

# City of Bryan Drinking Water Quality Report for the 2011 Calendar Year



## 2012 - 2013 Calendar



## 2011 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
2011	Arsenic	10 ppb	< 2 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2011	Barium	2 ppm	0.0998 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Chromium	100 ppb	<10 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Fluoride	4 ppm	0.51 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2011	Mercury (inorganic)	2 ppb	<0.4 ppb	2 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
2011	Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	0.07 ppm	10 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage.
2011	Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	2.4 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
2011	Total Coliforms*	≥ 5% of samples/month	1.3%	0	Naturally present in the environment.
2011	Total Trihalomethanes**	80 ppb	13.2 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2011	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
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	MCLG	Units	Source
2011	Chlorine Disinfectant	1.94	2.19	0.50 – 3.60	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes



Secondary Constituents			
Year	Constituent	MCL	Detected Levels
2011	Aluminum	0.05 - 0.2 ppm	<0.02 ppm
2011	Bicarbonate	Not Regulated	508 ppm
2011	Calcium	Not Regulated	3.34 ppm
2011	Carbonate	Not Regulated	9 ppm
2011	Chloride	300 ppm	59 ppm
2011	Copper	1 ppm	0.0037 ppm
2011	Hardness as Ca/Mg	Not Regulated	8.34 ppm
2011	Magnesium	Not Regulated	<1 ppm
2011	Manganese	0.05 ppm	0.003 ppm
2011	pH	>7.0	8.5
2011	Sodium	Not Regulated	213 ppm
2011	Sulfate	300 ppm	3 ppm
2011	Total Alkalinity	Not Regulated	432 ppm
2011	Dissolved Solids	1000 ppm	581 ppm
2011	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 data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

\* A total of 954 water samples were collected to be tested for Total Coliform bacteria. There were 2 positive samples for coliform bacteria.

#### 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 <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr2/index.cfm>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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

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 (6.4 ppb), Chloroform (<1.0 ppb), Bromodichloromethane (1.8 ppb), and Dibromochloromethane (5.0 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 (1.2 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.

Flame Retardants in Drinking Water				Herbicides in Drinking Water			
Year	Constituent	Average	Range of Detects (low-high)	Year	Constituent	Average	Range of Detects (low-high)
2009	Dimethoate	ND	ND	2011	2,4-D	ND	ND
2009	Terbufos Sulfone	ND	ND	2011	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ND	ND
2009	2,2',4,4'-Tetrabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-47)	ND	ND	2011	Pentachlorophenol	ND	ND
2009	2,2',4,4',6-Pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-100)	ND	ND	2011	Dalapon	ND	ND
2009	2,2',4,4',5-Pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-99)	ND	ND	2011	Dinoseb	ND	ND
2009	2,2',4,4',5,5'-Hexabromobiphenyl (BDE-153)	ND	ND	2011	Picloram	ND	ND
2009	2,2',4,4',5,5'-Hexabromodiphenyl ether (HBB-245)	ND	ND	2011	Acifluorfen	ND	ND
<b>Explosives in Drinking Water</b>				2011	Bentazon	ND	ND
2009	1,3-Dinitrobenzene	ND	ND	2011	Chloramben	ND	ND
2009	Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX)	ND	ND	2011	2,4-DB	ND	ND
2009	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT)	ND	ND	2011	Dicamba	ND	ND
<b>EDB and DBCP in Drinking Water</b>				2011	3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid	ND	ND
2011	Ethylene Dibromide	ND	ND	2011	Dichlorprop	ND	ND
2011	Dibromochloropropane	ND	ND	2011	Quinclorac	ND	ND
2011	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ND	ND	2011	2,4,5-T	ND	ND

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.







# July

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

Our crews collect water samples monthly from 86 sites located throughout the City. These samples are tested for chlorine levels and sent to the Brazos County Health Department to be tested for the presence of coliform bacteria (such as E. coli). We continuously monitor the quality of our water to help ensure that we provide the residents of Bryan with safe, clean drinking water. 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. More information on *Cryptosporidium* can be found by visiting the EPA website at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/pathogens.cfm>.







**Earl Keith**  
Water Meter  
Technician

# August

**Lucio Sierra**  
Water Meter  
Technician

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

The City of Bryan is in the process of converting our water meters to an AMI (Advanced Meter Infrastructure) system. This new system will empower your utility with a proven means to increase meter reading efficiency, reduce overhead costs, and enhance customer service. Increasing meter reading accuracy and efficiency can help customers conserve water and save money. We can reduce overhead by lowering our meter reading costs and utilizing over-the-air programmable radio functionality (which means we can add new features to the meter without visiting the device). Customer service will be enhanced through shared data and information; tools our customers can use to conserve. When fully functional, the AMI system will also alert us regarding possible leaks, allowing us to share that information with the customer so they are aware that a potential problem exists. The customer service upside to this system is very strong. To mitigate costs and keep the project moving at a manageable pace, the system conversion will be implemented over a three year period.







**Jennifer Lopez**  
Water Services  
Assistant

**Heather Gaston**  
Public Works  
Assistant

**Lily Chavez**  
Water Services  
Assistant

# September

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>3</b> Labor Day (City Holiday)	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>9</b> Grandparents' Day	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b> Patriot Day  Council Meeting	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b> First Day of Autumn
<b>23</b>     <b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>  Council Meeting	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>

Our Public Works Call Center staff is here to serve you Monday - Friday from 7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. A Public Works Assistant will gladly take your call about water, wastewater, solid waste, traffic, street maintenance, and/or drainage problems. On average, we take over fifty thousand calls each year, with over twenty thousand of those resulting in work orders. If you need to request repairs or just want additional information about a particular service, you can contact us by calling (979) 209-5900, via email at [PWCC@bryantx.gov](mailto:PWCC@bryantx.gov) or by visiting the City of Bryan home page ([www.bryantx.gov](http://www.bryantx.gov)) and clicking on the Help Bryan logo. Whichever method you choose, our call center staff will be happy to assist you. Please note that any emails, requests submitted via the webpage, or voicemails left after 5:00 p.m. will be handled the next business day. For reporting after-hour emergencies, please contact BTU Dispatch at (979) 822-3777.







**Roman Vega**  
WD/WWC  
Maintenance Worker

**Octavio Espinoza**  
WD/WWC  
Maintenance Worker

# October

**Bobby Mitchell**  
WD/WWC  
Maintenance Operator

**Ismael Martinez**  
WD/WWC  
Crew Leader

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

Our water and sewer repair crews have the skills necessary to repair small leaks that require a clamp to fix the problem, as well as large leaks that require entire sections of pipe be replaced. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) requires staff working on public infrastructure meet minimum certification requirements. In addition to the practical experience they get at work, they must also attend classes and pass corresponding exams to receive a license. Most of the licenses must be renewed every three years. So, to maintain their current license, they must earn credit hours by attending applicable classes and/or by taking part in professional organizations. As they accumulate years of experience working in the field, they become eligible to test for higher levels of certification.







# November

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
4 Daylight Savings Ends	5	6	7	8	9	10
11 Veteran's Day	12	13 Council Meeting	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22 Thanksgiving Day (City Holiday)	23 (City Holiday)	24
25	26	27 Council Meeting	28	29 Holiday Magic	30 Hurricane Season Ends	

Utility location is the process of identifying and labeling underground public utility mains. These include lines for telephones, electricity distribution, natural gas, cable television, fiber optics, traffic lights, street lights, storm drains, water mains, and wastewater pipes. To prevent damage to these underground utilities, the State of Texas passed the UNDERGROUND FACILITY DAMAGE PREVENTION AND SAFETY ACT (also known as "Call before you dig") in 1997. With this Act, failure to call in locates may result in a fine or even a criminal charge, particularly if such negligence causes a major utility outage or serious accident. While the State of Texas does have a one-call number for utility locates, the City of Bryan Water Services does not currently participate. For scheduled maintenance, please contact our Call Center at (979) 209-5900 at least 48 hours before digging (or 4 hours before emergency repairs) and we will send someone out to locate our water or sewer lines. For all other utility locates, please call (800) DIG-TESS.





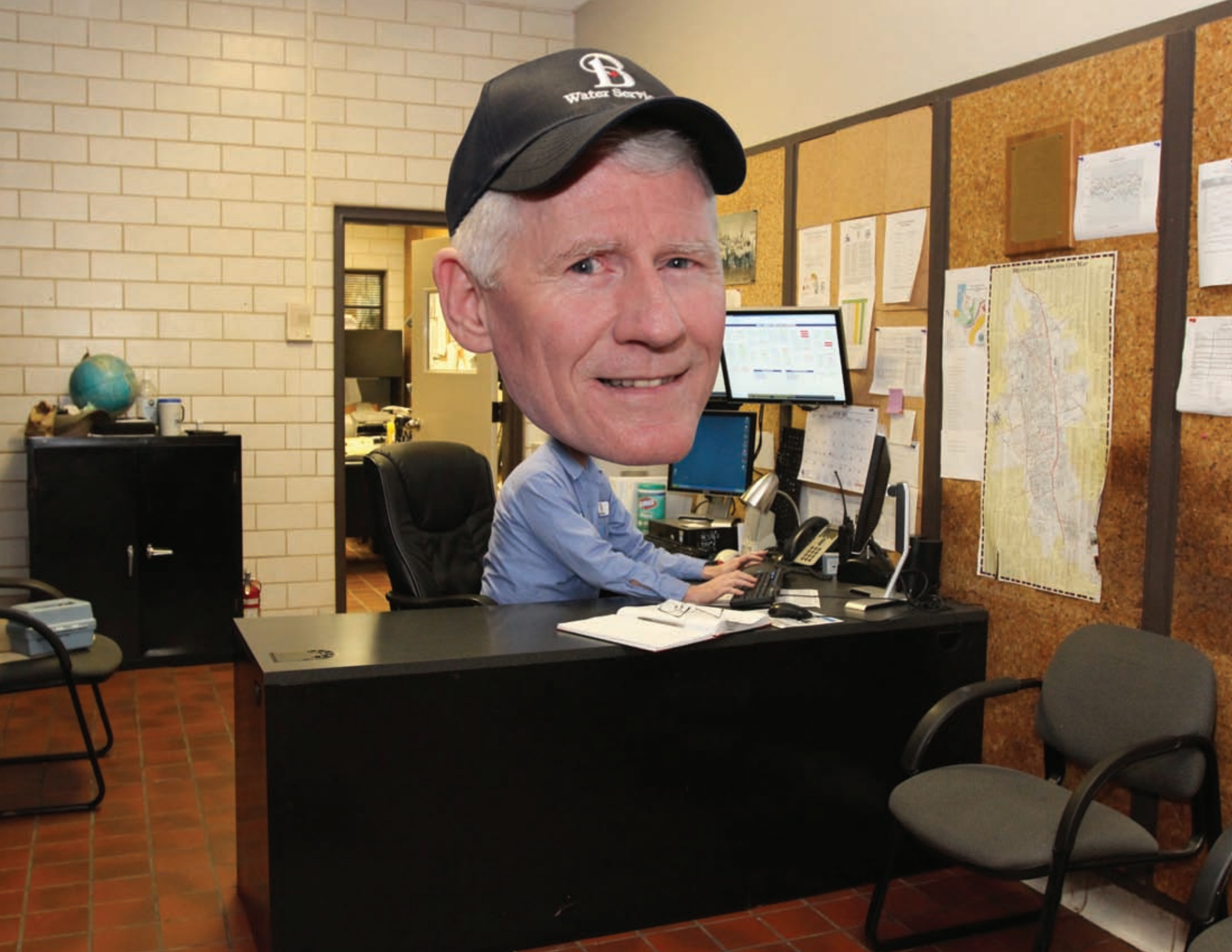


# December

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>  Council Meeting (date subject to change)	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b> Pearl Harbor Day	<b>8</b> Hanukkah Begins
<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>  Council Meeting (date subject to change)	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b> First Day of Winter	<b>22</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>24</b> Christmas Eve (City Holiday)	<b>25</b> Christmas Day (City Holiday)	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>30</b>	New Year's Eve <b>31</b>					

The City of Bryan maintains over 2,300 hydrants dispersed throughout the City and our staff strives to flow each hydrant annually. During the “fire flow” process, the hydrant is opened, allowing the water to flow freely. Then, using an instrument called a pitot (pronounced: pee-toh) gauge, we measure the flow (gpm: gallons per minute) and the pressure (psi: pounds per square inch) of the water line. Not only does this help us track areas in the City with low pressure and address any immediate concerns, but it also helps ensure that our hydrants are in good working condition. Fire flow information is also a valuable tool when planning for new development and expanding existing infrastructure.







# January

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		<b>1</b> New Year's Day (City Holiday)	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>  Council Meeting	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>21</b> Martin Luther King Jr. Day (City Holiday)	<b>22</b>  Council Meeting	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>		

Water Production operators are tasked with supplying our water customers with enough water to exceed their daily usage needs. Depending on the season, water demand ranges from as little as 6 million gallons per day to in excess of 24 million gallons per day. To assist the operators with their responsibilities, the City relies on a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system. This system allows operators to remotely control and monitor equipment. They can view and act upon parameters such as demand, flow, pressure, amperage, lubrication, reservoir levels and chlorine residuals. Prior to implementing the SCADA system, multiple people were required each shift to deliver the same result that one operator provides now. Not only is the SCADA system a more cost-effective option for the City, but the data collected is more beneficial and the increase in efficiency is incredible. Today, bringing a well online can be done with the click of a mouse (5 seconds); in the past, operators were required to drive to the site (30 minutes).







**Efraim Conde**  
Vacuum Truck  
Crew Leader

**Carlos Carpio**  
TV Truck  
Crew Leader

# February

**Robert Naranjo**  
WD/WWC  
Maintenance Operator

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b> Council Meeting	<b>13</b> Ash Wednesday	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>18</b> Presidents' Day	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b> Council Meeting	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>		

Some of our crews focus their efforts on preventing issues from occurring, especially within our wastewater collection system. This effort includes routinely cleaning sewer lines to ensure the wastewater continues to flow towards the wastewater treatment plant, as the system is designed to do. Grease build-up in sewer lines is a major cause of sewer stoppages within our system. By cleaning sewer lines in known problem areas, we prevent some stoppages from occurring. Another method we use is a closed-circuit television camera that is inserted into the sewer line via a manhole. The camera itself sits on a transport mechanism with wheels and as it moves through the sewer line, we see in real-time what is going on inside the pipe and know if there are any defects present. As the camera travels through the line, it also records the distance it travels so that if a defect is discovered, we know where to dig to make the repair. These are just two examples of methods used to prolong the life of our system and curtail major problems from developing.







**Josh Lucas**  
Water Production  
Maintenance Operator

**William King**  
Water Production  
Maintenance Operator

# March

**Steven McCravey**  
Water Production  
Maintenance Crew Leader

**Larry Janac**  
Water Meter  
Foreman

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>10</b> Daylight Savings Begins	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b> Council Meeting	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>17</b> St. Patrick's Day	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b> First Day of Spring	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b> Council Meeting	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b> Good Friday (City Holiday)	<b>30</b>
Easter <b>31</b>						

Our water production maintenance crews specialize in the maintenance and repair of our Water Production and Wastewater Treatment facilities. These maintenance teams are cross-trained to repair water and wastewater equipment with equal aptitude. While their ultimate goal is uninterrupted service to our community, their short-term goal is correcting mechanical deficiencies that impact our internal operations. Tasks range from something as simple as preventative maintenance on a pump to something as complicated as troubleshooting control issues in a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) cabinet. A staff of nine is charged with maintaining 12 water wells, 2 pump stations, 3 elevated storage reservoirs, 4 ground storage reservoirs, 23 lift stations, and 3 wastewater treatment plants. They work diligently behind the scenes to ensure our facilities operate as seamlessly as possible.







# April

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

The Environmental Services Laboratory performs analysis required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for Bryan's wastewater treatment plants. Generated data is primarily used for two purposes: 1) Verifying that we are staying within our operating permit. Each facility has a Texas Pollution Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) Permit that requires they operate within defined effluent limits; and 2) Transparency within our operation. It is important that each facility meets or exceeds the requirements established by their operating permit. A good set of laboratory records reassures the EPA, TCEQ, and City of Bryan residents that the treatment facilities are operating as expected.







**J.T. Thompson**  
WD/WWC  
Maintenance Operator

**John Zgabay**  
WD/WWC  
Maintenance Operator

# May

**Roland Macias**  
WD/WWC  
Crew Leader

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4
5 Cinco de Mayo	6	7	8	9	10	11
12 Mother's Day	13	14 Council Meeting	15	16	17	18 Armed Forces Day
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27 Memorial Day (City Holiday)	28 Council Meeting	29	30	31	

The City of Bryan water system consists of 465 miles of pipe, 2,337 hydrants and over 8,500 valves. On the wastewater side, we have 383 miles of pipe and more than 6,500 manholes. We have six crews responsible for maintenance and/or repairs of our water and sewer mains. Since most of our infrastructure is located underground, our system is mapped in GIS (Geographic Information System) and the location of our valves, hydrants and manholes have been captured using GPS technology. Through the use of ruggedized laptops, our crews have access to these maps out in the field. This technology improves our field crew efficiency by eliminating some of the guesswork involved in determining where our infrastructure is located, which leads to a quicker resolution of the issue.





CITY OF BRIAN  
CITY COUNCIL



Jason P. Bienski  
Mayor

CHARLES RHODES  
PRODUCTION & FIELD OPERATIONS MANAGER

MARK JURICA  
TREATMENT & COMPLIANCE MANAGER

JENNIFER RICH  
WATER SERVICES PROJECT COORDINATOR

JAYSON BARFKNECHT  
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR



**Charles Rhodes**  
Production & Field  
Operations Manager

**Mark Jurica**  
Treatment & Compliance  
Manager

# June

**Jennifer Rich**  
Water Services  
Project Coordinator

**Jayson Barfknecht**  
Public Works Director

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

Every year, the City of Bryan is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to send out a Drinking Water Quality Report to its customers. This is the eighth year a calendar format has been used and hopefully you have found it to be both entertaining and informative. It is an exciting time in Water Services; several significant projects are underway that will improve our level of service and growth as a community. The most noteworthy project underway is the construction of the new Thompsons Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). This facility will accommodate growth on the west side of Bryan for many years to come and will replace the existing, smaller Turkey Creek WWTP. Another project wrapping up is the construction of a 5 million gallon ground storage reservoir (GSR). This structure replaces a 3 million gallon GSR that has exceeded its serviceable life expectancy. Also, the AMI metering system mentioned earlier in the calendar is a project that leverages technology to reduce operational costs, while also enhancing the level of customer service provided. We will continue to strive to maintain and grow the system to enhance performance and improve reliability for our citizens.

Sincerely, Jason P. Bienski, Mayor



# CITY OF BRYAN

*The Good Life, Texas Style.*

P.O. Box 1000

Bryan, Texas 77805

979.209.5900

[www.bryantx.gov](http://www.bryantx.gov)

## Featured Staff



Jayson Barknecht  
Public Works Director



Charles Rhodes  
Production & Field  
Operations Manager



Jennifer Rich  
Water Services  
Project Coordinator



Mark Jurica  
Treatment & Compliance  
Manager



Efraim Conde  
Vacuum Truck  
Crew Leader



Roland Macias  
WD/WWC  
Crew Leader



Roman Vega  
WD/WWC  
Maintenance Worker



William King  
Water Production  
WD/WWC  
Maintenance Operator



Octavio Espinoza  
WD/WWC  
Maintenance Worker



J.T. Thompson  
WD/WWC  
Maintenance Operator



Josh Lucas  
Water Production  
Maintenance Operator



Carlos Carpio  
TV Truck  
Crew Leader



Steven McCravez  
Water Production  
Maintenance Crew Leader



Robert Naranjo  
WD/WWC  
Maintenance Operator



Lamar Cole  
Customer Service  
Technician



Larry Janac  
Water Meter  
Foreman



Ismael Martinez  
WD/WWC  
Crew Leader



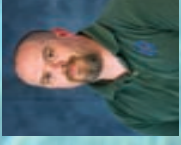
Lily Chavez  
Water Services  
Assistant



Kenneth Regmund  
Water Quality  
Technician



Earl Keith  
Water Meter  
Technician



Mike Karr  
Water Quality  
Technician



Jennifer Lopez  
Water Services  
Assistant



Pablo Rodriguez  
WD/WWC  
Maintenance Worker



Bobby Mitchell  
WD/WWC  
Maintenance Operator



Heather Gaston  
Public Works  
Assistant



Lucio Sierra  
Water Meter  
Technician



John Zgaboy  
WD/WWC  
Maintenance Operator



Charles Mosley  
Valve/Hydrant  
Crew Leader



Bob Beard  
Water Production  
Plant Operator

## Water Services Department

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