Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems;

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. These regulations are designed to protect 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 the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

This report was prepared with technical assistance from the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority. GBRA will be happy to answer any questions about the Lockhart Water Treatment Plant or its water quality and treatment process. Please contact us at 512-398-3528 or through our website at www.gbra.org. Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/dwinfo/index.html.
Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

In March 2005, the City of Lockhart began receiving its water from two sources. Groundwater is pumped from the Wilcox Aquifer and blended with surface water from the San Marcos River treated at the GBRA Luling Water Treatment Plant, operated by the Guadalupe-Brazos River Authority (GBRA). 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 will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Trained operators monitor and test the water, including the addition of fluoride and chlorine, to ensure that our water meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. The treated water is delivered to the city’s water towers and delivered through its distribution system to you.

What We Found

The following tables list the contaminants that have been found in your drinking water. USEPA requires water systems to test for more than 97 contaminants. The column marked “Highest Level at Any Sampling Point” shows the highest test results during the year.

The “Source of Constituent” column shows where this substance usually originates.

DEFINITIONS:

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of the contaminant 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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).
- MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level.

**Table I - Test results for the GBRA Luling Water Treatment Plant Source Water**

The EPA Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2 Rule) requires that water treatment plants monitor the source water (water prior to treatment plant) for Cryptosporidium, turbidity and E.coli. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen that may be found in water contaminated with feces. Monitoring results will be used to determine whether additional treatment is required and to refine the relationship established between E.coli and Cryptosporidium levels in the source water. Although treatment plant filters remove Cryptosporidium, filters cannot guarantee 100% removal nor can the analysis determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection causing nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water. Bimonthly sampling of the San Marcos River, the source water for the GBRA Luling Water Treatment Plant, began in October 2006 and will continue until September 2008. The following table summarizes the source water data collected in 2008.

**Table II - Continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Average Concentration</th>
<th>Minimum Concentration</th>
<th>Maximum Concentration</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Source of Constituent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated wastewater effluent; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table III - Test results for the GBRA water supply to Lockhart (Sampled at the GBRA Luling Water Treatment Plant)**

The EPA Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2 Rule) requires that water treatment plants monitor the source water (water prior to treatment plant) for Cryptosporidium, turbidity and E.coli. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen that may be found in water contaminated with feces. Monitoring results will be used to determine whether additional treatment is required and to refine the relationship established between E.coli and Cryptosporidium levels in the source water. Although treatment plant filters remove Cryptosporidium, filters cannot guarantee 100% removal nor can the analysis determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection causing nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water. Bimonthly sampling of the San Marcos River, the source water for the GBRA Luling Water Treatment Plant, began in October 2006 and will continue until September 2008. The following table summarizes the source water data collected in 2008.

**Table IV - Test results for the GBRA water supply to Lockhart (Sampled at the Lockhart Distribution System)**

The EPA Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2 Rule) requires that water treatment plants monitor the source water (water prior to treatment plant) for Cryptosporidium, turbidity and E.coli. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen that may be found in water contaminated with feces. Monitoring results will be used to determine whether additional treatment is required and to refine the relationship established between E.coli and Cryptosporidium levels in the source water. Although treatment plant filters remove Cryptosporidium, filters cannot guarantee 100% removal nor can the analysis determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection causing nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water. Bimonthly sampling of the San Marcos River, the source water for the GBRA Luling Water Treatment Plant, began in October 2006 and will continue until September 2008. The following table summarizes the source water data collected in 2008.

**Definitions**

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: The highest level of the contaminant 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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **NTU**: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
- **ppm**: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
- **ppb**: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).
- **MRDL**: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level.

**Table V - Test results for the GBRA water supply to Lockhart (Sampled at the GBRA Luling Water Treatment Plant)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Average Concentration</th>
<th>Minimum Concentration</th>
<th>Maximum Concentration</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Source of Constituent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>0.60</td>
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<td>ppm</td>
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**Table VI - Test results for the GBRA water supply to Lockhart (Sampled at the Lockhart Distribution System)**

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