2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence report

City of Manor – Pws # 2270002
512-272-5555

Special Notice for the ELDERLY,INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

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

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Council meetings are scheduled for the third Wednesday of every month.
Time: 7:00 pm

Location: 201 E. Parson Street
Manor, TX 78653

Phone No: (512) 272 – 5555

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

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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 Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (888) 856 - 2488 para hablar con una personal bilingüe en español.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER: 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:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface and ground water sources. It comes from the Edwards Aquifer, River Alluvium Aquifer and the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer. Water purchased from the City of Austin is surface water from the Austin lakes and the City of Pflugerville water is surface water from Lake Pflugerville. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the TCEQ. This information 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 on 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, please contact us.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, but may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed 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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs 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 disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

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

Action Level (AL)

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

Treatment Technique (TT)

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

Avg -Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm - milligrams per liter or parts per million (mg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb - micrograms per liter, or parts per billion, (ug/L) – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

n/a - not applicable

Definitions- The following table contains scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

City of Manor Consumer Confidence Report Data 2011

2011 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	There were no TRC detections for this system in this CCR		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Naturally present in the environment.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	09/27/2010	5.3	5.3 - 5.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	9/27/2010	7.8	7.8 – 7.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	06/01/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Arsenic	06/01/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards: Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.:

Barium	06/01/2009	0.0757	0.0757 - 0.0757	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	06/01/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense
Cadmium	06/01/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries
Chromium	06/01/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	06/01/2009	0.22	0.22 – 0.22	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Mercury	06/01/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	07/26/11	4	0.09 – 3.86	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provide

Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	06/01/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	06/01/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	06/01/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	06/01/2009	3.2	3.2 – 3.2	15	4.0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits. including pesticides

Synthetic organic contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.
2,4-D	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Alachlor	06/01/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	20	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzene	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.

Tetrachloroethylene	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	20	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Lead and Copper

Date Sample	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	# of site over all	Action Level	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2008	Lead	4.4	0	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	copper	0.257	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion ofnatural deposits leaching from wood preservatives.

Manville WSC Consumer Confidence Report Data 2011

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2011	Barium	0.137	.041-.137	2	2	N	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Fluoride	2.19	.27-2.19	4	4	N	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2011	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	9.84	<.01-9.84	10	10	N	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age, high nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall.

Radioactive Contaminants

2005	Beta/photon emitters	5.2	0-5.2	0	4	N	mrem/yr	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2005	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2.1	0-2.1	0	15	N	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Gross beta emitters	5.8	<4.0-5.80	0	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2011	Gross alpha	4.5	<2.0-4.5	0	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Volatile Organic Contaminants

2011	Vinyl Chloride	<0.5	<0.5-<0.5	0	2	N	ppb	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastic factories.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

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 (Range)	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2011	Chloroform	27	<.5-27.0			N	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2011	Bromoform	16.5	<.5-16.5			N	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2011	Bromodichloromethane	22.2	<.5-22.2			N	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2011	Dibromochloromethane	22.5	<.5-22.5			N	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

City of Pflugerville Consumer Confidence Report Data 2011

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2011	Arsenic	0.002	0.002	0.002	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2011	Barium	0.060	0.060	0.060	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Fluoride	0.38	0.34	0.43	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2011	Nitrate	0.97	0.01	2.07	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Combined Radium 226 & 228	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
2011	Gross beta emitters	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2011	Gross alpha	2.0	2.0	2.0	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants

2011	Atrazine	0.10	0.10	0.10	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2011	Chloramine Residual	1.47	0.5	3.6	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Collection Date	Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2011	Total Haloacetic acids (HAA5)*	8.48	<6.0	9.9	60	ppb	By product of drinking water disinfection
2011	Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	23.88	<4.0	31.0	80	ppb	By product of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the systems for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

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	Units of Measure	Source of Contamination
2011	Chloroform	3.0	<1.0	3.9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2011	Bromoform	6.8	<1.0	8.9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2011	Bromodichloromethane	4.7	<1.0	6.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2011	Dibromochloromethane	8.5	<1.0	11.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	# of Sites over AL	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamination
2010	Lead	0.0034	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Copper	0.41	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives.

continued City of Pflugerville

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

"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."

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 % of	MCL	Units of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2011	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	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

Violations

Violation Type	Health Effect	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
NA				

City of Pflugerville Surface Water Regulated at the Treatment Plant 2011

PARAMETER	MCL	MCLG	DATE	AVG Result	High	Low
Fluride(ppm)	2	2	2011	0.34	0.34	0.34
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	2011	0.17	0.17	0.17
Turbidity (ntu)	0.3	n/a	2011	0.23	0.6	0.13
98% of all reading below 0.3 NTU						

Only one set of samples collected during 2007

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

Year	Contaminant	Hightest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples meeting limits	Turbidity Limits	Units of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2011	Turbidity	0.60	99.5	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff

Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon (TOC) no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes(THMs) and haloacetic acids(HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Units of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2011	Raw Water TOC	6.23	3.20	8.70	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2011	Finished Water TOC	4.19	2.90	6.00	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2011	Present Removal	30.66	3.60	61.70	% removal	NA
2011	Total Hardness	170	170	170	mg/L	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.

Cryptosporidium Monitoring Information

The City of Pflugerville started monitoring for cryptosporidium in June of 2008. We collect one sample per month and send it to a lab in Waco. All the samples have been negative. Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite that may be commonly found in surface water. Cryptosporidium may come from animal and human feces in the watershed. The results of our monitoring indicated that there may be cryptosporidium in the raw water and/or treated finished water. Although treatment by filtration removes cryptosporidium, it cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The testing methods used cannot determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection with nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water.

Cryptosporidium Monitoring Information			Ocysts	Cysts						
2010	Cryptosporidium		0	N/A						
2010	Giardia		N/A	0						

Disinfection Byproducts Rule Regulated at the Treatment Plant

PARAMETER	MCL	MCLG	DATE	AVG. Result	High	Low
Raw Water TOC ppm	none	none	2011	6.23	8.70	3.20
Tap Water TOC ppm	none	none	2011	4.19	6.00	2.90
TOC Removal Ratio (%)	AVG > = 1	none	2011	30.66	61.70	3.60

Regulated in the Distribution System

PARAMETER	MCL	MCLG	DATE	AVG. Result	High	Low
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	60 AVG	na	2011	8.48	9.9	<6.0
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80 AVG	na	2011	23.88	31.0	<4.0

Regulated Disinfectant

PARAMETER	MRDL	MRDLG	DATE	AVG. Result	High	Low
Chloramines (ppm)	4	4	2011	1.47	3.6	0.5

Proposed Standards

PARAMETER	MCL	MCLG	DATE	AVG. Result	High	Low
Bromodichloromethane ppb	not regulated	0	2011	4.76	6.4	<1.0
Bromoform ppb	not regulated	0	2011	6.80	8.9	<1.0
Dibromochloromethane ppb	not regulated	60	2011	8.52	11.5	<1.0
Chloroform ppb	not regulated	0	2011	3.00	3.9	<1.0

City of Austin 2011 Consumer Report

There were no drinking water treatment violations in 2010.

The Utility is in compliance with the Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal requirements in the Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

All surface water sources are known to be susceptible to contamination by *Cryptosporidium*. Because of this, the Utility monitors for *Cryptosporidium* in the drinking water and the lake water, which is the source of water to the two water treatment plants. The Utility has conducted increased monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* in advance of recently published regulations. During the 2011 monitoring, *Cryptosporidium* was not found. The water plants treat drinking water with a filtration process that has been shown to remove *Cryptosporidium*.

KEY

TT = Treatment Technique
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ntu = nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

Regulated at the Treatment Plant

PARAMETER	MCL	MCLG	DATE	AVE Result	High	Low
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2011	0.01	0.01	0.01
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2011	0.49	0.54	0.43
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	2011	0.09	0.10	0.08
Turbity (ntu)	TT	n/a	2011	0.05	0.16	0.02
100% of the readings were below .3 ntu						

Disinfection Byproducts Rule Regulated at the Treatment Plant

PARAMETER	MCL	MCLG	DATE	AVE Result	High	Low
Raw Water Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	none	none	2011	3.5	4.74	2.95
Tap Water Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	none	none	2011	2.46	2.84	1.98
TOC Removal Ratio (%)1	AVG >=1	none	2011	1.97	3.02	1.05

1 The TOC removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed through the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed. TCEQ requirement is to have a running annual average equal to or greater than 1.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations Reporting (UCMR)

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 detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

PARAMETER	MCL	MCLG	DATE	AVE Result	High	Low
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ppb)	none	none	2010	0.0021	0.0022	<0.0021
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	none	none	2011	9.5	14.5	8.0
Chlorodibromomethane (ppd)	none	none	2011	6	11.0	5.3
Chloroform (ppd)	none	none	2011	11.7	15.4	8.1