

# BRYAN WATER: LET THE GOOD TIMES FLOW

## 2010 WATER QUALITY REPORT



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## 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - Consumer Confidence Report City of Bryan – 979.209.5900

To ensure the safest tap 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). This information describes 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. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Charles Rhodes @ 979.209.5900.

| Violation Type | Health Effects | Duration | Explanation | Steps to Correct |
|----------------|----------------|----------|-------------|------------------|
| None           | None           | None     | None        | None             |

### 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.         |
| 2010 | Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | 10 ppm   | 0.05 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 in the Distribution System

| Year | Constituent               | MCL                   | Detected Level | MCL Goal | Possible Sources of Substances            |
|------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------|---|
| 2010 | Total Coliform*           | ≥ 5% of samples/month | 1.3%           | 0        | Naturally present in the environment.     |
| 2010 | Total Trihalomethanes**   | 80 ppb                | 14.3 ppb       | N/A      | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2010 | Total Haloacetic Acids*** | 60 ppb                | 1.3 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  |
|------|-------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------|---|
| 2009 | Lead        | 2.2 ppb         | 0                            | Action level = 15 ppb  | 0        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.                                   |
| 2009 | Copper      | 0.13 ppm        | 0                            | Action level = 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |

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://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>

### Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level

| Year | Constituent           | Annual Avg | Highest Avg (quarterly) | Range of Detects (low-high) | MRDL | MRDL | Units | Source                                |
|------|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------|------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 2010 | Chlorine Disinfectant | 2.03       | 2.21                    | 0.46 – 3.60                 | 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 ppm         |
| 2008                   | Dissolved Solids  | 1000 ppm       | 553 ppm         |
| 2002                   | Zinc              | 5 ppm          | 0.005 ppm       |

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 900 water samples (75/month) were collected to be tested for Total Coliform bacteria. There was 1 positive sample for coliform bacteria.

| Definitions   |
|---|
| <p><b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</b><br/>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.</p> <p><b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</b><br/>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.</p> <p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)</b><br/>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.</p> <p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)</b><br/>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.</p> <p><b>Treatment Technique (TT)</b><br/>A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p><b>Action Level (AL)</b><br/>The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p><b>Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL)</b><br/>Considered the lowest concentration of a contaminant that can be accurately measured.</p> |

| 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       |
| ND - Non detected   |

| 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. |

**\*\* Total Trihalomethanes** are regulated as a group which contains: Bromoform (5.7 ppb), Chloroform (<1.0 ppb), Bromodichloromethane (2.6 ppb), and Dibromochloromethane (6.0 ppb).

**\*\*\* Total Haloacetic Acids** are regulated as a group which contains: Monochloroacetic acid (<2.0 ppb), Dichloroacetic acid (<1.0 ppb), Trichloroacetic acid (<1.0 ppb), Monobromoacetic acid (<1.0 ppb), and Dibromoacetic acid (1.3 ppb). 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.

| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)   |
|---|
| Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants are reported in the following tables. For additional information and data visit <a href="http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr2/index.cfm">http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr2/index.cfm</a> , or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. |

| En Espanol  |
|---|
| Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre ese informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (979) 209-5900 – para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol. |

| Year | Constituent                                      | Average | Range of Detects (low-high) | PQL  | MCL | Units | Source  |
|------|--|---------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|---|
| 2009 | Dimethoate                                       | ND      | ND                          | 0.69 | 0   | ppb   | Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills |
| 2009 | Terbufos Sulfone                                 | ND      | ND                          | 0.39 | 0   | ppb   | Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills |
| 2009 | 2,2',4,4'-Tetrabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-47)      | ND      | ND                          | 0.30 | 0   | ppb   | Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills |
| 2009 | 2,2',4,4',6-Pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-100)   | ND      | ND                          | 0.49 | 0   | ppb   | Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills |
| 2009 | 2,2',4,4',5-Pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-99)    | ND      | ND                          | 0.89 | 0   | ppb   | Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills |
| 2009 | 2,2',4,4',5,5'-Hexabromobiphenyl (BDE-153)       | ND      | ND                          | 0.69 | 0   | ppb   | Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills |
| 2009 | 2,2',4,4',5,5'-Hexabromodiphenyl ether (HBB-245) | ND      | ND                          | 0.79 | 0   | ppb   | Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills |

### Explosives in Drinking Water

| Year | Constituent                                   | Average | Range of Detects (low-high) | PQL | MCL | Units | Source  |
|------|---|---------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-------|---|
| 2009 | 1,3-Dinitrobenzene                            | ND      | ND                          | 0.8 | 0   | ppb   | Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills |
| 2009 | Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX) | ND      | ND                          | 1.0 | 0   | ppb   | Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills |
| 2009 | 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT)                   | ND      | ND                          | 0.8 | 0   | ppb   | Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills |



# July

| Sunday          | Monday             | Tuesday               | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
|                 |                    |                       |           |          | 1      | 2        |
| 3               | 4 Independence Day | 5                     | 6         | 7        | 8      | 9        |
| 10              | 11                 | 12<br>Council Meeting | 13        | 14       | 15     | 16       |
| 17              | 18                 | 19                    | 20        | 21       | 22     | 23       |
| 24 Parents' Day | 25                 | 26<br>Council Meeting | 27        | 28       | 29     | 30       |
| 31              |                    |                       |           |          |        |          |

Water is vital for sustaining life and clean drinking water plays an important role. To stay adequately hydrated, a person should drink 64 ounces of water each day. It should be noted that while 64 ounces is the recommended daily average, actual consumption should be adjusted to accommodate your unique needs. 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 at (800) 426-4791.



# August

| Sunday | Monday   | Tuesday                   | Wednesday                         | Thursday | Friday   | Saturday |
|--------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|--|----------|
|        | 1<br><br>Fall Pee Wee Sports<br>Registration Begins  | 2                         | 3                                 | 4        | 5  | 6        |
| 7      | 8  | 9<br><br>Council Meeting  | 10                                | 11       | 12   | 13       |
| 14     | 15<br><br>Fall Adult Softball<br>Registration Begins | 16                        | 17                                | 18       | 19   | 20       |
| 21     | 22   | 23<br><br>Council Meeting | 24<br><br>Pee Wee Baseball Begins | 25       | 26<br><br>Fall Adult Softball<br>Registration Ends | 27       |
| 28     | 29   | 30                        | 31                                |          |  |          |

Saving money on your monthly water bill is only one of the benefits to conserving water in your home. It also decreases our water demand, which helps extend the available supply and eliminates or delays costly system improvements. In addition, less water means less wastewater, which reduces the loading on our wastewater treatment facilities. Here are some simple ways you can conserve water: 1) Install low-flow toilets and shower heads; 2) Dispose of tissues, insects and other waste in the trash can rather than flushing it down the toilet; 3) Take quick showers (no more than 5 minutes) – get wet, turn off the water, soap and scrub, turn on the water and rinse; 4) Do not shave in the shower; 5) Repair leaks as soon as you discover them. A dripping faucet can lose up to 180 gallons a month and a leaky toilet can waste more than 90,000 gallons a month; 6) Upgrade your washing machine and dishwasher with high efficiency units.



# September

| Sunday                             | Monday                    | Tuesday                                   | Wednesday                   | Thursday | Friday           | Saturday |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
|                                    |                           |   |                             | 1        | 2                | 3        |
| 4                                  | 5 Labor Day               | 6<br>Fall Adult Softball<br>League Begins | 7                           | 8        | 9                | 10       |
| 11 Grandparents Day<br>Patriot Day | 12<br>Pee Wee Golf Begins | 13<br>Council Meeting                     | 14                          | 15       | 16               | 17       |
| 18                                 | 19                        | 20  | 21                          | 22       | 23 Autumn Begins | 24       |
| 25                                 | 26                        | 27<br>Council Meeting                     | 28<br>Pee Wee Baseball Ends | 29       | 30               |          |

Be mindful of what you flush down the toilet! Not only can it cause sewer backups in your house, it can also harm the wastewater treatment process. One thing that should never be flushed down the toilet is medications. They can harm the beneficial bacteria that play an important role in the treatment of wastewater. Plus, wastewater treatment facilities are not designed to remove all the ingredients found in medications. Whatever doesn't get removed in the treatment process is released into nearby rivers or streams and can eventually make its way into drinking water supplies.



# October

| Sunday | Monday                          | Tuesday                    | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday          | Saturday        |
|--------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
|        |                                 |                            |           |          |                 | 1               |
| 2      | 3                               | 4<br>Pee Wee Soccer Begins | 5         | 6        | 7<br>Texas Reds | 8<br>Texas Reds |
| 9      | 10<br>Columbus Day              | 11<br>Council Meeting      | 12        | 13       | 14              | 15              |
| 16     | 17<br>Pee Wee Golf Ends         | 18                         | 19        | 20       | 21              | 22              |
| 23     | 24                              | 25                         | 26        | 27       | 28              | 29              |
| 30     | Halloween 31<br>Council Meeting |                            |           |          |                 |                 |

In addition to watching what you flush down the toilet, you also need to think about what you put down the sink. Food scraps and grease should never be put down the drain, even if you have a garbage disposal. These items can buildup in the sewer pipes, blocking the normal flow of wastewater, which leads to sewer backups. Each year, the buildup of grease in the sewer lines is the number one cause of sewer stops and overflows throughout the City. You can help keep our sewer system flowing smoothly by scraping food scraps into the trash and placing used cooking oil and grease into a container with a lid. The container can either be thrown into the trash or brought to the City of Bryan Do-It-Yourself Used Oil Center, located at 1111 Waco St.



# November

| Sunday                  | Monday | Tuesday               | Wednesday                    | Thursday                  | Friday          | Saturday |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|
|                         |        | 1                     | 2                            | 3                         | 4               | 5        |
| 6 Daylight Savings Ends | 7      | 8<br>Council Meeting  | 9<br>Pee Wee Football Begins | 10<br>Pee Wee Soccer Ends | 11 Veterans Day | 12       |
| 13                      | 14     | 15                    | 16                           | 17                        | 18              | 19       |
| 20                      | 21     | 22<br>Council Meeting | 23                           | 24 Thanksgiving Day       | 25              | 26       |
| 27                      | 28     | 29                    | 30                           |                           |                 |          |

Whether you flush the toilet or pour water down the drain, it all ends up in the same place: the wastewater collection system. The City of Bryan collection system is made up of approximately 382 miles of pipe, 23 lift stations, and almost 6,500 manholes. This system is divided into three areas, with each area leading to a different wastewater treatment plant. Once the wastewater makes it to the treatment plant, it passes through physical and biological treatment, as well as undergoing a disinfection process before the water is released into local streams.



# December

| Sunday           | Monday  | Tuesday   | Wednesday                           | Thursday   | Friday | Saturday          |
|------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|--------|-------------------|
|                  |   |   |                                     | 1<br><br>Holiday Magic<br>Spring Pee Wee Sports<br>Registration Begins | 2      | 3                 |
| 4                | 5   | 6   | 7 Pearl Harbor Day                  | 8  | 9      | 10                |
| 11               | 12<br><br>Adult Volleyball Registration<br>Begins | 13<br><br>Council Meeting<br>date subject to change | 14<br><br>Pee Wee Football Ends     | 15   | 16     | 17                |
| 18               | 19  | 20  | 21 Hanukkah Begins<br>Winter Begins | 22   | 23     | 24 Christmas Eve  |
| 25 Christmas Day | 26  | 27<br><br>Council Meeting<br>date subject to change | 28                                  | 29   | 30     | 31 New Year's Eve |

Household cleaning is necessary for health and safety reasons. While water plays an active role in this process, it is typically not the only cleaning agent involved. There are wide varieties of chemical cleaning agents available for practically any household task encountered. It is important to remember to use these chemicals as directed and resist the urge to create your own mixture because it can lead to unexpected results. For example, products that contain bleach should not be mixed with products that contain vinegar, ammonia or acids because toxic fumes can be formed. Acids and bases (alkalis) can react violently when mixed and may cause chemical burns if it comes into direct contact with your skin. Also, different brands of a similar product should not be mixed as they may react violently, produce toxins or become ineffective.



# January

| Sunday           | Monday   | Tuesday               | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1 New Year's Day | 2  | 3                     | 4         | 5        | 6      | 7        |
| 8                | 9<br>Adult Volleyball Begins                       | 10<br>Council Meeting | 11        | 12       | 13     | 14       |
| 15               | 16 Martin Luther King Jr.<br>Birthday              | 17                    | 18        | 19       | 20     | 21       |
| 22               | 23<br>Spring Adult Softball<br>Registration Begins | 24<br>Council Meeting | 25        | 26       | 27     | 28       |
| 29               | 30   | 31                    |           |          |        |          |

As outdoor temperatures increase, so does the need to stay hydrated. The amount of water your body needs to avoid dehydration depends on climate conditions and exertion levels. To put it simply, the amount of water you consume should equal the amount of water you lose through sweat. Another important reason to stay hydrated is that it can help decrease your risk of heatstroke, which is caused when your body gets overheated. To help stay cool, wear light, loose-fitting clothing because that allows perspiration to evaporate and cool the body. It is important to note that humidity reduces the body's ability to cool down through evaporation, so additional steps may be necessary to avoid getting overheated.



Jeff Bodish  
Production  
Supervisor

Linda Lindan  
Customer Service  
Advocate

# February

Mark Bower  
WD/WWC Maintenance  
Crew Leader

Lamar Cole  
Customer Service  
Technician

| Sunday | Monday                             | Tuesday               | Wednesday        | Thursday | Friday  | Saturday |
|--------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------|---|----------|
|        |                                    |                       | 1                | 2        | 3<br>Spring Adult Softball<br>Registration Ends | 4        |
| 5      | 6                                  | 7                     | 8                | 9        | 10  | 11       |
| 12     | 13<br>Spring Adult Softball Begins | 14<br>Council Meeting | 15               | 16       | 17  | 18       |
| 19     | 20 Presidents Day                  | 21                    | 22 Ash Wednesday | 23       | 24  | 25       |
| 26     | 27                                 | 28<br>Council Meeting | 29 Leap Day      |          |   |          |

While the water distribution system is designed so that water flows in a specific direction within the pipe, conditions can exist which create backflow in the system. Backflow is when the water flows in the opposite direction and occurs when there is a dramatic drop in water pressure, such as when a main line breaks or the fire department opens several hydrants to fight a fire. When this happens, it is possible for contaminants to make their way into the water supply. Picture this: you submerge a garden hose into a hot tub, swimming pool or even a bucket full of suds while the water is running. If the pressure in the water main drops enough to reverse the flow of water, it will siphon water from the pool, hot tub or bucket of suds into the hose and then into the drinking water supply. While these occurrences are rare, it can happen. Fortunately, there are backflow prevention devices and measures you can take to ensure the potable water system is protected. If you have questions or concerns regarding ways you can prevent backflow, feel free to contact City of Bryan Water Services at (979) 209-5900.



Daniel Barnett  
WD/WWC Maintenance  
Crew Leader

# March

Bridget Johnston  
Warehouse Storekeeper

| Sunday                     | Monday  | Tuesday               | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday             |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------|----------|--------|----------------------|
|                            |   |                       |           | 1        | 2      | 3                    |
| 4                          | 5<br>Spring Swim Lessons<br>Registration Begins | 6                     | 7         | 8        | 9      | 10                   |
| 11 Daylight Savings Starts | 12  | 13<br>Council Meeting | 14        | 15       | 16     | 17 St. Patrick's Day |
| 18                         | 19  | 20 Spring Begins      | 21        | 22       | 23     | 24                   |
| 25                         | 26  | 27<br>Council Meeting | 28        | 29       | 30     | 31                   |

Native and adaptive plants typically require very little water to thrive because they are accustomed to our climate. By using the 6 principles listed here, you can create a water wise landscape, reduce yard maintenance, use less chemicals and synthetic fertilizer, and spend more time enjoying your yard. 1) Look for plants that naturally grow together and group them based on water needs; 2) Consider combinations of ground cover, shrubs and perennials that can be used instead of turf; 3) Choose water wise plants that are well suited to our climate. For plant ideas, contact the Texas Master Gardener Program or visit a local nursery; 4) Improve soil by adding organic matter to improve the growing conditions. Adding compost will help the soil absorb more water; 5) Add a layer of mulch to provide a protective layer which helps lock in moisture and moderate soil temperature; 6) Use appropriate irrigation methods and be sure not to overwater.



Charlie Hall  
WD/WWC Maintenance  
Supervisor

Scott Brooks  
Warehouse Supervisor

# April

Kip Nichols  
WD/WWC Maintenance  
Supervisor

Felix Conde  
WD/WWC Maintenance  
Crew Leader

| Sunday                | Monday | Tuesday               | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday        | Saturday              |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1                     | 2      | 3                     | 4         | 5        | 6 Good Friday | 7                     |
| 8 Easter              | 9      | 10<br>Council Meeting | 11        | 12       | 13            | 14<br>Family Camp Out |
| 15<br>Family Camp Out | 16     | 17                    | 18        | 19       | 20            | 21                    |
| 22 Earth Day          | 23     | 24<br>Council Meeting | 25        | 26       | 27            | 28                    |
| 29                    | 30     |                       |           |          |               |                       |

Since hot tubs provide relaxation, they can be a wonderful addition to the home. As all hot water devotees know, one of life's finest pleasures is lounging in a bubbling spa. Worries and cares seem to melt away and we emerge truly refreshed. With a regard for basic safety, hot tubs can provide a very healthy and rewarding experience. Check with your doctor if you have a medical condition that might be affected by long soaks in a tub or spa. Don't spend more than 15 minutes at a time in heated water that is 104°F (40°C) or hotter. Avoid using your tub if you've been drinking because alcohol expands blood vessels and increases body temperature the same way soaking in hot water does. Keep all surfaces around your tub clear from clutter and make sure no electrical appliances or cords are within reach. Use mats that provide traction to avoid slipping near the tub and never leave children unattended in a tub or spa. Remember to cover hot tubs and home spas so that children cannot enter without proper adult supervision.



Chris Moreno  
Water Meter  
Technician

Karen Orban  
Water Services  
Administration

Jeremy Rebstock  
WD/WWC Maintenance  
Worker

# May

Justin Williams  
WD/WWC Maintenance  
Worker

J.T. Thompson  
WD/WWC Maintenance  
Operator

Melissa Gill  
Public Works  
Assistant

| Sunday          | Monday          | Tuesday                   | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday  |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|---|
|                 |                 | 1                         | 2         | 3        | 4      | 5 Cinco de Mayo<br><br>Summer Swim Lessons<br>Registration Begins |
| 6               | 7               | 8<br><br>Council Meeting  | 9         | 10       | 11     | 12  |
| 13 Mother's Day | 14              | 15                        | 16        | 17       | 18     | 19 Armed Forces Day   |
| 20              | 21              | 22<br><br>Council Meeting | 23        | 24       | 25     | 26  |
| 27              | 28 Memorial Day | 29                        | 30        | 31       |        |   |

The beneficial uses of water includes a wide variety of recreational activities. We've long utilized oceans, lakes, rivers, and streams for recreational use and the options are constantly expanding. Water skiing, water theme parks, and aquatic centers are only a few examples of popular entertainment activities available today. Several options are available within the City of Bryan to help meet the recreational water needs of our residents. There are three swimming pools, including a heated pool that is open year-round, three splash pads and Lake Bryan (which provides several aquatic opportunities). Playing in water is a great way to cool off, get some exercise, and have some fun. What are you waiting for? Get out there and enjoy!



# June

| Sunday          | Monday | Tuesday               | Wednesday        | Thursday    | Friday                    | Saturday |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------|
|                 |        |                       |                  |             | 1 Hurricane Season Begins | 2        |
| 3               | 4      | 5                     | 6                | 7           | 8                         | 9        |
| 10              | 11     | 12<br>Council Meeting | 13               | 14 Flag Day | 15                        | 16       |
| 17 Father's Day | 18     | 19 Juneteenth         | 20 Summer Begins | 21          | 22                        | 23       |
| 24              | 25     | 26<br>Council Meeting | 27               | 28          | 29                        | 30       |

We are pleased to share with you the City of Bryan's 2010 Drinking Water Quality Report and Calendar. The annual quality report is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This is the seventh year a calendar format has been used to share important information about the quality of Bryan's drinking water. Hopefully you found the calendar entertaining, although the real purpose of the document is to share pertinent drinking water information. In the front of the calendar is a detailed report card about Bryan's water quality and there are a lot of interesting facts throughout that I hope you found beneficial. While all of the information is important, we did have a little fun creating the calendar and highlighting 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. Hope you enjoyed it! Sincerely, Jason P. Bienski, Mayor

# CITY OF BRYAN

*The Good Life, Texas Style.*  
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## Featured Staff



Jayson Barfknecht  
Public Works  
Director



Charles Rhodes  
Production & Field  
Operations Manager



Jennifer Rich  
Water Services  
Project Coordinator



Mark Jurica  
Treatment &  
Compliance Manager



Mark Bower  
Warehouse  
Supervisor



Karen Orban  
Water Services  
Administration



J.T. Thompson  
WDWMC Maintenance  
Operator



Jeff Bodish  
Production  
Supervisor



Carlos Campo  
TV Truck  
Crew Leader



Charlie Hall  
WDWMC Maintenance  
Supervisor



Jeremy Reberstock  
WDWMC Maintenance  
Worker



Lamar Cole  
Customer Service  
Technician



Larry Janac  
Water Meter  
Foreman



Scott Brooks  
Warehouse  
Supervisor



Howard Hart  
Safety Officer



Melissa Gill  
Public Works  
Assistant



Stanley Garner  
WP Maintenance  
Supervisor



Felix Conde  
WDWMC Maintenance  
Crew Leader



Linda Lindan  
Customer Service  
Advocate



Pablo Rodriguez  
WDWMC Maintenance  
Worker



Bridget Johnston  
Warehouses  
Storekeeper



Nicholas Koski  
Environmental  
Compliance Officer



Daniel Barnett  
WDWMC Maintenance  
Crew Leader



Philip DeFrancesco  
Environmental  
Compliance Officer



Justin Williams  
WDWMC Maintenance  
Worker



Waylon Weston  
WDWMC Maintenance  
Worker



Chris Moreno  
Water Meter  
Technician



Kip Nichols  
WDWMC Maintenance  
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Published by  
City of Bryan Communications Department & Water Services Department



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