

**2008 Annual Drinking
Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report)
CHISHOLM TRAIL SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT
Phone No: (254) 793-3103**

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 with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

WATER SOURCES: The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over a 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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE AND GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifers: Edwards and associated limestones - (Balcones Fault, Edwards and Associated Limestones). A source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and available upon request by calling our office at (254) 793-3103 or you may download it from our website at www.ctsud.org. The 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.

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 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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4971).

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (817) 246-4971 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Date: 3rd Thursday of each month
Time: 5:30 p.m.
Location: 851 FM 970
Florence, TX 76527
Phone No.: (254) 793-3103

To learn about future public meeting (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

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 concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Water Quality Monitoring

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

Water Quality Data

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during tests conducted from January 1 through December 31, 2008, unless otherwise noted. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

About The Following Information

The information that follows lists all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG allow for a margin of safety.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2006 2004	Barium	0.05	0.043	0.081	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2004	Fluoride	1.1	0	1.7	100	100	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2008 2004	Flouride	0.95	0.12	2	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2008 2004	Nitrate	1.47	0.05	3.45	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2004	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.38	0	2.4	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2004	Gross beta emitters	5.26	0	20.1	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2006 2004	Gross alpha	0.99	0	4.9	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Disinfection By-products NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2008	Chloramines	1.56	2.40	2.97	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection By-products WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2008	Chloroform	5.5	1.1	13.0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Bromoform	1.37	0	3.3	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Bromodichloromethane	5.3	0.8	11.0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Dibromochloromethane	4.3	1.6	6.8	ppb	By-product 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 Containment
2007	Lead	3.8	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.315	0	1.3	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Recommended Additional health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

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, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2008	Turbidity	0.40	99.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While 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 Positive Samples	Number of	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2008	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence		Naturally present in the environment.

* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.

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 Constituent
2008 2005	Bicarbonate	340	253	365	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2008 2004	Calcium	67.8	10.6	90.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008 2005	Chloride	40	16	166	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification: by-product of oil field activity.
2006 2004	Copper	0.01	0.004	0.031	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2004	Hardness As Ca/Mg	245	189	301	NA	ppb	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (CONTINUED)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2007 2004	Iron	0.055	0	0.187	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron and steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2006 2004	Magnesium	16.9	6.4	20.1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007 2004	Manganese	0.0018	0	0.0065	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2004	Nickel	0.002	0	0.003	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2008 2005	pH	7.4	7.1	7.8	>7.0	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2006 2004	Sodium	63	14	227	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity
2008 2005	Sulfate	34	17	78	300	ppm	Natural occurring; common industrial by product of oil field activity.
2008 2005	Total Alkalinity As CaCO3	279	207	299	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2008 2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	301	79	493	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2008 2005	Total Dissolved Solids	407	270	707	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2006	Total Hardness As CaCO3	115	53	160	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium
2006 2004	Zinc	0.012	0	0.02	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry

Georgetown Utility Systems 2008 Water Quality Report

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) requires each water purveyor in the state to provide its customers with an annual water quality report. Georgetown Utility Systems (GUS) is dedicated to providing high quality drinking water. Last year we conducted more than 500 water quality tests and never exceeded the safe drinking water standards established by the EPA.

Our water comes from the Edwards Aquifer and Lake Georgetown. Generally, customers living to the west of IH-35 are served by water from Lake Georgetown with a hardness of 200 mg/L (11-12 grains/gal). This hardness level is low in the "hard" range. All other areas are served by the Edwards Aquifer with a hardness of 300 mg/L (17-18 grains/gal), and is considered to be "hard". If you have any questions about this report or any other details about your water utility, please contact us at (512) 930-3558.

DEFINITION and ABBREVIATION

Not-detectable (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Microbiological Contaminants

Constituent	MCL	MCLG	Highest Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of samples meeting limits	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	N/A	N/A	0	100	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform	N/A	N/A	ND	100	N	Human and animal fecal waste.
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	N/A	3.41	100	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	0.3	.40	100	N	Soil runoff.

Inorganic Contaminants

Constituent	MCL	MCLG	Average Level	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.043	0.043 – 0.043	2004	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride (ppm)	4	4	0.83	0.12 – 0.83	2005-08	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.52	0.24 – 3.45	2005-08	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (ppb) Not reported 2007	100	100	2.9	1.0 – 2.9	2004-08	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb) Not reported 2007	100	100	1.7	1.7 – 1.7	2004	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

Constituent	Action Level	90 th Percentile	# of sites exceeding Action Level	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Cooper (ppm)	1.3	0.447	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	15	5.3	1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products

Constituent	MCL	MCLG	Average of all Sampling Proints	Range of Detected Levels	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Chloramines	4.0	4.0	2.5	0.2 – 3.5	2008	Primary Disinfection for surface water.
Chlorine	4.0	4.0	1.8	0.6 – 3.6	2008	Primary Disinfection for ground water.
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	0	11.7	1.1 – 30.1	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
THM Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	25.9	8.2 – 40.9	2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Unregulated Contaminants

Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Chloroform (ppb)	5.5	1.1 – 13	2008	Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
Bromoform (ppb)	1.37	0 – 3.3	2008	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	5.3	0.8 – 11	2008	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	4.3	1.6 – 6.8	2008	
Perchlorate (ppb)	N/D	N/D	2008	