Consumer Confidence Report
Information Specific to
Varner Creek Utility District – PWS 0200070

Year this report covers: **2011**

Source(s) of Water

Type(s) of water: **Groundwater**

Any commonly used name of the body(ies) of water: **CHICOT**

Source Water Assessment Protection

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Ray Sauer.

Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Information on Detected Contaminants

The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

Inorganic Contaminants

Name of Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL (unless treatment technique or action level is specified)	Unit of MCLG and MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	01/13/2009	2.5	2.5 – 2.5	n/a	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics wastes.
Barium	01/13/2009	0.323	0.323 – 0.323	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	01/13/2009	.65	0.65 – 0.65	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	3/03/2011	.01	.01 - .01	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Name of Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic acids	06/10/2009	2.2	2.2 – 2.2	n/a	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	06/10/2009	15.4	15.4 – 15.4	n/a	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	
2011	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.74	1.2	2.2	4.0	< 4.0	ppg	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfectant used Average level of quarterly data for the year the report covers Minimum result - single sample Maximum result - single sample 4.0 <4.0 ppm Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Lead	3.2	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Copper	0.106	0	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. Varner Creek Utility District
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.