



# 2003 Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

City of Katy

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. 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 (800-426-4791).

## **Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements**

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

## **En Espanol**

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel.

(281) 391 – 4820 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Where do we get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained from Ground water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/ Aquifer/GULF COAST. The TECQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water 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 information contained in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection activities.

## **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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **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. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

## 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 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.



### 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 below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs 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)**

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**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

### **Where Do We Get Our Water?**

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources.

The City of Katy owns and operates six well plants.

Well Plants # 1	Storage Capacity:	
909 Avenue B	Ground Storage:	600,000 gal.
	Elevated Storage:	100,000 gal.
Well Plant # 2	Storage Capacity:	
5450 Franz Road	Ground Storage:	1,000,000 gal.
	Elevated Storage:	250,000 gal.
Well Plant # 3	Storage Capacity:	
5701 Medical Center Dr.	Ground Storage:	1,000,000 gal.
	Elevated Storage:	500,000 gal.
Well Plant # 4	Storage Capacity:	
6850 Franz Road	Ground Storage:	1,000,000 gal.
	Elevated Storage:	500,000 gal.
Well Plant # 5	Storage Capacity:	
3300 Katy Hockley Rd.	Ground Storage:	1,000,000 gal.
	Elevated Storage:	500,000 gal.
Well Plan #6	Storage Capacity:	
27515 Hwy 90	Ground Storage:	1,000,000 gal.
	Elevated Storage:	500,000 gal.

This ground water source comes from Gulf Coast. TECQ will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. This source water assessment process will be completed in three years.

## We Welcome Your Comments

There are many opportunities available to learn more about your City of Katy Water Department and water quality.

For questions or concerns, to request a speaker or tour, call (281) 391-4820 for Jan Davidson or Bill Drohan, Public Works Department.

The Water Department is part of the city government. The city council meets the second and fourth Monday of every month. For exact dates and times, call (281) 391-4800.

## Summary

The City of Katy has maintained a Superior Water District rating for the past 20 years. The City of Katy is dedicated to continue this Superior Service to you, our citizens, customers and friends.