevention Program helps ensure that our water distribution system is protected from possible contamination. This is accomplished by tracking and testing backflow assemblies within the City and eliminating cross connections in facilities when they are encountered during inspections.

Little Treatment Plant *on the* Prairie



Melissa Gill
Call Center

Jennifer Rich
Water Services Project Coordinator

Carlos Carpio
Video Svcs Crew Leader

Ashley Spurgeon
GIS Technician

Carla Zgabay
Water Services Admin

March

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4 Planning & Zoning	5 BLA Application Deadline	6
7 National Groundwater	8 Awareness Week	9 Council Meeting	10	11	12	13
14 Daylight Savings Begins	15	16	17 St. Patrick's Day	18 Planning & Zoning	19	20 Spring Begins
21	22	23 Council Meeting	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

The City of Bryan operates and maintains three wastewater treatment plant facilities with permitted capacities to treat a combined 12.75 million gallons of wastewater per day. Each of Bryan's wastewater treatment plants has a discharge permit that requires them to meet specific water quality standards before discharging treated wastewater back to the environment. The City of Bryan's wastewater laboratory oversees testing of water samples collected from these facilities. The lab also compiles analytical data to ensure our treatment plants are efficiently removing wastewater contaminants. It is imperative that each plant meets or exceeds the analytical requirements established by their operating permits. Good laboratory records assure the EPA, TCEQ, and Bryan residents that the treatment facilities are performing within guidelines.

GUNSOAK

Karen Orban
Water Services Admin

Kip Nichols
WD/WWC Maintenance Supervisor

Charlie Hall
WD/WWC Maintenance Supervisor

Larry Janac
Water Meter Foreman

Mark Bower
WD/WWC Maintenance Crew Leader

April

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 Planning & Zoning	2 Good Friday	3
4 Easter	5 National Public Health Week	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13 Council Meeting	14	15 Planning & Zoning	16	17
18	19	20	21	22 Earth Day	23	24
25	26	27 Council Meeting	28	29	30	

The City of Bryan currently uses ten deep wells that draw water from 2,800 feet beneath the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer in a formation known as the Simsboro Sands. While we are fortunate to have an abundant, high-yield aquifer to pump from (up to 3,000 gpm/well), it is not without cost. Due to the depth of the aquifer, the raw water temperature is 116 degrees Fahrenheit before treatment. After passing through three cooling towers (designed to lower the water temperature to 88 degrees Fahrenheit), the water moves through a network of transmission lines into ground storage reservoirs and service pumps stations. Before the water is transferred to our distribution center, chlorine is added to kill bacteria, viruses and other pathogens. Finally, the treated water is pumped to three elevated water towers that have 4 million gallons of combined storage capacity for distribution throughout Bryan.

FLOWNANZA

Kip Nichols
WD/WWC Maintenance Supervisor

Bob Beard
Water Production Operator

Lamar Cole
Customer Service Technician

Alex Graves
WD/WWC Maintenance Operator

May

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Water Awareness Month						1
2	3	4	5 Cinco de Mayo	6 Planning & Zoning	7	8
9 Mother's Day	10	11 Council Meeting	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20 Planning & Zoning	21	22
24 / 30	23 / Memorial Day 31	25 Council Meeting	26	27	28	29

The City of Bryan maintains approximately 2,200 hydrants. The Water Services Department has a program in place to test the flow of each hydrant every two years. Not only does this ensure that each hydrant is functioning properly, it also provides information regarding the flow of the waterline. The flow information for each hydrant is maintained within our computerized mapping system (GIS) and this information is used to evaluate areas in the City that have low flow. The ideal fire flow in residential areas is 1,000 gallons per minute (gpm) and by identifying the areas with flow under 1,000 gpm, we can plan and design projects to improve the flow in those areas.

Jennifer Rich
Water Services
Project Coordinator

Linda Lindan
Public Works Customer
Service Advocate

Melissa Gill
Call Center

Bridget Johnston
Warehouse Storekeeper

June

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
National Safety Month		1	2	3 Planning & Zoning	4	5
6	7	8 Council Meeting	9	10	11	12
13	14 Flag Day	15	16	17 Planning & Zoning	18 Texas Reds	Juneteenth 19
20 Father's Day	21 Summer Begins	22 Council Meeting	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Water Services developed a Grease & Grit Trap Program to help prevent fats, oil, and grease (FOG) from entering the sanitary sewer system. When these products accumulate in the collection system, reduced carrying capacities and flow restrictions occur. Service interruptions caused by FOG often damages property, which can result in costly infrastructure repairs. In 2008, our staff cleared 1,141 blockages from sewer lines. An important aspect of the Grease & Grit Trap Program is educating residents and businesses about actions they can take to keep grease and other harmful materials out of the sanitary sewer system. Maintaining a functioning sewer system from the drain to the treatment plant is a partnership between the City and our customers. Making conscious decisions about what goes down your drain requires very little effort. However, these actions have a tremendous impact when it comes to protecting our sewer system and saving rate payers money. Simple things such as never pouring grease down drains, placing baskets or strainers in drains to catch food scraps, and encouraging others to keep grease out of the sewer system can reap amazing dividends.

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CITY OF BRYAN

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DEPARTMENT OF WATER SERVICES

PUBLISHED BY
CITY OF BRYAN
COMMUNCATIONS DEPARTMENT

The City of Bryan would like to thank Shawn and Phil Medlin for the use of Santa's Wonderland, Catalena Hatters for the use of the cowboy hats, and Cavender's Boot City for the western wear.

EN ESPANOL

ESTE REPORTE INCLUYE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE ACERA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. PARA OBTENER UNA COPIA DE ESTA INFORMACION EN ESPANOL, POR FAVOR LLAME A 979.209.5900.

WATER SERVICES DEPT.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES CENTER
1110 WACO STREET
BRYAN, TEXAS 77803

PH. 979.209.5900
FAX 979.209.5959
PUBLICWORKSWEB@BRYANTX.GOV

BTU

CUSTOMER SERVICE
205 EAST 28TH STREET
BRYAN, TEXAS 77803

LOBBY: M-F, 7AM-6PM
DRIVE: M-F, 7:30AM-6PM
BILLING: 979.821.5700

CITY COUNCIL OF BRYAN

LIVE MEETINGS ON CHANNEL 16 @ 6PM ON THE SECOND AND FOURTH TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH.

WEB ARCHIVED AT
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