City of Copperas Cove

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2006

FROM THE CITY OF COPPERAS COVE

The 2006 Annual Report on Drinking Water Quality describes the Public Water System of the City of Copperas Cove, its water source and quality of our water supply. This report also conforms to the new Federal regulation to provide this annually. The City supported the passage of this regulation and we believe this information provides a valuable service to our customers.

In this report we attempt to balance your right to know against the sheer volume of information that we could provide. If some of this information appears complex, it is because drinking water is a complex business.

Our goal is to provide you with the best and safest drinking water that we can. The City's water system has been rated as a Superior Water System by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), the regulatory agency for the State of Texas.

Safe drinking water is our main concern for our customers. ***The bottom line is this: Our water is safe to drink. We have no water quality violations and our water quality meets, or is better than, State and Federal standards***.

The information in this report is also submitted to the TCEQ and to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Both agencies monitor our compliance with the many regulatory standards and testing protocols required to assure safe drinking water.

For Information About This Report Contact

Robert M. McKinnon Director of Water/Wastewater 254-547-0751	TCEQ http://www.tceq.state.tx.us	Daniel Hawbecker Water Department Superintendent 254-547-2416

PUBLIC
PARTICIPATION
OPPORTUNITIES

The City of Copperas Cove is Mayor/Council governed, to participate in meetings, call 254-547-4221.

COUNCIL MEETS THE *FIRST & THIRD TUESDAYS* OF EACH MONTH
UNLESS OTHERWISE POSTED.
COUNCIL MEETINGS START AT *7:00 P.M.*

FOR MORE WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

Bell County W.C.I.D. #1 *P.O. Box 43* *Killeen, TX 76540-0043* *254-526-6343* *http://www.bellco-wcid.org*	*TCEQ* *http://www.tceq.state.tx.us*	*EPA Safe Drinking Water* *Hotline 1/800-426-4791* *http://www.epa.gov/OW*

En Espanola

Estereporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar.
Para obtener una copia de esta informacion traducida al Espanola, favor de llamar al telefono - (254) 547-0751.

Other non-English speaking customers requiring translation, please call -- (254) 547-0751.

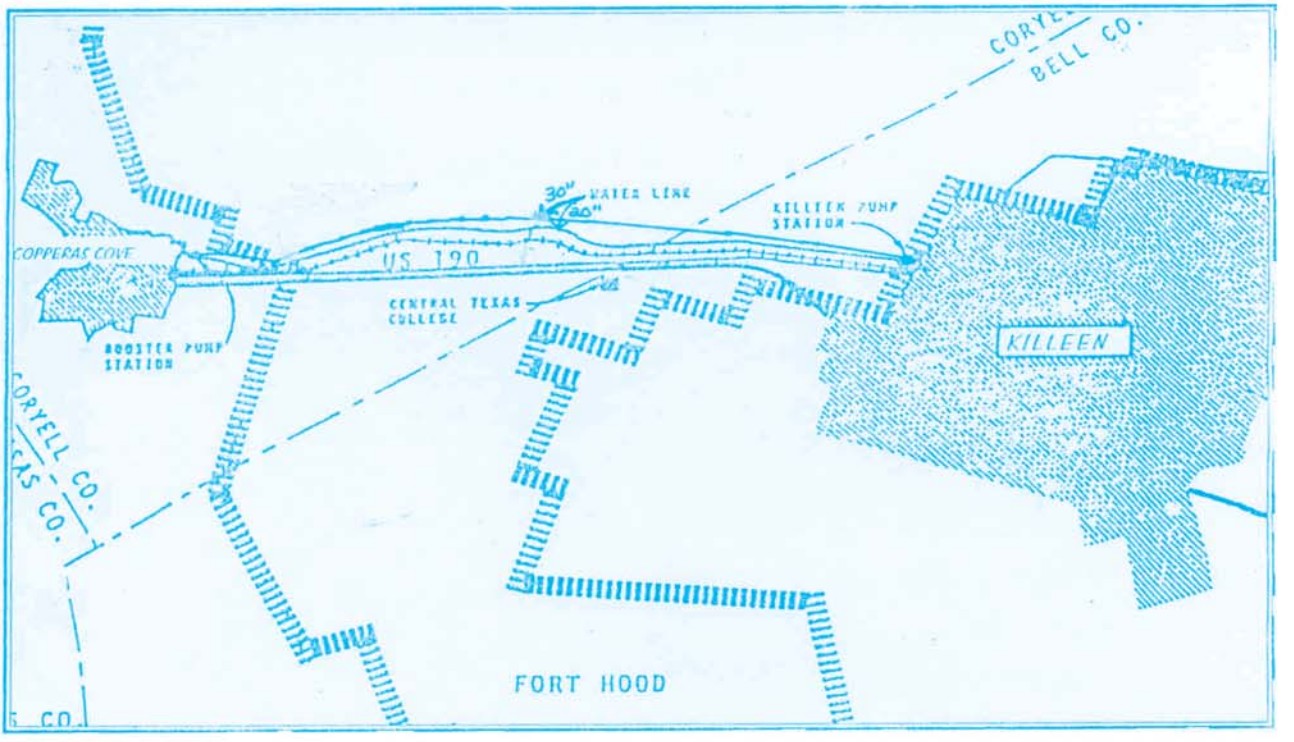
CITY OF COPPERAS COVE
SERVICE AREA

The City of Copperas Cove obtains all of its water, pre-treated from Bell County Water Control and Improvement District #1 (WCID #1), from Lake Belton surface water supply. The TCEQ has completed a source water susceptibility assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own source(s). This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. We want to emphasize that this assessment does not indicate or imply any health risks. Contact our water system for more information about this report.

The City's Water Distribution System starts at a 500,000 gallon ground storage tank located in Killeen. From there, two sets of supply pumps convey water through two different parallel transmission lines. One is a twenty (20") inch line, and the other is a thirty (30") inch line. Once the water reaches Copperas Cove, it is distributed to twelve (12) storage tanks for a combined storage of 7.166 million gallons.

Within the City, the Water Distribution Department maintains over 225 miles of water lines of various sizes, 725 fire hydrants, pumps/motors, and approximately 12,000 water meters. In addition, the City supplies water to Topsey Water Corporation, Cedar Grove Mobile Home Park, and Central Texas College.

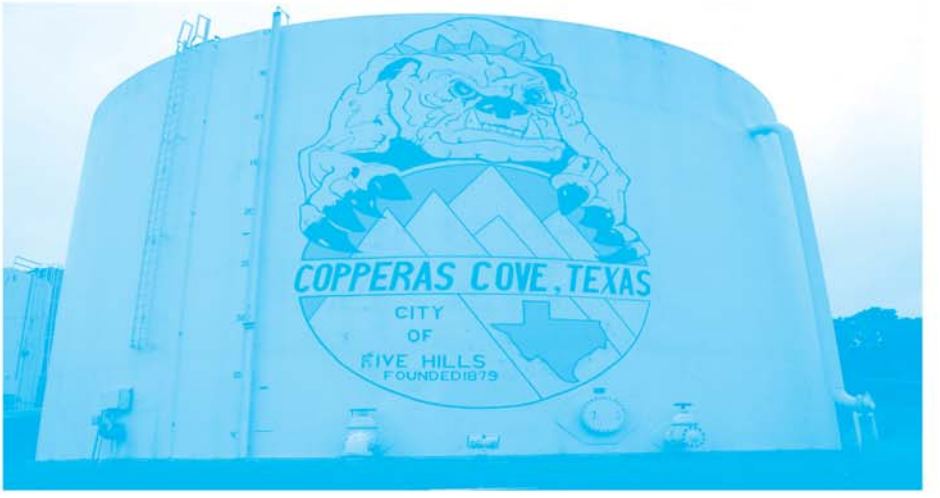
The City is currently able to purchase up to 13.5 million gallons of water per day from WCID #1.



STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES MONITOR WATER QUALITY

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the TCEQ and the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, radio active material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

About the following pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. Listed are constituents that were detected in your drinking water.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS OR OTHER IMMUNE DISORDERS

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. EPA/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 (800-426-4791).

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
The MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Treatment Technique (TT)
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL)
Used in place of MCL's. Triggers additional requirements but exceeding action levels does not constitute a violation as does exceeding a MCL.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fibers per liter
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 litter

INFORMATION OF CRYPTOSPORIDIUM RESULTS

Cryptosporidium is naturally present in bodies of water throughout the world. Surface water supplies are particularly vulnerable if they receive runoff from human or animal waste. Our water supplier WCID-#1, participated in the EPA's Information Collection Rule (ICR). During this 18 month period, July 1997 to December 1998, the WCID-#1 collected monthly samples to check for Cryptosporidium. The results came back no organisms found in your drinking water.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, odor, and color problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range		Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	2002	Arsenic	1	0	2	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards: runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
		** The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.*							
2004	2002	Barium	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharges from metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits
2006	2005	Fluoride	0.24	0.21	0.3	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2006	2005	Nitrate	0.12	0.02	0.33	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits
2006	2003	Gross beta emitters	3.47	2.8	4.3	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Atrazine	0.26	0.26	0.26	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on tow crops.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Chloramine Residual	2.73	0.52	4.9	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Total Haloacctic Acids	9.2	6.4	11.6	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	Total Trihalomethanes	16.1	8.9	27.5	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range		Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	2003	Chloroform	2.75	1.7	3.9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	2003	Bromoform	1.05	0	1.9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	2003	Bromodichloromethane	4.6	1.11	7.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	2003	Dibromochloromethane	4.63	0	8.1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Lead	1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Copper	0.184	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits: leaching from wood preservatives

Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. White not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms: therefore their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Total Coliform Bacteria	2	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

*** Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% or more of the monthly samples.**

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004 2002	Aluminum	0.077	0.006	0.131	50	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2005	Bicarbonate	162	143	201	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2004 2002	Calcium	41.7	39.7	44.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2005	Chloride	37	35	39	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element: used in water purification: byproduct of oil field activity
2004 2002	Copper	0.001	0	0.001	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits: leaching from wood preservatives.
2004	Hardness as Ca/Mg	136	134	139	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2004 2002	Magnesium	9	8.5	9.7	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2006	pH	7	6.8	7.2	7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2004 2002	Sodium	15	14	16	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits: byproduct of oil field activity.
2006 2005	Sulfate	29	28	30	300	ppm	Naturally occurring: common industrial byproducts: byproduct of oil field activity.
2006 2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	133	117	165	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2006 2005	Total Dissolved Solids	249	234	272	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

Turbidity and NTUs

Turbidity is the measurement of suspended clay, silt, finely divided organic matter, algae, and other microorganisms. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and headaches. Turbidity is measured in NTU's (nephelometric turbidity units: a measure of the clarity of water).

2006 Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, virus, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, and diarrhea and associated headaches

Year	*Constituent*	*Highest Single Measurement*	*Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits*	*Turbidity Limits*	*Unit of Measure*	*Source of Constituents*
2006	*Turbidity*	*0.17*	*100.0*	*1.0*	*NTU*	*Soil Runoff*

You Can Protect The Water After It Reaches You:

When the District's water reaches your home, it is clean and meets or is better than all state and federal water quality requirements. But without proper precautions, water can be contaminated if a sudden pressure drop in the pipe causes contaminated water to be pulled from your home or yard into your plumbing.

To Protect Water Quality Once It Reaches You, Take The Following Steps:

- Do not leave a garden hose connected to a faucet with one end submerged in a swimming pool, bucket, dog's bath water….anything.
- Keep an air gap between your kitchen or bathroom faucet and the water in the sink. Do not attach a hose to your faucet and have the other end submerged in the sink or tub.
- Do not allow garden hoses to be directly connected to pressurized tanks that contain pesticides, herbicides or toxic materials of any kind. Insist that an air gap be maintained between the water source and the tank when the tank is being filled.
- Do not leave your kitchen sink spray nozzle submerged in the sink.
- If you have the typical, older style toilet that fills from the bottom, be cautious about putting toilet bowl cleaners in the tank. If the water pressure drops and the fill valve in the toilet tank is leaking water from the tank, that water can be drawn back into the water lines, especially if there is a faucet open in the house.
- If you have an automatic sprinkler system, makes sure that you have a backflow prevention device and that it is working properly.