

DRAFT FEASIBILITY REPORT FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLY FOR SMALL PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

COUNCIL CREEK VILLAGE
PWS ID# 0270014, CCN# 11118

Prepared for:

THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY



Prepared by:

**THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS BUREAU OF ECONOMIC
GEOLOGY**

AND

PARSONS

*Preparation of this report was financed by the Texas Commission on Environmental
Quality through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Small Systems Assistance Program*

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AUGUST 2010

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The University of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology (BEG) and its subcontractor, Parsons Transportation Group Inc. (Parsons), was contracted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to conduct a project to assist with identifying and analyzing alternatives for use by Public Water Systems (PWS) to meet and maintain Texas drinking water standards.

The overall goal of this project was to promote compliance using sound engineering and financial methods and data for PWSs with recently recorded sample results exceeding maximum contaminant levels (MCL). The primary objectives of this project were to provide feasibility studies for PWSs and the TCEQ Water Supply Division, which evaluates water supply compliance options, and to suggest a list of compliance alternatives that may be further investigated by the subject PWS for future implementation.

This feasibility report provides an evaluation of water supply alternatives for the Council Creek Village PWS, also known as North Council Creek, (PWS ID# 0270014, Certificate of Convenience and Necessity #11118), located approximately 5 miles northwest of Burnet, Texas adjacent to Lake Buchanan in Burnet County. The Council Creek Village is a community water system serving a population of 438 with 146 active connections. The water source for the Council Creek Village PWS comes from two groundwater wells completed in the Hickory aquifer, Well #3 (G0270014C) and Well #4 (G0270014D), to depths of 420 and 443 feet, respectively. Both wells are rated at 30 gallons per minute (gpm). The water system has two other wells, Well #8 (G0270014E) and Well #9 (G0270014F), each rated at 7 gpm. Well #9 is only used for emergencies and Well #8 has poor water quality and does not provide water to the system.

During the period of August 2001 to March 2008, Council Creek Village PWS recorded gross alpha values between 25.8 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) and 168 pCi/L, and for the period of August 2001 and August 2008 combined radium values were 19.4 pCi/L to 46.9 pCi/L. These values are above the 15 pCi/L MCL for gross alpha and 5 pCi/L MCL for combined radium (USEPA 2010a; TCEQ 2008). Therefore, it is likely the Council Creek Village PWS faces potential compliance issues under the standard.

Basic system information for the Council Creek Village PWS is shown in Table ES.1.

**Table ES.1 Council Creek Village PWS
Basic System Information**

Population served	438
Connections	146
Average daily flow rate	0.022 million gallons per day (mgd)
Peak demand flow rate	61.1 gallons per minute
Water system peak capacity	0.109 mgd
Typical combined radium range	19.4 – 46.9 pCi/L
Typical gross alpha range	25.8 - 168 pCi/L

STUDY METHODS

The methods used for this project were based on a pilot project performed in 2004 and 2005 by TCEQ, BEG, and Parsons. Methods for identifying and analyzing compliance options were developed in the pilot project (a decision tree approach).

The process for developing the feasibility study used the following general steps:

1. Gather data from the TCEQ and Texas Water Development Board databases, from TCEQ files, and from information maintained by the PWS;
2. Conduct financial, managerial, and technical (FMT) evaluations of the PWS;
3. Perform a geologic and hydrogeologic assessment of the study area;
4. Develop treatment and non-treatment compliance alternatives which, in general, consist of the following possible options:
 - a. Connecting to neighboring PWSs via new pipeline or by pumping water from a newly installed well or an available surface water supply within the jurisdiction of the neighboring PWS;
 - b. Installing new wells within the vicinity of the PWS into other aquifers with confirmed water quality standards meeting the MCLs;
 - c. Installing a new intake system within the vicinity of the PWS to obtain water from a surface water supply with confirmed water quality standards meeting the MCLs;
 - d. Treating the existing non-compliant water supply by various methods depending on the type of contaminant; and
 - e. Delivering potable water by way of a bottled water program or a treated water dispenser as an interim measure only.

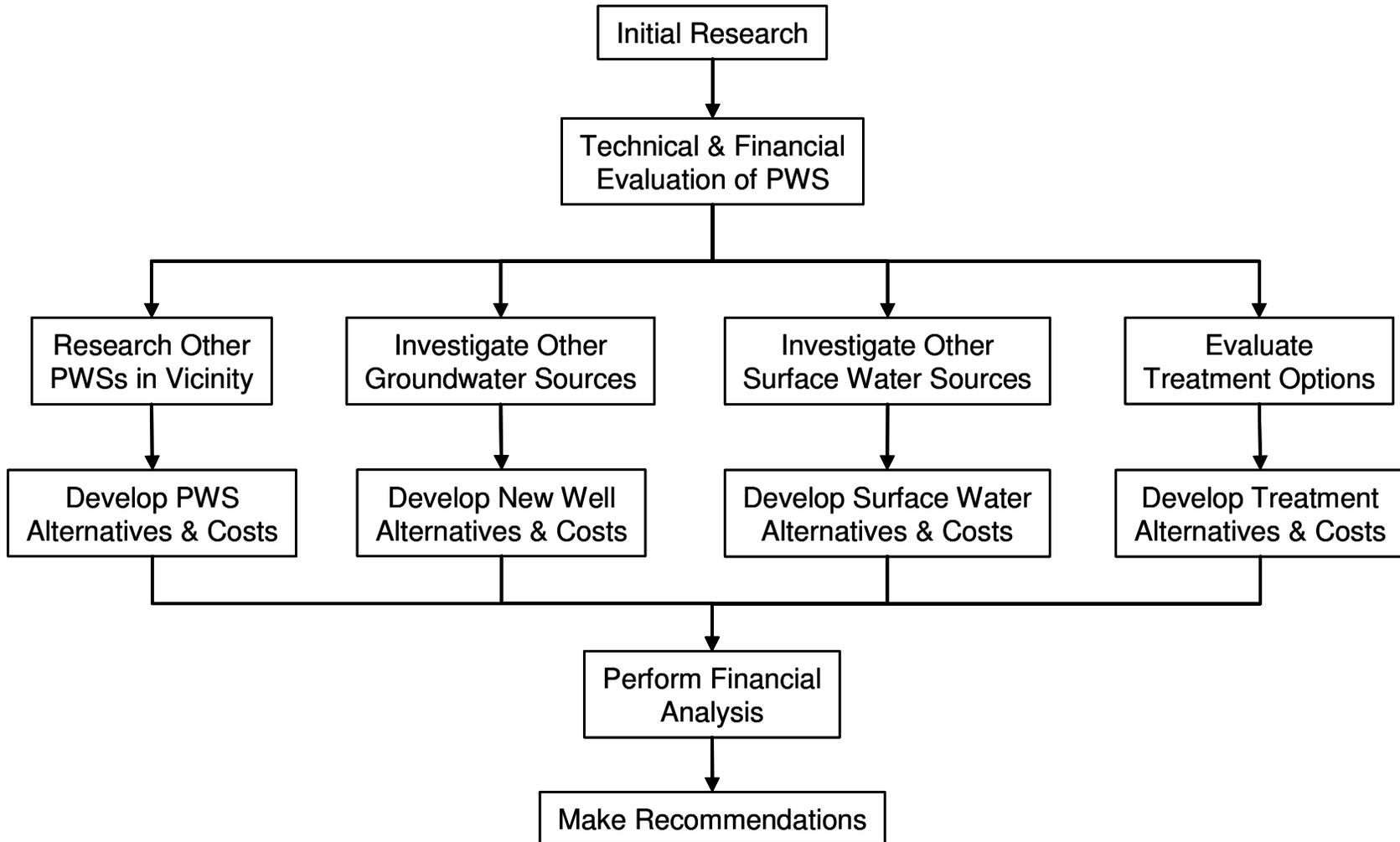
- 1 5. Assess each of the potential alternatives with respect to economic and non-
2 economic criteria;
3 6. Prepare a feasibility report and present the results to the PWS.
4 This basic approach is summarized in Figure ES-1.

5 **HYDROGEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

6 The Council Creek Village PWS obtains groundwater from the Hickory aquifer. Gross
7 alpha particle activity and combined radium are commonly found in area wells at
8 concentrations greater than the MCLs. Four PWSs and one well within 6.2 miles of Council
9 Creek Village wells have been shown to contain acceptable concentrations of combined
10 radium and gross alpha particle activity. Before being considered as possible alternative water
11 sources, these wells would need to be tested for both gross alpha and combined radium as well
12 as other constituents of concern. It may be possible to do down-hole testing of the wells to
13 determine the source of the contaminants. If the contaminants derive primarily from a single
14 part of the formation, that part could be excluded by modifying the existing well, or avoided
15 altogether by completing a new well.

16

Figure ES-1 Summary of Project Methods



1 COMPLIANCE ALTERNATIVES

2 The Council Creek Village water system is owned by Jones-Owen Company. The
3 company also owns South Silver Creek I, II, and II water systems, and the South Council Creek
4 water system. Overall, the system has a good level of FMT capacity. The Council Creek
5 Village water system had some areas that needed improvement to be able to address future
6 compliance issues; however, the system does have many positive aspects, including
7 knowledgeable and dedicated staff. Areas of concern for the system included lack of
8 compliance with drinking water standards for gross alpha and combined radium, lack of
9 operating budget, and lack of specific water system reserve account.

10 There are several PWSs within 30 miles of Council Creek Village. Many of these nearby
11 systems also have problems with gross alpha and combined radium, but there are several with
12 good quality water. In general, feasibility alternatives were developed based on obtaining water
13 from the nearest PWSs, either by directly purchasing water, or by expanding the existing well
14 field. Lake Buchanan is the nearest area source of surface water. The Lower Colorado River
15 Authority was investigating a regional alternative in 2007 to use the lake as a source for several
16 nearby PWSs, but the project was cancelled because water availability is very limited over the
17 entire river basin, at the county level, and within the site vicinity. The cities of Burnet and
18 Granite Shoals were evaluated as potential suppliers of compliant water as were two nearby
19 PWSs with compliant groundwater, Deer Springs Water Company and Buena Vista Water
20 Supply.

21 A number of centralized treatment alternatives for combined radium and gross alpha
22 removal have been developed and were considered for this report; for example, reverse osmosis
23 and WRT Z-88. Point-of-use (POU) and point-of-entry treatment alternatives were also
24 considered. Temporary solutions such as providing bottled water or providing a centralized
25 dispenser for treated or trucked-in water, were also considered as alternatives.

26 Developing a new well close to Council Creek Village is likely to be the best solution if
27 compliant groundwater can be found. Having a new well close to Council Creek Village is
28 likely to be one of the lower cost alternatives since the PWS already possesses the technical and
29 managerial expertise needed to implement this option. The cost of new well alternatives
30 quickly increases with pipeline length, making proximity of the alternate source a key concern.
31 A new compliant well or obtaining water from a neighboring compliant PWS has the advantage
32 of providing compliant water to all taps in the system.

33 Central treatment can be cost-competitive with the alternative of new nearby wells, but
34 would require significant institutional changes to manage and operate. Similar to obtaining an
35 alternate compliant water source, central treatment would provide compliant water to all water
36 taps.

37 POU treatment can be cost competitive, but does not supply compliant water to all taps.
38 Additionally, significant efforts would be required for maintenance and monitoring of the POU
39 treatment units.

1 Providing compliant water through a central dispenser is significantly less expensive than
2 providing bottled water to 100 percent of the population, but a significant effort is required for
3 clients to fill their containers at the central dispenser.

4 **FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

5 Financial analysis of the Council Creek Village PWS indicated that current water rates
6 appear to be adequate to fund operations. The current average water bill represents
7 approximately 2.9 percent of the median household income (MHI). Table ES.2 provides a
8 summary of the financial impact of implementing selected compliance alternatives. The
9 alternatives were selected to highlight results for the best alternatives from each different type
10 or category.

11 Some of the compliance alternatives offer potential for shared or regional solutions. A
12 group of PWSs could work together to implement alternatives for developing a new
13 groundwater source or expanding an existing source, obtaining compliant water from a large
14 regional provider, or for central treatment. Sharing the cost for implementation of these
15 alternatives could reduce the cost on a per user basis. Additionally, merging PWSs or
16 management of several PWSs by a single entity offers the potential for reduction in
17 administrative costs.

18

1

Table ES.2 Selected Financial Analysis Results

Alternative	Funding Option	Average Annual Water Bill	Percent of MHI
Current	NA	\$1073	3.0
To meet current expenses	NA	\$1068	2.9
Purchase Water from the City of Burnet	100% Grant	\$1256	3.5
	Loan/Bond	\$2154	5.9
Central treatment	100% Grant	\$1439	4.0
	Loan/Bond	\$1656	4.6
Point-of-use	100% Grant	\$1620	4.5
	Loan/Bond	\$1665	4.6
Public dispenser	100% Grant	\$1307	3.6
	Loan/Bond	\$1317	3.6

2

1	Table of Contents	
2	LIST OF TABLES.....	iv
3	LIST OF FIGURES.....	iv
4	ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	vi
5	SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION	1-1
6	1.1 Public Health and Compliance with MCLs.....	1-1
7	1.2 Method.....	1-2
8	1.3 Regulatory Perspective	1-5
9	1.4 Abatement Options.....	1-5
10	1.4.1 Existing Public Water Supply Systems.....	1-5
11	1.4.2 Potential for New Groundwater Sources.....	1-7
12	1.4.3 Potential for Surface Water Sources	1-8
13	1.4.4 Identification of Treatment Technologies	1-9
14	1.4.5 Description of Treatment Technologies.....	1-10
15	1.4.6 Point-of-Entry and Point-of-Use Treatment Systems	1-17
16	1.4.7 Water Delivery or Central Drinking Water Dispensers	1-19
17	SECTION 2 EVALUATION METHOD.....	2-1
18	2.1 Decision Tree.....	2-1
19	2.2 Data Sources and Data Collection.....	2-1
20	2.2.1 Data Search	2-1
21	2.2.2 PWS Interviews.....	2-7
22	2.3 Alternative Development and Analysis.....	2-10
23	2.3.1 Existing PWS	2-10
24	2.3.2 New Groundwater Source	2-11
25	2.3.3 New Surface Water Source	2-11
26	2.3.4 Treatment	2-11
27	2.4 Cost of Service and Funding Analysis.....	2-12
28	2.4.1 Financial Feasibility.....	2-12
29	2.4.2 Median Household Income	2-12
30	2.4.3 Annual Average Water Bill.....	2-13
31	2.4.4 Financial Plan Development	2-13
32	2.4.5 Financial Plan Results	2-14

1	SECTION 3 UNDERSTANDING SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS	3-1
2	3.1 Overview of the Study Area	3-1
3	3.2 Contaminants of Concern in the Study Area	3-2
4	3.2.1 Gross Alpha.....	3-2
5	3.2.2 Combined Radium	3-7
6	3.3 Regional Geology	3-12
7	3.4 Detailed Assessment.....	3-13
8	3.5 Summary of Alternative Groundwater Sources for the Council Creek	
9	Village PWS.	3-17
10	SECTION 4 ANALYSIS OF THE Council Creek Village PWS	4-1
11	4.1 Description of Existing System	4-1
12	4.1.1 Existing System.....	4-1
13	4.1.2 Capacity Assessment for the Council Creek Village	4-4
14	4.2 Alternative Water Source Development.....	4-7
15	4.2.1 Identification of Alternative Existing Public Water Supply Sources.....	4-7
16	4.2.2 Potential for New Groundwater Sources.....	4-12
17	4.2.3 Potential for New Surface Water Sources.....	4-14
18	4.2.4 Options for Detailed Consideration	4-15
19	4.3 Treatment Options	4-16
20	4.3.1 Centralized Treatment Systems.....	4-16
21	4.3.2 Point-of-Use Systems.....	4-16
22	4.3.3 Point-of-Entry Systems	4-16
23	4.4 Bottled Water.....	4-16
24	4.5 Alternative Development and Analysis	4-16
25	4.5.1 Alternative CC-1: Purchase Treated Water from the City of Burnet.....	4-17
26	4.5.2 Alternative CC-2: Purchase Compliant Groundwater from Deer Springs	
27	Water Company	4-18
28	4.5.3 Alternative CC-3: Purchase Treated Water from Buena Vista Water System	
29	4-19
30	4.5.4 Alternative CC-4: Purchase Water from the City of Granite Shoals	4-20
31	4.5.5 Alternative CC-5: New Well at 10 miles	4-21
32	4.5.6 Alternative CC-6: New Well at 5 miles	4-22
33	4.5.7 Alternative CC-7: New Well at 1 Mile	4-23
34	4.5.8 Alternative CC-8: Central RO Treatment	4-23
35	4.5.9 Alternative CC-9: Central WRT Z-88 Treatment	4-24

1	4.5.10	Alternative CC-10: Point-of-Use Treatment.....	4-25
2	4.5.11	Alternative CC-11: Point-of-Entry Treatment	4-26
3	4.5.12	Alternative CC-12: Public Dispenser for Treated Drinking Water.....	4-27
4	4.5.13	Alternative CC-13: 100 Percent Bottled Water Delivery.....	4-28
5	4.5.14	Alternative CC-14: Public Dispenser for Trucked Drinking Water.....	4-28
6	4.5.15	Summary of Alternatives	4-29
7	4.6	Cost of Service and Funding Analysis.....	4-32
8	4.6.1	Financial Plan Development	4-32
9	4.6.2	Current Financial Condition.....	4-32
10	4.6.3	Financial Plan Results.....	4-33
11	4.6.4	Evaluation of Potential Funding Options.....	4-34
12	SECTION 5 REFERENCES		5-1
13			
14	APPENDICES		
15	Appendix A	PWS Interview Forms	
16	Appendix B	Cost Basis	
17	Appendix C	Compliance Alternative Conceptual Cost Estimates	
18	Appendix D	Example Financial Models	
19	Appendix E	Radionuclide Chemistry	
20			

LIST OF TABLES

1

2 Table ES.1 Council Creek Village PWS Basic System Information 2

3 Table ES.2 Selected Financial Analysis Results 7

4 Table 3.1 Summary of Gross Alpha Activity in Groundwater Well Samples by Aquifer
5 Based on the Most Recent Sample Data From the TWDB Database.....3-3

6 Table 3.2 Summary of Median Gross Alpha Activity by Groundwater Well Depth
7 and Aquifer Based on the Most Recent Sample Data From the TWDB
8 Database.....3-5

9 Table 3.3 Summary of Combined Radium Activity in Groundwater Well Samples
10 by Aquifer based on the Most Recent Sample Data from the TWDB
11 Database.....3-7

12 Table 3.4 Summary of Median Combined Radium Activity by Groundwater Well
13 Depth and Aquifer Based on the most Recent Sample Data from the TWDB
14 Database.....3-9

15 Table 3.5 Gross Alpha and Radium Isotope Concentrations in the Council Creek
16 Village PWS (data from the TCEQ PWS database).....3-14

17 Table 3.6 Most recent Concentrations of Gross Alpha, Radium Isotopes, and Combined
18 Radium in Potential Alternative Groundwater Sources.3-17

19 Table 4.1 Selected Public Water Systems within 30 Miles of the Council Creek
20 Village4-7

21 Table 4.2 Public Water Systems Within the Vicinity of the Council Creek Village
22 PWS Selected for Further Evaluation.....4-11

23 Table 4.3 Summary of Compliance Alternatives for Council Creek Village PWS.....4-30

24 Table 4.4 Financial Impact on Households for Council Creek Village PWS.....4-39

LIST OF FIGURES

25

26

27 Figure ES-1 Summary of Project Methods 4

28 Figure 1.1 Council Creek Village Location Map.....1-3

29 Figure 1.2 Groundwater Districts, Conservation Areas, Municipal Authorities, and
30 Planning Groups1-4

31 Figure 2.1 Decision Tree – Tree 1 Existing Facility Analysis2-2

32 Figure 2.2 Decision Tree – Tree 2 Develop Treatment Alternatives2-3

33 Figure 2.3 Decision Tree – Tree 3 Preliminary Analysis.....2-4

34 Figure 2.4 Decision Tree – Tree 4 Financial and Managerial.....2-5

35 Figure 3.1 Regional Study Area, Aquifers, TWDB Database Well Locations, and
36 Location of the Council Creek Village PWS.....3-1

1	Figure 3.2	Spatial Distribution of Groundwater Gross Alpha Particle Activity in the	
2		Study Area.	3-3
3	Figure 3.3	Relationship between Gross Alpha Activity and Well Depth in the	
4		Study Area by Aquifer.	3-8
5	Figure 3.4	Spatial Distribution of Combined Radium Activity in the Study Area.	3-8
6	Figure 3.5	Relationship between Combined Radium Activity and Well Depth in	
7		the Study Area.	3-10
8	Figure 3.6	Relationships between Combined Radium and Radium Isotope Activities	
9		in the Study Area.	3-11
10	Figure 3.7	Relationship between Combined Radium and Gross Alpha Activities	
11		in the Study Area.	3-12
12	Figure 3.8	Gross Alpha Activity near Council Creek Village PWS.	3-15
13	Figure 3.9	Combined Radium Activity near Council Creek Village PWS.	3-16
14	Figure 4.1	Council Creek Village	4-3
15	Figure 4.2	Alternative Cost Summary: Council Creek Village PWS	4-40
16			

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BEG	Bureau of Economic Geology
BV	Bed volume
CCN	Certificate of Convenience and Necessity
CD	Community Development
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CR	County road
DWSRF	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
ED	Electrodialysis
EDAP	Economically Distressed Areas Program
EDR	Electrodialysis reversal
FMT	Financial, managerial, and technical
GAM	Groundwater Availability Model
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	Gallons per minute
IX	Ion exchange
KMnO ₄	Hydrous manganese oxide
MCL	Maximum contaminant level
mg/L	milligram per liter
mgd	Million gallons per day
MHI	Median household income
MnO ₂	Manganese oxide
NMEFC	New Mexico Environmental Financial Center
NPDWR	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
Parsons	Parsons Transportation Group, Inc.
pCi/L	picoCuries per liter
POE	Point-of-entry
POU	Point-of-use
PWS	Public water system
RO	Reverse osmosis
RR	Ranch Road
RUS	Rural Utilities Service
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
TAC	Texas Administrative Code
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TDRA	Texas Department of Rural Affairs

TDS	Total dissolved solids
TSS	Total suspended solids
TWDB	Texas Water Development Board
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WAM	Water Availability Model
WRT	Water Treatment Technologies, Inc.

1

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

The University of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology (BEG) and its subcontractor, Parsons Transportation Group Inc. (Parsons), were contracted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to assist with identifying and analyzing compliance alternatives for use by Public Water Systems (PWS) to meet and maintain Texas drinking water standards.

The overall goal of this project is to promote compliance using sound engineering and financial methods and data for PWSs with recent sample results that exceed maximum contaminant levels (MCL). The primary objectives of this project are to provide feasibility studies for PWSs and the TCEQ Water Supply Division that evaluates water supply compliance options, and to suggest a list of compliance alternatives that may be further investigated by the subject PWS with regard to future implementation. The feasibility studies identify a range of potential compliance alternatives, and present basic data that can be used for evaluating feasibility. The compliance alternatives addressed include a description of what would be required for implementation, conceptual cost estimates for implementation, and non-cost factors that could be used to differentiate between alternatives. The cost estimates are intended for comparing compliance alternatives, and to give a preliminary indication of potential impacts on water rates resulting from implementation.

It is anticipated the PWS will review the compliance alternatives in this report to determine if there are promising alternatives, and then select the most attractive alternative(s) for more detailed evaluation and possible subsequent implementation. This report contains a decision tree approach that guided the efforts for this project, and also contains steps to guide a PWS through the subsequent evaluation, selection, and implementation of a compliance alternative.

This feasibility report provides an evaluation of water supply compliance options for the Council Creek Village (also known as North Council Creek), PWS ID# 0270014, Certificate of Convenience and Necessity (CCN) #11118, located in Burnet County, hereinafter referred to in this document as the “Council Creek Village PWS.” Recent sample results from the Council Creek Village water system exceeded the MCL for gross alpha particle activity (gross alpha) of 15 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L) and combined radium of 5 pCi/L (USEPA 2010a, TCEQ 2008). The location of the Council Creek Village PWS is shown on Figure 1.1. Various water supply and planning jurisdictions are shown on Figure 1.2. These water supply and planning jurisdictions are used in the evaluation of alternate water supplies that may be available in the area.

1.1 PUBLIC HEALTH AND COMPLIANCE WITH MCLs

The goal of this project is to promote compliance for PWSs that supply drinking water exceeding regulatory MCLs. This project only addresses those contaminants and does not address any other violations that may exist for a PWS. As mentioned above, the Council Creek Village water system had recent sample results exceeding the MCL for gross alpha and

1 combined radium. In general, contaminant(s) in drinking water above the maximum
2 contaminant levels (MCL) can have both short-term (acute) and long-term or lifetime (chronic)
3 effects. Long-term ingestion of drinking water with any of the radionuclides (radium 226,
4 radium 228, and/or gross alpha particle emitters) above the MCL may increase the risk of
5 cancer (USEPA 2010b).

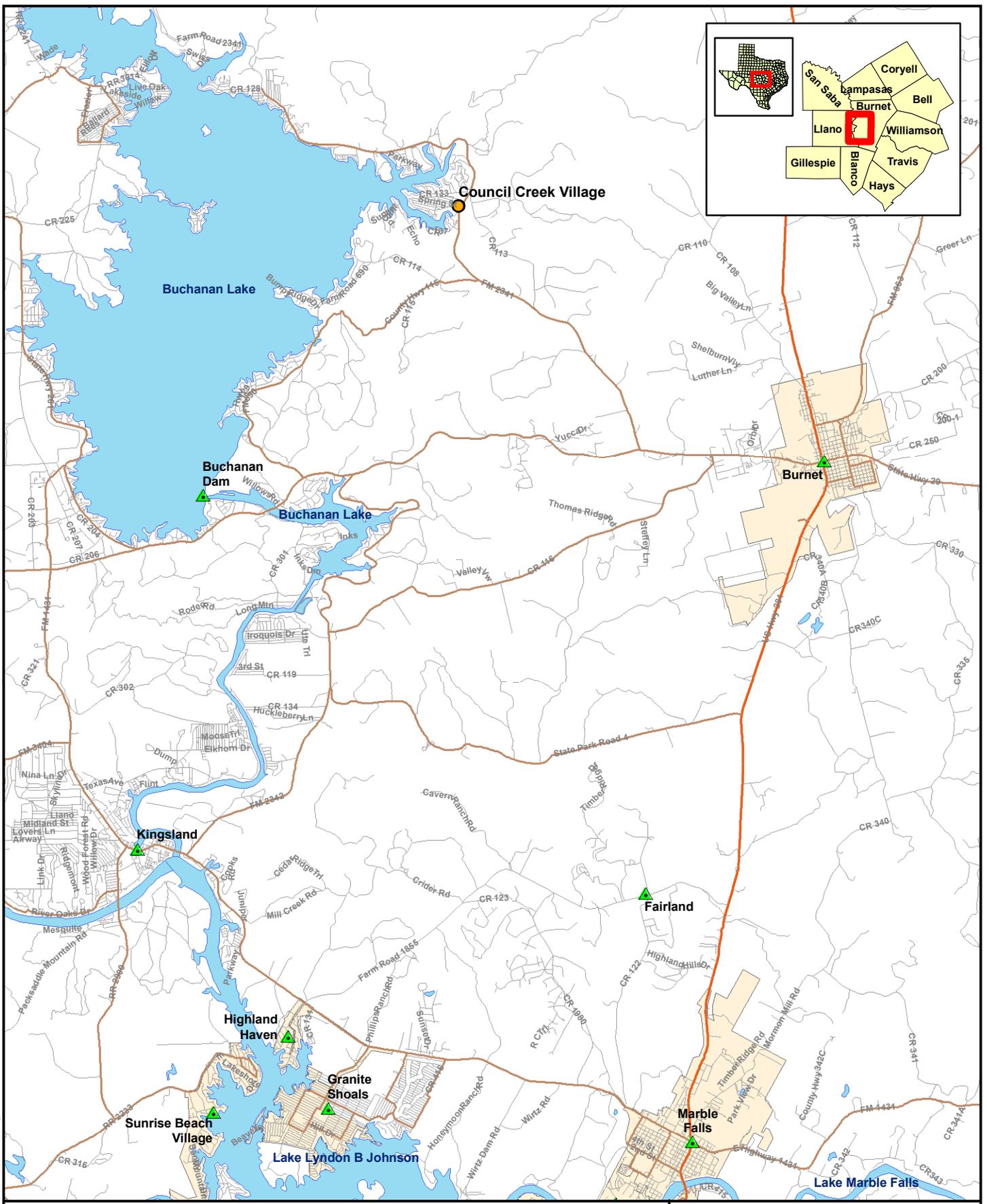
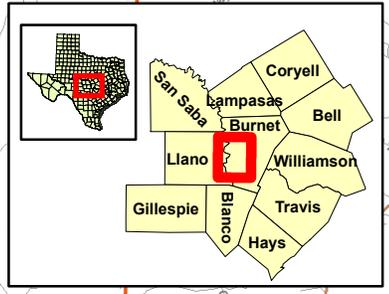
6 **1.2 METHOD**

7 The method for this project follows that of a pilot project performed by TCEQ, BEG, and
8 Parsons. The pilot project evaluated water supply alternatives for PWSs that supplied drinking
9 water with contaminant concentrations above U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
10 and Texas drinking water standards. Three PWSs were evaluated in the pilot project to develop
11 the method (*i.e.*, decision tree approach) for analyzing options for provision of compliant
12 drinking water. This project is performed using the decision tree approach developed for the
13 pilot project, and which was also used for subsequent projects.

14 Other tasks of the feasibility study are as follows:

- 15 • Identifying available data sources;
- 16 • Gathering and compiling data;
- 17 • Conducting financial, managerial, and technical (FMT) evaluations of the selected
18 PWSs;
- 19 • Performing a geologic and hydrogeologic assessment of the area;
- 20 • Developing treatment and non-treatment compliance alternatives;
- 21 • Assessing potential alternatives with respect to economic and non-economic criteria;
- 22 • Preparing a feasibility report; and
- 23 • Suggesting refinements to the approach for future studies.

24



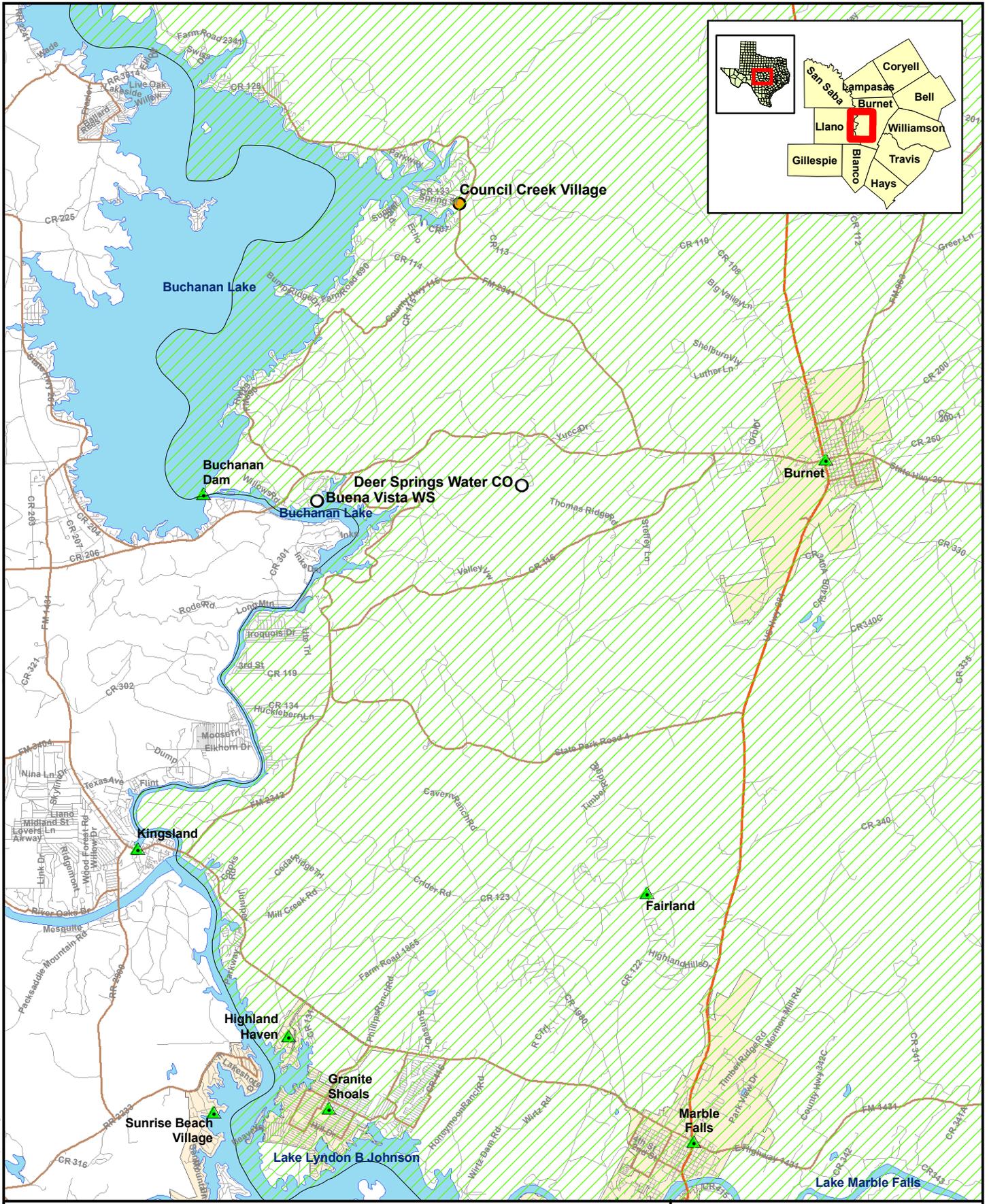
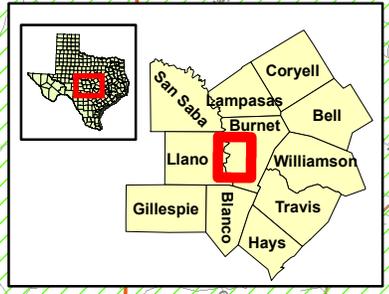
- Legend**
- Study System
 - ▲ Cities
 - City Limits
 - Counties
 - Interstate
 - Highway
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road



Figure 1.1

**COUNCIL CREEK VILLAGE
Location Map**

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J:\6471647010\GIS\MXD\Report\Figure 1.2.mxd 07/26/2010 - 02:06 PM

Legend

	Study System		Interstate		Central Texas GCD
	PWS's		Highway		Major Road
	Cities		Minor Road		City Limits
	City Limits		Counties		

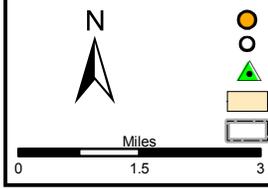


Figure 1.2

COUNCIL CREEK VILLAGE
Groundwater Conservation Districts

1 The remainder of Section 1 of this report addresses the regulatory background, and
2 provides a summary of radium abatement options. Section 2 describes the method used to
3 develop and assess compliance alternatives. The groundwater sources of combined radium and
4 gross alpha are addressed in Section 3. Findings for the Council Creek Village PWS, along
5 with compliance alternatives development and evaluation, can be found in Section 4. Section 5
6 references the sources used in this report.

7 **1.3 REGULATORY PERSPECTIVE**

8 The Utilities & Districts and Public Drinking Water Sections of the TCEQ Water Supply
9 Division are responsible for implementing requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water
10 Act (SDWA), which include oversight of PWSs and water utilities. These responsibilities
11 include:

- 12 • Monitoring public drinking water quality;
- 13 • Processing enforcement referrals for MCL violators;
- 14 • Tracking and analyzing compliance options for MCL violators;
- 15 • Providing FMT assessment and assistance to PWSs;
- 16 • Participating in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program to assist PWSs in
17 achieving regulatory compliance; and
- 18 • Setting rates for privately owned water utilities.

19 This project was conducted to assist in achieving these responsibilities.

20 **1.4 ABATEMENT OPTIONS**

21 When a PWS exceeds a regulatory MCL, the PWS must take action to correct the
22 violation. Potential MCL exceedances at the Council Creek Village PWS involve combined
23 radium and gross alpha. The following subsections explore alternatives considered as potential
24 options for obtaining/providing compliant drinking water.

25 **1.4.1 Existing Public Water Supply Systems**

26 A common approach to achieving compliance is for the PWS to make arrangements with a
27 neighboring PWS for water supply. For this arrangement to work, the PWS from which water
28 is being purchased (supplier PWS) must have water in sufficient quantity and quality, the
29 political will must exist, and it must be economically feasible.

30 **1.4.1.1 Quantity**

31 For purposes of this report, quantity refers to water volume, flowrate, and pressure. Before
32 approaching a PWS as a potential supplier, the non-compliant PWS should determine its water
33 demand on the basis of average day and maximum day. Peak instantaneous demands can be
34 met through proper sizing of storage facilities. Further, the potential for obtaining the

1 appropriate quantity of water to blend to achieve compliance should be considered. The
2 concept of blending involves combining water with low levels of contaminants with non-
3 compliant water in sufficient quantity that the resulting blended water is compliant. The exact
4 blend ratio would depend on the quality of the water a potential supplier PWS can provide, and
5 would likely vary over time. If high quality water is purchased, produced or otherwise
6 obtained, blending can reduce the amount of high quality water required. Implementation of
7 blending will require a control system to ensure the blended water is compliant.

8 If the supplier PWS does not have sufficient quantity, the non-compliant community could
9 pay for the facilities necessary to increase the quantity to the extent necessary to supply the
10 needs of the non-compliant PWS. Potential improvements might include, but are not limited
11 to:

- 12 • Additional wells;
- 13 • Developing a new surface water supply,
- 14 • Additional or larger-diameter piping;
- 15 • Increasing water treatment plant capacity
- 16 • Additional storage tank volume;
- 17 • Reduction of system losses,
- 18 • Higher-pressure pumps; or
- 19 • Upsized, or additional, disinfection equipment.

20 In addition to the necessary improvements, a transmission pipeline would need to be
21 constructed to tie the two PWSs together. The pipeline must tie-in at a point in the supplier
22 PWS where all the upstream pipes and appurtenances are of sufficient capacity to handle the
23 new demand. In the non-compliant PWS, the pipeline must tie in at a point where no
24 downstream bottlenecks are present. If blending is the selected method of operation, the tie-in
25 point must be selected to ensure all the water in the system is blended to achieve regulatory
26 compliance.

27 **1.4.1.2 Quality**

28 If a potential supplier PWS obtains its water from the same aquifer (or same portion of the
29 aquifer) as the non-compliant PWS, the quality of water may not be significantly better.
30 However, water quality can vary significantly due to well location, even within the same
31 aquifer. If localized areas with good water quality cannot be identified, the non-compliant PWS
32 would need to find a potential supplier PWS that obtains its water from a different aquifer or
33 from a surface water source. Additionally, a potential supplier PWS may treat non-compliant
34 raw water to an acceptable level.

35 Surface water sources may offer a potential higher-quality source. Since there are
36 significant treatment requirements, utilization of surface water for drinking water is typically

1 most feasible for larger local or regional authorities or other entities that may provide water to
2 several PWSs. Where PWSs that obtain surface water are neighbors, the non-compliant PWS
3 may need to deal with those systems as well as with the water authorities that supply the surface
4 water.

5 **1.4.2 Potential for New Groundwater Sources**

6 **1.4.2.1 Existing Non-Public Supply Wells**

7 Often there are wells not associated with PWSs located in the vicinity of the non-compliant
8 PWS. The current use of these wells may be for irrigation, industrial purposes, domestic
9 supply, stock watering, and other purposes. The process for investigating existing wells is as
10 follows:

- 11 • Existing data sources (see below) will be used to identify wells in the areas that have
12 satisfactory quality. For the Council Creek Village PWS, the following standards
13 could be used to identify compliant groundwater in surrounding systems:
 - 14 ○ Nitrate (measured as nitrogen) concentrations less than 8 milligrams per liter
15 (mg/L) (below the MCL of 10 mg/L);
 - 16 ○ Fluoride concentration less than 2.0 mg/L (below the Secondary MCL of
17 2 mg/L);
 - 18 ○ Arsenic concentration less than 0.008 mg/L (below the MCL of 0.01 mg/L);
 - 19 ○ Uranium concentration less than 0.024 mg/L (below the MCL of 0.030 mg/L; and
 - 20 ○ Selenium concentration less than 0.04 mg/L (below the MCL of 0.05 mg/L).
- 21 • The recorded well information will be reviewed to eliminate those wells that appear
22 to be unsuitable for the application. Often, the “Remarks” column in the Texas
23 Water Development Board (TWDB) hard-copy database provides helpful
24 information. Wells eliminated from consideration generally include domestic and
25 stock wells, dug wells, test holes, observation wells, seeps, and springs, destroyed
26 wells, wells used by other communities, etc.
- 27 • Wells of sufficient size are identified. Some may be used for industrial or irrigation
28 purposes. Often the TWDB database will include well yields, which may indicate the
29 likelihood that a particular well is a satisfactory source.
- 30 • At this point in the process, the local groundwater control district (if one exists)
31 should be contacted to obtain information about pumping restrictions. Also,
32 preliminary cost estimates should be made to establish the feasibility of pursuing
33 further well development options.
- 34 • If particular wells appear to be acceptable, the owner(s) should be contacted to
35 ascertain their willingness to work with the PWS. Once the owner agrees to
36 participate in the program, additional data should be collected to characterize the
37 quality and quantity of the well water. Many owners have more than one well, and

1 would probably be the best source of information regarding the latest test dates, who
2 tested the water, flowrates, and other well characteristics.

3 • After collecting as much information as possible from cooperative owners, the non-
4 compliant PWS would then narrow the selection of wells and sample and analyze
5 them for quality. Wells with good quality water would then be potential candidates
6 for test pumping. In some cases, a particular well may need to be refurbished before
7 test pumping. Information obtained from test pumping would then be used in
8 combination with information about the general characteristics of the aquifer to
9 determine whether a well at that location would be suitable as a supply source.

10 • It is recommended that new wells be installed instead of using existing wells to
11 ensure the well characteristics are known and the well meets construction standards.

12 • Permit(s) would then be obtained from the groundwater control district or other
13 regulatory authority, and an agreement with the owner (purchase or lease, access
14 easements, etc.) would then be negotiated.

15 **1.4.2.2 Develop New Wells**

16 If no existing wells are available for development, the PWS or group of PWSs has an
17 option of developing new wells. Records of existing wells, along with other hydrogeologic
18 information and modern geophysical techniques, should be used to identify potential locations
19 for new wells. In some areas, the TWDB’s Groundwater Availability Model (GAM) may be
20 applied to indicate potential sources. Once a general area is identified, landowners and
21 regulatory agencies should be contacted to determine an exact location for a new well or well
22 field. Pump tests and water quality tests would be required to determine if a new well will
23 produce an adequate quantity of good quality water. Permits from the local groundwater
24 control district or other regulatory authority could also be required for a new well.

25 **1.4.3 Potential for Surface Water Sources**

26 Water rights law dominates the acquisition of water from surface water sources. For a
27 PWS, 100 percent availability of water is required, except where a back-up source is available.
28 For PWSs with an existing water source, although it may be non-compliant because of elevated
29 concentrations of one or more parameters, water rights may not need to be 100 percent
30 available.

31 **1.4.3.1 Existing Surface Water Sources**

32 “Existing surface water sources” of water refers to municipal water authorities and cities
33 that obtain water from surface water sources. The process of obtaining water from such a
34 source is generally less time consuming and less costly than the process of developing a new
35 source; therefore, it should be a primary course of investigation. An existing source would be
36 limited by its water rights, the safe yield of a reservoir or river, or by its water treatment or
37 water conveyance capability. The source must be able to meet the current demand and honor

1 contracts with communities it currently supplies. In many cases, the contract amounts reflect
2 projected future water demand based on population or industrial growth.

3 A non-compliant PWS would look for a source with sufficient spare capacity. Where no
4 such capacity exists, the non-compliant PWS could offer to fund the improvements necessary to
5 obtain the capacity. This approach would work only where the safe yield could be increased
6 (perhaps by enlarging a reservoir) or where treatment capacity could be increased. In some
7 instances water rights, where they are available, could possibly be purchased.

8 In addition to securing the water supply from an existing source, the non-compliant PWS
9 would need to arrange for transmission of the water to the PWS. In some cases, that could
10 require negotiations with, contracts with, and payments to an intermediate PWS (an
11 intermediate PWS is one where the infrastructure is used to transmit water from a “supplier”
12 PWS to a “supplied” PWS, but does not provide any additional treatment to the supplied
13 water). The non-compliant PWS could be faced with having to fund improvements to the
14 intermediate PWS in addition to constructing its own necessary transmission facilities.

15 **1.4.3.2 New Surface Water Sources**

16 Communication with the TCEQ and relevant planning groups from the beginning is
17 essential in the process of obtaining a new surface water source. Preliminary assessment of the
18 potential for acquiring new rights may be based on surface water availability maps located on
19 the TWDB website. Where water rights appear to be available, the following activities need to
20 occur:

- 21 • Discussions with TCEQ to indicate the likelihood of obtaining those rights. The
22 TCEQ may use the Water Availability Model (WAM) to assist in the
23 determination.
- 24 • Discussions with landowners to indicate potential treatment plant locations.
- 25 • Coordination with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and local river authorities.
- 26 • Preliminary engineering design to determine the feasibility, costs, and
27 environmental issues of a new treatment plant.

28 Should these discussions indicate that the best option is a new surface water source, the
29 community would proceed with more intensive planning (initially obtaining funding),
30 permitting, land acquisition, and detailed designs.

31 **1.4.4 Identification of Treatment Technologies**

32 Various treatment technologies were also investigated as compliance alternatives for
33 reduction of radium and gross alpha radioactivity to regulatory levels (*i.e.*, MCLs). The
34 reduction of gross alpha activity typically is achieved by reducing radium, which appears to be
35 responsible for a major part of the gross alpha activity of the groundwater. Radium-226 and
36 Radium-228 are cations (Ra^{2+}) dissolved in water and are not removed by particle filtration. A

1 2002 USEPA document (*Radionuclides in Drinking Water: A Small Entity Compliance Guide*,
2 *EPA 815-R-02-001*) lists a number of small system compliance technologies that can remove
3 radium (combined radium-226 and radium-228) from water. These technologies include ion
4 exchange, reverse osmosis (RO), electrodialysis/electrodialysis reversal (ED/EDR), lime
5 softening, greensand filtration, re-formed hydrous manganese oxide filtration (KMnO₄-
6 filtration), and co-precipitation with barium sulfate. A relatively new process using the Water
7 Remediation Technologies, Inc. (WRT) Z-88 media that is specific for radium adsorption has
8 been demonstrated to be an effective radium removal technology. Lime softening and co-
9 precipitation with barium sulfate are technologies that are relatively complex and require
10 chemistry skills that are not practical for small systems with limited resources and hence they
11 are not evaluated further.

12 **1.4.5 Description of Treatment Technologies**

13 The application of radium removal treatment technologies includes ion exchange (IX),
14 WRT-Z-88 media adsorption, RO, ED/EDR, and KMnO₄-greensand filtration. A description of
15 these technologies follows.

16 **1.4.5.1 Ion Exchange**

17 Process – In solution, salts separate into positively charged cations and negatively charged
18 anions. Ion exchange is a reversible chemical process in which ions from an insoluble,
19 permanent, solid resin bed are exchanged for ions in the water. The process is based on the
20 preferential adsorption of specific ions on the ion exchange resin. Operation begins with a fully
21 charged cation or anion bed, having enough positively or negatively charged ions to carry out
22 the cation or anion exchange. Usually a polymeric resin bed is composed of millions of
23 spherical beads about the size of medium sand grains. As water passes the resin bed, the
24 charged ions are released into the water, being substituted or replaced with the contaminants in
25 the water (IX). When the resin becomes saturated with the contaminant ions, the bed must be
26 regenerated by passing or pumping a concentrated sodium chloride solution over the resin,
27 displacing the contaminant ions with sodium ions for cation exchange resins and chloride ions
28 for anion exchange resins. Many different types of resins can be used depending on the specific
29 contaminant to be removed.

30 The IX treatment train for groundwater typically consists of an ion exchange system
31 containing cation or anion resin, chlorine disinfection, and clear well storage. The ion
32 exchange system has provisions for regeneration with salt (sodium chloride) and generates
33 approximately 2 to 4 percent of waste or “spent” regeneration solutions. Treatment trains for
34 surface water may also include raw water pumps, debris screens, and filters for pre-treatment.
35 Additional treatment or management of the spent regeneration salt solutions and the removed
36 solids will be necessary prior to disposal, especially for radium removal resins with elevated
37 radioactivity.

38 For radium removal, a strong acid cation exchange resin in the sodium form can remove
39 95-99 percent of the radium. The strong acid resin has less capacity for radium on water with

1 high hardness and it has the following adsorption preference: $Ra^{2+} > Ba^{2+} > Ca^{2+} > Mg^{2+} > Na^+$.
2 Because of the selectivity radium and barium are much more difficult to remove from the resin
3 during regeneration than calcium and magnesium. Economical regeneration removes most of
4 the hardness ions, but radium and barium buildup on the resin after repeated cycles to the point
5 where equilibrium is reached and then radium and barium will begin to breakthrough shortly
6 after hardness. Regeneration of the sodium form strong acid resin for water with 200 mg/L of
7 hardness with application of 6.5 lb NaCl/ft³ resin would produce 2.4 bed volumes (BV) of
8 16,400 mg/L TDS brine per 100 BV of product water. This results in waste liquids equaling
9 about 2.4% of the volume of water treated. The radium concentration in the regeneration waste
10 would be approximately 40 times the influent radium concentration in groundwater.

11 The strong acid cation exchange process produces a pleasing water supply that reduces
12 scaling in pipes. However, it increases an average daily sodium intake by 200 to 400 mg
13 compared to an estimated average daily intake of 2,000 to 7,000 mg. Increased sodium levels
14 from all sodium chloride regenerated ion exchange process are a concern to some people,
15 particularly those on low salt diets, but in most cases the increase will amount to no more than
16 approximately 10% of the average dietary intake of sodium.

17 Pretreatment – Pretreatment guidelines are available on accepted limits for pH, organics,
18 turbidity, and other raw water characteristics. Pretreatment may be required to reduce excessive
19 amounts of total suspended solids (TSS), iron, and manganese, which could plug the resin bed,
20 and typically includes media or carbon filtration.

21 Maintenance – The IX resin requires regular on-site regeneration, the frequency of which
22 depends on raw water characteristics (especially hardness), the contaminant concentration, and
23 the size and number of IX vessels. Many systems have undersized the IX vessels only to realize
24 higher than necessary operating costs. Preparation of the sodium chloride solution is required.
25 If used, filter replacement and backwashing will be required.

26 Waste Disposal – Approval from local authorities is usually required for disposal of
27 concentrate from the regeneration cycle (highly concentrated salt solution with radioactivity);
28 occasional solids waste (in the form of broken resin beads) backwashed during regeneration;
29 and if used, spent filters and backwash wastewater.

30 **Advantages**

- 31 Well established process for radium removal.
- 32 Fully automated and highly reliable process.
- 33 Suitable for small and large installations.
- 34 Operates on demand
- 35 Relatively insensitive to source water pH.

36 **Disadvantages**

- 37 Requires salt storage; regular regeneration.
- 38 Generates a brine liquid waste requiring disposal.

1 Liquid spent regenerate brine can contain high levels of radium.

2 Resins are sensitive to the presence of competing ions such as calcium and magnesium,
3 which reduce the effectiveness for radium removal.

4 In considering application of IX for inorganic, it is important to understand what the effect
5 of competing ions will be, and to what extent the brine can be recycled. Conventional IX
6 cationic resin removes calcium and magnesium in addition to radium and thus the capacity for
7 radium removal and frequency of regeneration depend on the hardness of the water to be
8 treated. Spent regenerant is produced during IX bed regeneration, and it may have
9 concentrations of the sorbed contaminants that would be expensive to treat and/or dispose
10 because of hazardous waste regulations.

11 **1.4.5.2 WRT Z-88 Media**

12 Process – The WRT Z-88 radium treatment process is a proprietary process using a radium
13 specific adsorption resin or zeolite supplied by WRT. The Z-88 process is similar to IX except
14 that the radium ions are irreversibly adsorbed or attached to the Z-88 resin and no regeneration
15 is conducted. The resin is disposed upon exhaustion. The Z-88 does not remove calcium and
16 magnesium and thus it can last for a long time relative to conventional IX (two to three years
17 according to WRT) before replacement is necessary. The process is operated in an upflow,
18 fluidized mode with a surface loading rate of 10.5 gallons per minute per square foot. Pilot
19 testing of this technology has been conducted successfully for radium removal in many
20 locations including in the State of Texas. Seven full-scale systems with capacities of 750 to
21 1,200 gallons per minute (gpm) have been constructed in the Village of Oswego, Illinois since
22 July 2005. The treatment equipment is owned by WRT and the ownership of spent media
23 would be transferred to an approved disposal site. The customer pays WRT based on an agreed
24 upon treated water unit cost (e.g., \$1.00-6.70/kgal, depending on water characteristics, flow
25 capacity and annual production for the water systems).

26 Dow Chemical Company produces a radium selective complexer resin (DOWEX RSC)
27 that has similar characteristics.

28 Pretreatment – Pretreatment may be required to reduce excess amounts of TSS, iron, and
29 manganese that could plug the resin bed. Pretreatment typically includes media or carbon
30 filtration. No chemical addition is required for radium removal.

31 Maintenance – Maintenance is relatively low for this technology as no regeneration or
32 chemical handling is required. Periodical water quality monitoring and inspection of
33 mechanical equipment are required.

34 Waste Disposal – The Z-88 media would be disposed of in an approved low-level
35 radioactive waste landfill by WRT once every 2-3 years. No liquid waste is generated for this
36 process. However, if pretreatment filters are used then spent filters and backwash wastewater
37 disposal is required. Generally since WRT owns the equipment and adsorption media,
38 communities are not responsible for disposal of the spent media.

1 **Advantages**

- 2 Simple and fully automated process.
- 3 No liquid waste disposal.
- 4 No chemical handling, storage, or feed systems.
- 5 No change in water quality except radium reduction.
- 6 Low capital cost as WRT owns the equipment.

7 **Disadvantages**

- 8 Relatively new technology.
- 9 Proprietary technology without much direct competition.
- 10 Long term contract with WRT required.

11 From a small utilities point of view the Z-88 process is a desirable technology for radium
12 removal as an operation and maintenance (O&M) effort is minimal and no regular liquid waste
13 is generated. However, this technology has been in use for only 3 to 5 years and has limited
14 long-term full-scale operating experience. But since the equipment is owned by WRT and the
15 performance is guaranteed by WRT the financial risk to a community can be minimized.

16 **1.4.5.3 Reverse Osmosis**

17 Process – RO is a pressure-driven membrane separation process capable of removing
18 dissolved solutes from water by means of ion size and electrical charge. The raw water is
19 typically called feed; the product water is called permeate, and the concentrated reject is called
20 concentrate. Common RO membrane materials include asymmetric cellulose acetate and
21 polyamide thin film composite. Common RO membrane configurations include spiral wound
22 and hollow fine fiber but most RO systems to date are of the spiral wound type. A typical RO
23 installation includes a high pressure feed pump with chemical feed, parallel first and second
24 stage membrane elements in pressure vessels, and valving and piping for feed, permeate, and
25 concentrate streams. Factors influencing membrane selection are cost, recovery, rejection, raw
26 water characteristics, and pretreatment. Factors influencing performance are raw water
27 characteristics, pressure, temperature, and regular monitoring and maintenance. RO is capable
28 of achieving over 95 percent removal of radium. The treatment process is relatively insensitive
29 to pH. Water recovery is 60-80 percent, depending on the raw water characteristics. This
30 means that for every 100 gallons of water entering the system, 60 to 80 gallons of product water
31 and 20 to 40 gallons of “concentrate” or waste are produced. Disposal of the concentrate can
32 have a significant cost depending on options available.

33 The RO process is not selective for radium and gross alpha removal. A majority of salts
34 and dissolved materials in the water are removed. This is an advantage if the water has high
35 concentrations of total dissolved solids (TDS).

36 Pretreatment – RO requires careful review of raw water characteristics and pretreatment
37 needs to prevent membranes from fouling, scaling or other membrane degradation. Removal or

1 sequestering of suspended and colloidal solids is necessary to prevent fouling, and removal of
2 sparingly soluble constituents such as calcium, magnesium, silica, sulfate, barium, *etc.* may be
3 required to prevent scaling. Iron and manganese must be removed prior to RO. Pretreatment
4 can include media filters, ion exchange softening, acid and antiscalant feed, activated carbon or
5 bisulfite feed to dechlorinate, and cartridge filters to remove any remaining suspended solids to
6 protect membranes from upsets.

7 Maintenance – Monitoring rejection percentage is required to ensure contaminant removal
8 below MCL. Regular monitoring of membrane performance is necessary to determine fouling,
9 scaling, or other membrane degradation. Acidic or caustic solutions are regularly flushed
10 through the system at high volume/low pressure with a cleaning agent to remove foulants and
11 scalants. Frequency of membrane replacement is dependent on raw water characteristics,
12 pretreatment, and maintenance.

13 Waste Disposal – Pretreatment waste streams, concentrate flows, spent filters and
14 membrane elements all required approved disposal methods. The disposal of the significant
15 volume of the concentrate stream is a problem for many utilities.

16 **Advantages**

- 17 Can remove radium effectively.
- 18 Can remove other undesirable dissolved constituents.

19 **Disadvantages**

- 20 Relatively expensive to install and operate.
- 21 Needs sophisticated monitoring systems.
- 22 Needs to handle multiple chemicals.
- 23 Concentrate disposal.
- 24 Waste of water because of the significant concentrate flows.

25 RO is an expensive alternative to remove radium and is usually not economically
26 competitive with other processes unless nitrate and/or TDS removal is also required. The
27 biggest drawback for using RO to remove radium is the waste of water through concentrate
28 disposal, which is also difficult or expensive because of the relatively large volume involved.

29 **1.4.5.4 Electrodialysis/Electrodialysis Reversal**

30 Process – Electrodialysis is an electrochemical separation process in which ions migrate
31 through ion-selective semi-permeable membranes as a result of their attraction to two
32 electrically charged electrodes. The driving force for ion transfer is direct electric current. ED
33 is different from RO in that it removes only dissolved inorganics but not particulates, organics,
34 and silica. Electrodialysis reversal is an improved form of ED in which polarity of the direct
35 current is changed approximately every 15 minutes. The change of polarity helps reduce the
36 formation of scale and fouling films and thus a higher water recovery can be achieved. EDR
37 has been the dominant form of ED system used for the past 25-30 years. A typical EDR system

1 includes a membrane stack with a number of cell pairs, each consisting of a cation transfer
2 membrane, a demineralized water flow spacer, an anion transfer membrane, and a concentrate
3 flow spacer. Electrode compartments are at opposite ends of the stack. The influent feed water
4 (chemically treated to prevent precipitation) and concentrate reject flow in parallel across the
5 membranes and through the demineralized water and concentrate flow spacers, respectively.
6 The electrodes are continually flushed to reduce fouling or scaling. Careful consideration of
7 flush feed water is required. Typically, the membranes are cation or anion exchange resins cast
8 in sheet form; the spacers are high-density polyethylene; and the electrodes are inert metal.
9 EDR stacks are tank-contained and often staged. Membrane selection is based on review of
10 raw water characteristics. A single-stage EDR system usually removes 40-50 percent of the
11 dissolved salts including radium, and multiple stages may be required to meet the MCL if
12 radium concentration is high. The conventional EDR treatment train typically includes EDR
13 membranes, chlorine disinfection, and clearwell storage.

14 Pretreatment – Guidelines are available on acceptable limits on pH, organics, turbidity, and
15 other raw water characteristics. EDR typically requires acid and antiscalant feed to prevent
16 scaling and a cartridge filter for prefiltration. Treatment of surface water may also require
17 pretreatment steps such as raw water pumps, debris screens, rapid mix with addition of a
18 coagulant, flocculation basin, sedimentation basin or clarifier, and gravity filters.
19 Microfiltration could be used in place of flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration.

20 Maintenance – EDR membranes are durable, can tolerate pH from 1-10, and temperatures
21 to 115°F for cleaning. The can be removed from the unit and scrubbed. Solids can be washed
22 off by turning the power off and letting water circulate through the stack. Electrode washes
23 flush out byproducts of electrode reaction. The byproducts are hydrogen, formed in the cathode
24 space, and oxygen and chlorine gas, formed in the anode spacer. If the chlorine is not removed,
25 toxic chlorine gas may form. Depending on raw water characteristics, the membranes will
26 require regular maintenance or replacement. If used, pretreatment filter replacement and
27 backwashing will be required. The EDR stack must be disassembled, mechanically cleaned,
28 and reassembled at regular intervals.

29 Waste Disposal – Highly concentrated reject flows, electrode cleaning flows, and spent
30 membranes require approved disposal methods. Pretreatment process residuals and spent
31 materials also require approved disposal methods.

32 **Advantages**

- 33 EDR can operate with minimal fouling, scaling, or chemical addition.
- 34 Low pressure requirements; typically quieter than RO.
- 35 Long membrane life expectancy.
- 36 More flexible than RO in tailoring treated water quality requirements.

37 **Disadvantages**

- 38 Not specific to radium, also removes many TDS constituents.
- 39 Not suitable for high levels of iron, manganese, hydrogen sulfide, and hardness.

1 Relatively expensive process and high energy consumption.

2 Does not remove particulates, organics, or silica.

3 EDR can be quite expensive to run because of the energy it uses. If radium removal is the
4 only purpose it is probably more expensive than other technologies. However, if nitrate and/or
5 TDS removal is also required, then EDR is a competitive process.

6 **1.4.5.5 Potassium Permanganate Greensand Filtration**

7 Process – Manganese dioxide has capacity to adsorb radium from water. MnO_2 can be
8 formed by oxidation of Mn^{2+} occurring in natural waters and/or reduction of potassium
9 permanganate ($KMnO_4$) added to the water. The MnO_2 is in the form of colloidal MnO_2 , which
10 has a large surface area for adsorption. The MnO_2 does not adsorb calcium and magnesium so
11 hardness is not a factor but iron and manganese and other heavy metal cations can compete
12 strongly with radium adsorption. If these cations are present it would be necessary to install a
13 good iron and manganese removal process before the MnO_2 - filtration process to ensure that
14 MnO_2 is still available for radium sorption. The $KMnO_4$ -greensand filtration process can
15 accomplish this purpose as the greensand is coated with MnO_2 , which is regenerated by the
16 continuous feeding of $KMnO_4$. Many operating treatment systems utilizing continuous feed
17 $KMnO_4$, 30-minute contact time, and manganese greensand remove radium to concentrations
18 below the MCL. The treatment system equipment includes a $KMnO_4$ feed system, a
19 pressurized reaction tank, and a manganese greensand filter. Backwashing of the greensand
20 filter is usually required but periodic regeneration is not required. The overall radium removal
21 is typically 65 to 95%.

22 Pretreatment – The $KMnO_4$ -greensand filtration process usually does not require
23 pretreatment except if the turbidity is very high. The greensand filter usually has an anthracite
24 layer to filter larger particles while the greensand adsorbs dissolved cations such as radium.

25 Maintenance – The greensand requires periodic backwashing to rid of suspended materials
26 and metal oxides. $KMnO_4$ is usually supplied in the powder form and preparation of $KMnO_4$
27 solution is required. Occasional monitoring to ensure no overfeeding of $KMnO_4$ (pink water) is
28 important to avoid problems in distribution system and household fixtures.

29 Waste Disposal – Approval from local authorities is usually required for the backwash
30 wastewater. If local sewer is not available, a backwash water storage and settling tank would
31 be required to recycle settled water to the process and disposed of the settled solids periodically.

32 **Advantages**

33 Well established process for radium removal.

34 No regeneration waste generated.

35 Low pressure operation and no repumping required.

36 No additional process for iron and manganese removal.

37 **Disadvantages**

- 1 Need to handle powdered KMnO₄, which is an oxidant.
- 2 Need to monitor and backwash regularly.
- 3 Need to manage backwash
- 4 Disposal of settled solids is required.
- 5 Limited effectiveness if KMnO₄ is under dosed.

6 The KMnO₄-greensand filtration is a well established iron and manganese removal process
7 and is effective for radium removal. It is suitable for small and large systems and is cost
8 competitive with other alternative technologies.

9 **1.4.6 Point-of-Entry and Point-of-Use Treatment Systems**

10 Point-of-entry (POE) and Point-of-use (POU) treatment devices or systems rely on many of
11 the same treatment technologies used in central treatment plants. However, while central
12 treatment plants treat all water distributed to consumers to the same level, POU and POE
13 treatment devices are designed to treat only a portion of the total flow. POU devices treat only
14 the water intended for direct consumption, typically at a single tap or limited number of taps,
15 while POE treatment devices are typically installed to treat all water entering a single home,
16 business, school, or facility. POU and POE treatment systems may be an option for PWSs
17 where central treatment is not affordable. Updated USEPA guidance on use of POU and POE
18 treatment devices is provided in “*Point-of-Use or Point-of-Entry Treatment Options for Small*
19 *Drinking Water Systems*,” EPA 815-R-06-010, April 2006 (USEPA 2006).

20 Point-of-entry and POU treatment systems can be used to provide compliant drinking
21 water. These systems typically use small adsorption or reverse osmosis treatment units
22 installed “under the sink” in the case of POU, and where water enters a house or building in the
23 case of POE. It should be noted that the POU treatment units would need to be more complex
24 than units typically found in commercial retail outlets to meet regulatory requirements, making
25 purchase and installation more expensive. Point-of-entry and POU treatment units would be
26 purchased and owned by the PWS. These solutions are decentralized in nature, and require
27 utility personnel entry into houses or at least onto private property for installation, maintenance,
28 and testing. Due to the large number of treatment units that would be employed and would be
29 largely out of the control of the PWS, it is very difficult to ensure 100 percent compliance.
30 Prior to selection of a POE or POU program for implementation, consultation with TCEQ
31 would be required to address measurement and determination of level of compliance.

32 The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR), 40 CFR Section 141.100,
33 covers criteria and procedures for PWSs using POE devices and sets limits on the use of these
34 devices. According to the regulations (July 2005 Edition), the PWS must develop and obtain
35 TCEQ approval for a monitoring plan before POE devices are installed for compliance with an
36 MCL. Under the plan, POE devices must provide health protection equivalent to central water
37 treatment meaning the water must meet all NPDWR and would be of acceptable quality similar
38 to water distributed by a well-operated central treatment plant. In addition, monitoring must
39 include physical measurements and observations such as total flow treated and mechanical

1 condition of the treatment equipment. The system would have to track the POE flow for a
2 given time period, such as monthly, and maintain records of device inspection. The monitoring
3 plan should include frequency of monitoring for the contaminant of concern and number of
4 units to be monitored. For instance, the system may propose to monitor every POE device
5 during the first year for the contaminant of concern and then monitor one-third of the units
6 annually, each on a rotating schedule, so each unit would be monitored every three years. To
7 satisfy the requirement that POE devices must provide health protection, the water system may
8 be required to conduct a pilot study to verify the POE device can provide treatment equivalent
9 to central treatment. Every building connected to the system must have a POE device installed,
10 maintained, and properly monitored. Additionally, TCEQ must be assured that every building
11 is subject to treatment and monitoring, and that the rights and responsibilities of the PWS
12 customer convey with title upon sale of property.

13 Effective technology for POE devices must be properly applied under the monitoring plan
14 approved by TCEQ and the microbiological safety of the water must be maintained. TCEQ
15 requires adequate certification of performance, field testing and, if not included in the
16 certification process, a rigorous engineering design review of the POE devices. The design and
17 application of the POE devices must consider the tendency for increase in heterotrophic
18 bacteria concentrations in water treated with activated carbon. It may be necessary to use
19 frequent backwashing, post-contactor disinfection, and Heterotrophic Plate Count monitoring to
20 ensure that the microbiological safety of the water is not compromised.

21 The SDWA [§1412(b)(4)(E)(ii)] regulates the design, management and operation of POU
22 and POE treatment units used to achieve compliance with an MCL. The requirements
23 associated with these regulations, relevant to MCL compliance are:

- 24 • POU and POE treatment units must be owned, controlled, and maintained by the
25 water system, although the utility may hire a contractor to ensure proper O&M and
26 MCL compliance. The water system must retain unit ownership and oversight of unit
27 installation, maintenance and sampling; the utility ultimately is the responsible party
28 for regulatory compliance. The water system staff need not perform all installation,
29 maintenance, or management functions, as these tasks may be contracted to a third
30 party-but the final responsibility for the quality and quantity of the water supplied to
31 the community resides with the water system, and the utility must monitor all
32 contractors closely. Responsibility for O&M of POU or POE devices installed for
33 SDWA compliance may not be delegated to homeowners.
- 34 • POU and POE units must have mechanical warning systems to automatically notify
35 customers of operational problems. Each POU or POE treatment device must be
36 equipped with a warning device (e.g., alarm, light) that would alert users when their
37 unit is no longer adequately treating their water. As an alternative, units may be
38 equipped with an automatic shut-off mechanism to meet this requirement.
- 39 • If the American National Standards Institute issued product standards for a specific
40 type of POU or POE treatment unit, only those units that have been independently
41 certified according to those standards may be used as part of a compliance strategy.

1 The following observations with regard to using POE and POU devices for SDWA
2 compliance were made by Raucher, *et al.* (2004):

- 3 • If POU devices are used as an SDWA compliance strategy, certain consumer
4 behavioral changes will be necessary (e.g., encouraging people to drink water only
5 from certain treated taps) to ensure comprehensive consumer health protection.
- 6 • Although not explicitly prohibited in the SDWA, USEPA indicates that POU
7 treatment devices should not be used to treat for radon or for most volatile organic
8 contaminants to achieve compliance, because POU devices do not provide
9 100 percent protection against inhalation or contact exposure to those contaminants
10 at untreated taps (e.g., shower heads).
- 11 • Liability – PWSs considering unconventional treatment options (POU, POE, or
12 bottled water) must address liability issues. These could be meeting drinking water
13 standards, property entry and ensuing liabilities, and damage arising from improper
14 installation or improper function of the POU and POE devices.

15 **1.4.7 Water Delivery or Central Drinking Water Dispensers**

16 Current USEPA regulations 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 141.101 prohibit the
17 use of bottled water to achieve compliance with an MCL, except on a temporary basis. State
18 regulations do not directly address the use of bottled water. Use of bottled water at a non-
19 compliant PWS would be on a temporary basis. Every 3 years, the PWSs that employ interim
20 measures are required to present the TCEQ with estimates of costs for piping compliant water
21 to their systems. As long as the projected costs remain prohibitively high, the bottled water
22 interim measure is extended. Until USEPA amends the noted regulation, the TCEQ is unable
23 to accept water delivery or central drinking water dispensers as compliance solutions.

24 Central provision of compliant drinking water would consist of having one or more
25 dispensers of compliant water where customers could come to fill containers with drinking
26 water. The centralized water source could be from small to medium-sized treatment units or
27 could be compliant water delivered to the central point by truck.

28 Water delivery is an interim measure for providing compliant water. As an interim
29 measure for a small impacted population, providing delivered drinking water may be cost
30 effective. If the susceptible population is large, the cost of water delivery would increase
31 significantly.

- 32 • Water delivery programs require consumer participation to a varying degree. Ideally,
33 consumers would have to do no more than they currently do for a piped-water
34 delivery system. Least desirable are those systems that require maximum effort on
35 the part of the customer (e.g., customer has to travel to get the water, transport the
36 water, and physically handle the bottles).

SECTION 2 EVALUATION METHOD

2.1 DECISION TREE

The decision tree is a flow chart for conducting feasibility studies for a non-compliant PWS. The decision tree is shown in Figures 2.1 through 2.4. The tree guides the user through a series of phases in the design process. Figure 2.1 shows Tree 1, which outlines the process for defining the existing system parameters, followed by optimizing the existing treatment system operation. If optimizing the existing system does not correct the deficiency, the tree leads to six alternative preliminary branches for investigation. The groundwater branch leads through investigating existing wells to developing a new well field. The treatment alternatives address centralized and on-site treatment. The objective of this phase is to develop conceptual designs and cost estimates for the six types of alternatives. The work done for this report follows through Tree 1 and Tree 2, as well as a preliminary pass through Tree 4.

Tree 3, which begins at the conclusion of the work for this report, starts with a comparison of the conceptual designs, selecting the two or three alternatives that appear to be most promising, and eliminating those alternatives that are obviously infeasible. It is envisaged that a process similar to this would be used by the study PWS to refine the list of viable alternatives. The selected alternatives are then subjected to intensive investigation, and highlighted by an investigation into the socio-political aspects of implementation. Designs are further refined and compared, resulting in the selection of a preferred alternative. The steps for assessing the financial and economic aspects of the alternatives (one of the steps in Tree 3) are given in Tree 4 in Figure 2.4.

2.2 DATA SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION

2.2.1 Data Search

2.2.1.1 Water Supply Systems

The TCEQ maintains a set of files on public water systems, utilities, and districts at its headquarters in Austin, Texas. The files are organized under two identifiers: a PWS identification number and a CCN number. The PWS identification number is used to retrieve four types of files:

- CO – Correspondence,
- CA – Chemical analysis,
- MOR – Monthly operating reports (quality/quantity), and
- FMT – Financial, managerial and technical issues.

Figure 2.1
TREE 1 – EXISTING FACILITY ANALYSIS

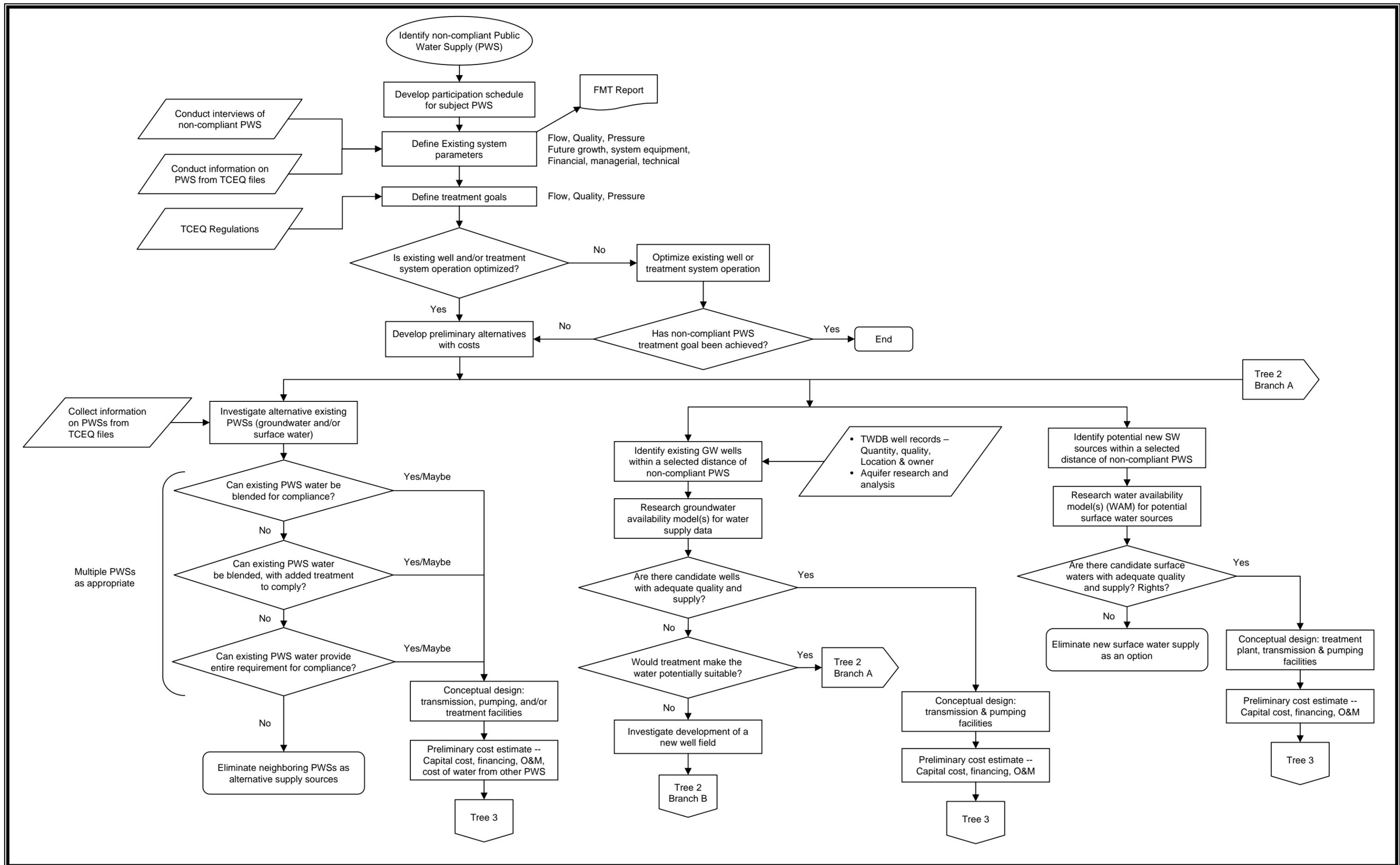


Figure 2.2
TREE 2 – DEVELOP TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

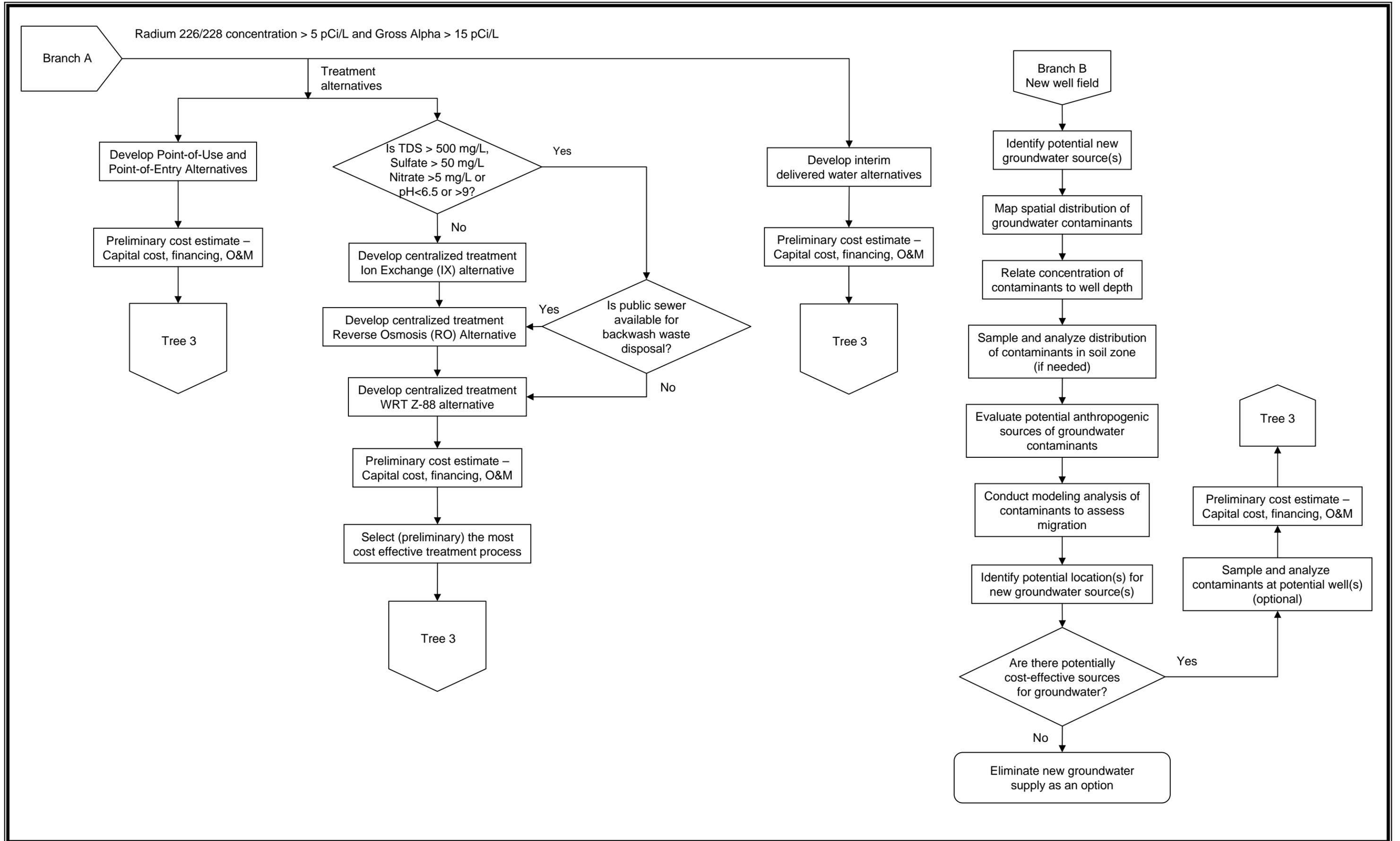
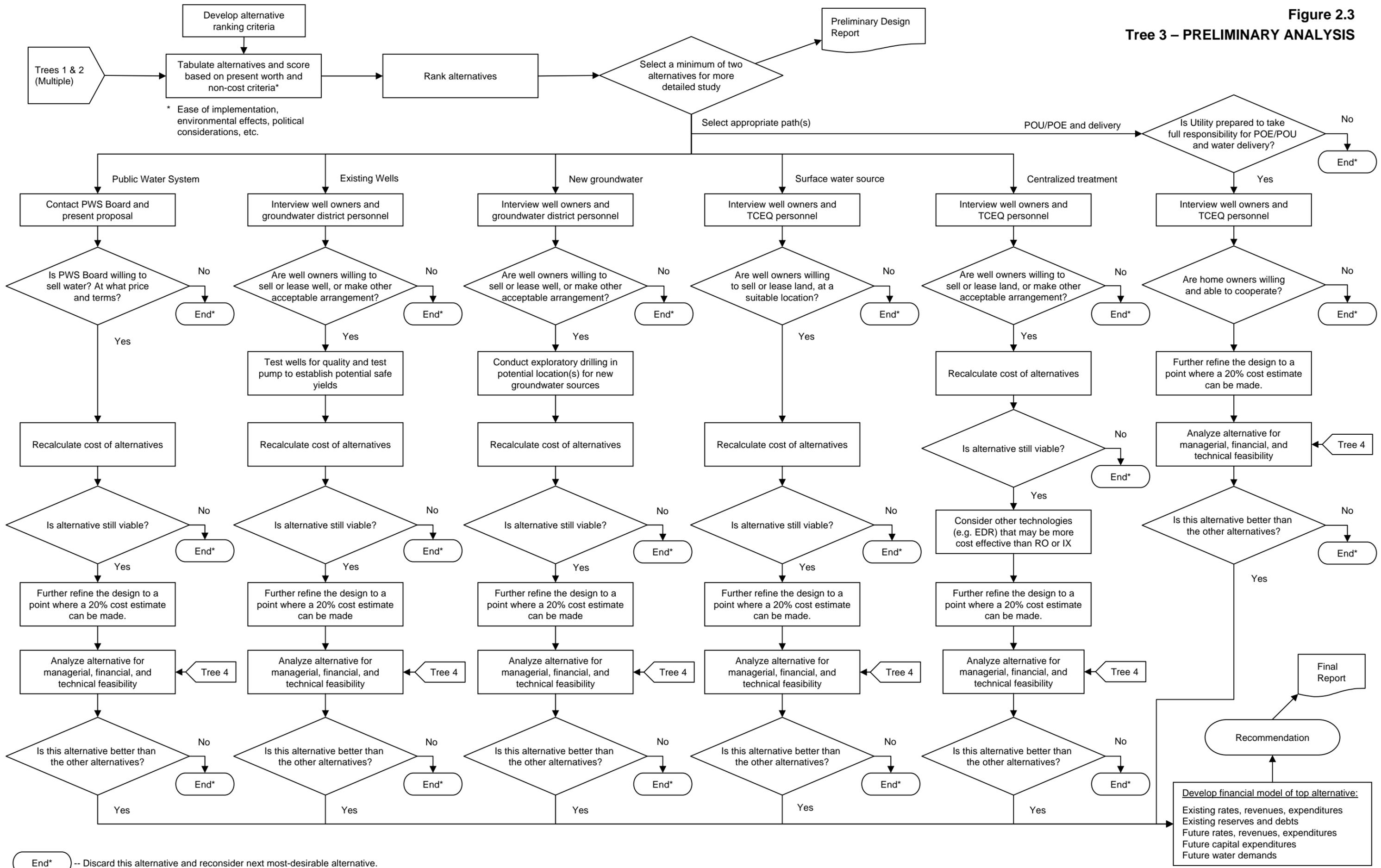


Figure 2.3

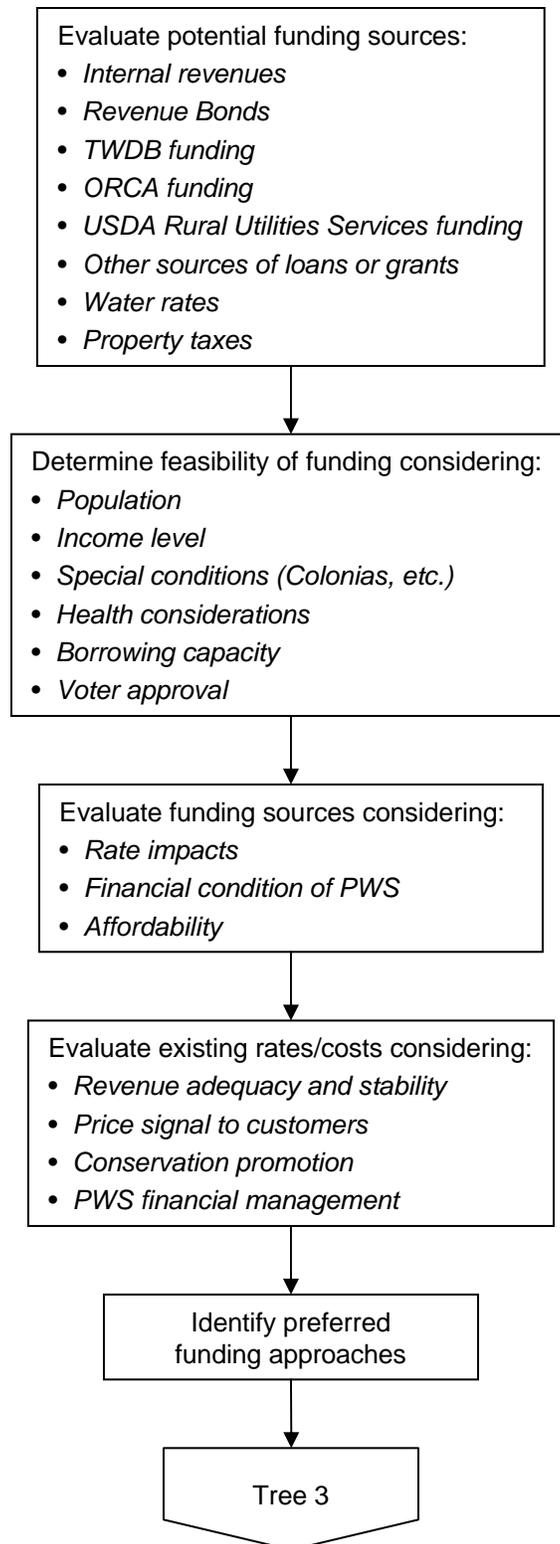
Tree 3 – PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS



End* -- Discard this alternative and reconsider next most-desirable alternative.

Develop financial model of top alternative:
 Existing rates, revenues, expenditures
 Existing reserves and debts
 Future rates, revenues, expenditures
 Future capital expenditures
 Future water demands

Figure 2.4
TREE 4 – FINANCIAL



1 The CCN files generally contain a copy of the system’s Certificate of Convenience and
2 Necessity, along with maps and other technical data.

3 These files were reviewed for the PWS and surrounding systems.

4 The following websites were consulted to identify the water supply systems in the area:

- 5 • Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
6 www3.tceq.state.tx.us/iwud/.
- 7 • USEPA Safe Drinking Water Information System
8 www.epa.gov/safewater/data/getdata.html

9 Groundwater Control Districts were identified on the TWDB web site, which has a series
10 of maps covering various groundwater and surface water subjects. One of those maps shows
11 groundwater control districts in the State of Texas.

12 **2.2.1.2 Existing Wells**

13 The TWDB maintains a groundwater database available at www.twdb.state.tx.us that has
14 two tables with helpful information. The “Well Data Table” provides a physical description of
15 the well, owner, location in terms of latitude and longitude, current use, and for some wells,
16 items such as flowrate, and nature of the surrounding formation. The “Water Quality Table”
17 provides information on the aquifer and the various chemical concentrations in the water.

18 **2.2.1.3 Surface Water Sources**

19 Regional planning documents were consulted for lists of surface water sources.

20 **2.2.1.4 Groundwater Availability Model**

21 GAMs are numerical computer models of the major and minor Texas aquifers developed
22 by the TWDB to assess groundwater availability over a 50-year planning period, and the
23 possible effects of various proposed water management strategies on the aquifer systems.
24 Groundwater availability data for the Hickory, Ellenburger-San Saba and Marble Falls aquifers
25 in central Texas were used to identify potential new groundwater resources for the PWS.

26 **2.2.1.5 Water Availability Model**

27 The WAM is a computer-based simulation predicting the amount of water that would be in
28 a river or stream under a specified set of conditions. WAMs are used to determine whether
29 water would be available for a newly requested water right or amendment. If water is available,
30 these models estimate how often the applicant could count on water under various conditions
31 (*e.g.*, whether water would be available only one month out of the year, half the year, or all
32 year, and whether that water would be available in a repeat of the drought of record).

1 WAMs provide information that assist TCEQ staff in determining whether to recommend
2 the granting or denial of an application.

3 **2.2.1.6 Financial Data**

4 An evaluation of existing data will yield an up-to-date assessment of the financial
5 condition of the water system. As part of a site visit, financial data were collected in various
6 forms such as electronic files, hard copy documents, and focused interviews. Data sought
7 included:

- 8 • Annual Budget
- 9 • Audited Financial Statements
 - 10 ○ Balance Sheet
 - 11 ○ Income & Expense Statement
 - 12 ○ Cash Flow Statement
 - 13 ○ Debt Schedule
- 14 • Water Rate Structure
- 15 • Water Use Data
 - 16 ○ Production
 - 17 ○ Billing
 - 18 ○ Customer Counts

19 **2.2.1.7 Demographic Data**

20 Basic demographic data were collected from the 2000 Census to establish incomes and
21 eligibility for potential low cost funding for capital improvements. Median household income
22 (MHI) and number of families below poverty level were the primary data points of significance.
23 If available, MHI for the customers of the PWS should be used. In addition, unemployment
24 data were collected from current U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. These data were collected for
25 the following levels: national, state, and county.

26 **2.2.2 PWS Interviews**

27 **2.2.2.1 PWS Capacity Assessment Process**

28 Capacity assessment is the industry standard term for evaluation of a water system's FMT
29 capacity to effectively deliver safe drinking water to its customers now and in the future at a
30 reasonable cost, and to achieve, maintain and plan for compliance with applicable regulations.
31 The assessment process involves interviews with staff and management who have a
32 responsibility in the operations and management of the system.

1 Financial, managerial, and technical capacity are individual yet highly interrelated
2 components of a system’s capacity. A system cannot sustain capacity without maintaining
3 adequate capability in all three components.

4 **Financial capacity** is a water system’s ability to acquire and manage sufficient financial
5 resources to allow the system to achieve and maintain compliance with SDWA regulations.
6 Financial capacity refers to the financial resources of the water system, including but not
7 limited to, revenue sufficiency, credit worthiness, and fiscal controls.

8 **Managerial capacity** is the ability of a water system to conduct its affairs so the system is
9 able to achieve and maintain compliance with SDWA requirements. Managerial capacity refers
10 to the management structure of the water system, including but not limited to, ownership
11 accountability, staffing and organization, and effective relationships with customers and
12 regulatory agencies.

13 **Technical capacity** is the physical and operational ability of a water system to achieve and
14 maintain compliance with SDWA regulations. It refers to the physical infrastructure of the
15 water system, including the adequacy of the source water, treatment, storage and distribution
16 infrastructure. It also refers to the ability of system personnel to effectively operate and
17 maintain the system and to otherwise implement essential technical knowledge.

18 Many aspects of water system operations involve more than one component of capacity.
19 Infrastructure replacement or improvement, for example, requires financial resources,
20 management planning and oversight, and technical knowledge. A deficiency in any one area
21 could disrupt the entire operation. A system that is able to meet both its immediate and long-
22 term challenges demonstrates that it has sufficient FMT capacity.

23 Assessment of FMT capacity of the PWS was based on an approach developed by the New
24 Mexico Environmental Finance Center (NMEFC), which is consistent with the TCEQ FMT
25 assessment process. This method was developed from work the NMEFC did while assisting
26 USEPA Region 6 in developing and piloting groundwater comprehensive performance
27 evaluations. The NMEFC developed a standard list of questions that could be asked of water
28 system personnel. The list was then tailored slightly to have two sets of questions – one for
29 managerial and financial personnel, and one for operations personnel (the questions are
30 included in Appendix A). Each person with a role in the FMT capacity of the system was asked
31 the applicable standard set of questions individually. The interviewees were not given the
32 questions in advance and were not told the answers others provided. Also, most of the
33 questions are open ended type questions so they were not asked in a fashion to indicate what
34 would be the “right” or “wrong” answer. The interviews lasted between 45 minutes to
35 75 minutes depending on the individual’s role in the system and the length of the individual’s
36 answers.

37 In addition to the interview process, visual observations of the physical components of the
38 system were made. A technical information form was created to capture this information. This
39 form is also contained in Appendix A. This information was considered supplemental to the

1 interviews because it served as a check on information provided in the interviews. For
2 example, if an interviewee stated he or she had an excellent preventative maintenance schedule
3 and the visit to the facility indicated a significant amount of deterioration (more than would be
4 expected for the age of the facility) then the preventative maintenance program could be further
5 investigated or the assessor could decide that the preventative maintenance program was
6 inadequate.

7 Following interviews and observations of the facility, answers that all personnel provided
8 were compared and contrasted to provide a clearer picture of the true operations at the water
9 system. The intent was to go beyond simply asking the question, “Do you have a budget?” to
10 actually finding out if the budget was developed and being used appropriately. For example, if
11 a water system manager was asked the question, “Do you have a budget?” he or she may say,
12 “yes” and the capacity assessor would be left with the impression that the system is doing well
13 in this area. However, if several different people are asked about the budget in more detail, the
14 assessor may find that although a budget is present, operations personnel do not have input into
15 the budget, the budget is not used by the financial personnel, the budget is not updated
16 regularly, or the budget is not used in setting or evaluating rates. With this approach, the
17 inadequacy of the budget would be discovered and the capacity deficiency in this area would be
18 noted.

19 Following the comparison of answers, the next step was to determine which items noted as
20 a potential deficiency truly had a negative effect on the system’s operations. If a system had
21 what appeared to be a deficiency, but this deficiency was not creating a problem in terms of the
22 operations or management of the system, it was not considered critical and may not have
23 needed to be addressed as a high priority. As an example, the assessment may have revealed an
24 insufficient number of staff members to operate the facility. However, it may also have been
25 revealed that the system was able to work around that problem by receiving assistance from a
26 neighboring system, so no severe problems resulted from the number of staff members.
27 Although staffing may not be ideal, the system does not need to focus on this particular issue.
28 The system needs to focus on items that are truly affecting operations. As an example of this
29 type of deficiency, a system may lack a reserve account which can then lead the system to delay
30 much-needed maintenance or repair on its storage tank. In this case, the system needs to
31 address the reserve account issue so proper maintenance can be completed.

32 The intent was to develop a list of capacity deficiencies with the greatest impact on the
33 system’s overall capacity. Those were the most critical items to address through follow-up
34 technical assistance or by the system itself.

35 **2.2.2.2 Interview Process**

36 PWS personnel were interviewed by the project team, and each was interviewed separately.
37 Interview forms were completed during each interview.

2.3 ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS

The initial objective for developing alternatives to address compliance issues is to identify a comprehensive range of possible options that can be evaluated to determine the most promising for implementation. Once the possible alternatives are identified, they must be defined in sufficient detail so a conceptual cost estimate (capital and O&M costs) can be developed. These conceptual cost estimates are used to compare the affordability of compliance alternatives, and to give a preliminary indication of rate impacts. Consequently, these costs are pre-planning level and should not be viewed as final estimated costs for alternative implementation. The basis for the unit costs used for the compliance alternative cost estimates is summarized in Appendix B. Other non-economic factors for the alternatives, such as reliability and ease of implementation, are also addressed.

2.3.1 Existing PWS

The neighboring PWSs were identified, and the extents of their systems were investigated. PWSs farther than 30 miles from the non-compliant PWSs were not considered because the length of the pipeline required would make the alternative cost prohibitive. The quality of water provided was also investigated. For neighboring PWSs with compliant water, options for water purchase and/or expansion of existing well fields were considered. The neighboring PWSs with non-compliant water were considered as possible partners in sharing the cost for obtaining compliant water either through treatment or developing an alternate source.

The neighboring PWSs were investigated to get an idea of the water sources in use and the quantity of water that might be available for sale. They were contacted to identify key locations in their systems where a connection might be made to obtain water, and to explore on a preliminary basis their willingness to partner or sell water. Then, the major system components that would be required to provide compliant water were identified. The major system components included treatment units, wells, storage tanks, pump stations, and pipelines.

Once the major components were identified, a preliminary design was developed to identify sizing requirements and routings. A capital cost estimate was then developed based on the preliminary design of the required system components. An annual O&M cost was also estimated to reflect the change in O&M expenditures that would be needed if the alternative was implemented.

Non-economic factors were also identified. Ease of implementation was considered, as well as the reliability for providing adequate quantities of compliant water. Additional factors were whether implementation of an alternative would require significant increase in the management or technical capability of the PWS, and whether the alternative had the potential for regionalization.

1 **2.3.2 New Groundwater Source**

2 It was not possible in the scope of this project to determine conclusively whether new wells
3 could be installed to provide compliant drinking water. To evaluate potential new groundwater
4 source alternatives, three test cases were developed based on distance from the PWS intake
5 point. The test cases were based on distances of 10 miles, 5 miles, and 1 mile. It was assumed
6 a pipeline would be required for all three test cases, and a storage tank and pump station would
7 be required for the 10-mile and 5-mile alternatives. It was also assumed that new wells would
8 be installed, and that their depths would be similar to the depths of the existing wells, or other
9 existing drinking water wells in the area.

10 A preliminary design was developed to identify sizing requirements for the required system
11 components. A capital cost estimate was then developed based on the preliminary design of the
12 required system components. An annual O&M cost was also estimated to reflect the change
13 (*i.e.*, from current expenditures) in O&M expenditures that would be needed if the alternative
14 was implemented.

15 Non-economic factors were also identified. Ease of implementation was considered, as
16 well as the reliability for providing adequate quantities of compliant water. Additional factors
17 were whether implementation of an alternative would require significant increase in the
18 management or technical capability of the PWS, and whether the alternative had the potential
19 for regionalization.

20 **2.3.3 New Surface Water Source**

21 New surface water sources were also considered. Availability of adequate quality water
22 from rivers and major reservoirs in the surrounding area were investigated. TCEQ WAMs were
23 inspected, and the WAM was run, where appropriate.

24 **2.3.4 Treatment**

25 Treatment technologies considered potentially applicable to radium removal are IX, WRT
26 Z-88™ media, RO, EDR, and KMnO₄-greensand filtration. RO and EDR are membrane
27 processes that produce a considerable amount of rejected liquid waste: As a result, more water
28 needs to be pumped than that which is introduced into the distribution system. This
29 disadvantage is somewhat offset by split treatment of the raw water wherein a fraction of the
30 water is treated through the RO unit, and is then blended back to the raw source water. In this
31 particular instance, because of the relatively high radium concentrations, almost the entire
32 stream needs to be treated. For this analysis RO and WRT Z-88™ media treatments are
33 considered. The WRT Z-88 media system is unique in that the WRT vendor brings in the
34 media and removes it. The charge to the PWS is on the basis of the amount of water used. The
35 treatment units were sized based on flow rates, and capital and annual O&M cost estimates
36 were made based on the size of the treatment equipment required. Neighboring non-compliant
37 PWSs were identified to look for opportunities where the costs and benefits of central treatment
38 could be shared between systems.

1 Non-economical factors were also identified. Ease of implementation was considered, as
2 well as the reliability for providing adequate quantities of compliant water. Additional factors
3 were whether implementation of an alternative would require significant increase in the
4 management or technical capability of the PWS, and whether the alternative had the potential
5 for regionalization.

6 **2.4 COST OF SERVICE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS**

7 The primary purpose of the cost of service and funding analysis is to determine the
8 financial impact of implementing compliance alternatives, primarily by examining the required
9 rate increases, and also the fraction of household income that water bills represent. The current
10 financial situation of the non-compliant PWS is also reviewed to determine what rate increases
11 are necessary to achieve or maintain long-term financial viability.

12 **2.4.1 Financial Feasibility**

13 A key financial metric is the comparison of average annual household water bill for a PWS
14 customer to the MHI for the area. MHI data from the 2000 Census are used, at the most
15 detailed level available for the community. Typically, county level data are used for small rural
16 water utilities due to small population sizes. Annual water bills are determined for existing,
17 base conditions, including consideration of additional rate increases needed under current
18 conditions. Annual water bills are also calculated after adding incremental capital and
19 operating costs for each of the alternatives to determine feasibility under several potential
20 funding sources. It has been suggested by agencies such as USEPA that federal and state
21 programs consider several criteria to determine “disadvantaged communities” with one based
22 on the typical residential water bill as a percentage of MHI.

23 Additionally, the use of standard ratios provides insight into the financial condition of any
24 business. Three ratios are particularly significant for water utilities:

- 25 • Current Ratio = current assets (liquid assets that could be readily converted to cash)
26 divided by current liabilities (accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other short-
27 term financial obligations) provides insight into the ability to meet short-term
28 payments. For a healthy utility, the value should be greater than 1.0.
- 29 • Debt to Net Worth Ratio = total debt (total amount of long-term debt) divided by net
30 worth (total assets minus total liabilities) shows to what degree assets of the company
31 have been funded through borrowing. A lower ratio indicates a healthier condition.
- 32 • Operating Ratio = total operating revenues divided by total operating expenses show
33 the degree to which revenues cover ongoing expenses. The value is greater than 1.0
34 if the utility is covering its expenses.

35 **2.4.2 Median Household Income**

36 The 2000 U.S. census is used as the basis for MHI. In addition to consideration of
37 affordability, the annual MHI may also be an important factor for sources of funds for capital

1 programs needed to resolve water quality issues. Many grant and loan programs are available
2 to lower income rural areas, based on comparisons of local income to statewide incomes. In the
3 2000 Census, MHI for the State of Texas was \$39,927, compared to the U.S. level of \$41,994.
4 The census broke down MHIs geographically by block group and ZIP code. The MHIs can
5 vary significantly for the same location, depending on the geographic subdivision chosen. The
6 MHI for each PWS was estimated by selecting the most appropriate value based on block group
7 or ZIP code based on results of the site interview and a comparison with the surrounding area.

8 **2.4.3 Annual Average Water Bill**

9 The annual average household water bill was calculated for existing conditions and for
10 future conditions incorporating the alternative solutions. Average residential consumption is
11 estimated and applied to the existing rate structure to estimate the annual water bill. The
12 estimates are generated from a long-term financial planning model that details annual revenue,
13 expenditure, and cash reserve requirements over a 30-year period.

14 **2.4.4 Financial Plan Development**

15 The financial planning model uses available data to establish base conditions under which
16 the system operates. The model includes, as available:

- 17 • Accounts and consumption data
- 18 • Water tariff structure
- 19 • Beginning available cash balance
- 20 • Sources of receipts:
 - 21 ○ Customer billings
 - 22 ○ Membership fees
 - 23 ○ Capital Funding receipts from:
 - 24 ❖ Grants
 - 25 ❖ Proceeds from borrowing
- 26 • Operating expenditures:
 - 27 ○ Water purchases
 - 28 ○ Utilities
 - 29 ○ Administrative costs
 - 30 ○ Salaries
- 31 • Capital expenditures
- 32 • Debt service:

- 1 ○ Existing principal and interest payments
- 2 ○ Future principal and interest necessary to fund viable operations
- 3 • Net cash flow
- 4 • Restricted or desired cash balances:
 - 5 ○ Working capital reserve (based on 1-4 months of operating expenses)
 - 6 ○ Replacement reserves to provide funding for planned and unplanned
 - 7 repairs and replacements

8 From the model, changes in water rates are determined for existing conditions and for
9 implementing the compliance alternatives.

10 **2.4.5 Financial Plan Results**

11 Results from the financial planning model are summarized in two areas: percentage of
12 household income and total water rate increase necessary to implement the alternatives and
13 maintain financial viability.

14 **2.4.5.1 Funding Options**

15 Results are summarized in a table that shows the following according to alternative and
16 funding source:

- 17 • Percentage of the median annual household income the average annual residential
18 water bill represents.
- 19 • The first year in which a water rate increase would be required
- 20 • The total increase in water rates required, compared to current rates

21 Water rates resulting from the incremental capital costs of the alternative solutions are
22 examined under a number of funding options. The first alternative examined is always funding
23 from existing reserves plus future rate increases. Several funding options were analyzed to
24 frame a range of possible outcomes.

- 25 • Grant funds for 100 percent of required capital. In this case, the PWS is only
26 responsible for the associated O&M costs.
- 27 • Grant funds for 75 percent of required capital, with the balance treated as if revenue
28 bond funded.
- 29 • Grant funds for 50 percent of required capital, with the balance treated as if revenue
30 bond funded.
- 31 • State revolving fund loan at the most favorable available rates and terms applicable
32 to the communities.

- 1 • If local MHI > 75 percent of state MHI, standard terms, currently at 3.8 percent
2 interest for non-rated entities. Additionally:
 - 3 ○ If local MHI = 70-75 percent of state MHI, 1 percent interest rate on loan.
 - 4 ○ If local MHI = 60-70 percent of state MHI, 0 percent interest rate on loan.
 - 5 ○ If local MHI = 50-60 percent of state MHI, 0 percent interest and
6 15 percent forgiveness of principal.
 - 7 ○ If local MHI less than 50 percent of state MHI, 0 percent interest and
8 35 percent forgiveness of principal.
- 9 • Terms of revenue bonds assumed to be 25-year term at 6.0 percent interest rate.

10 **2.4.5.2 General Assumptions Embodied in Financial Plan Results**

11 The basis used to project future financial performance for the financial plan model
12 includes:

- 13 • No account growth (either positive or negative).
- 14 • No change in estimate of uncollectible revenues over time.
- 15 • Average consumption per account unchanged over time.
- 16 • No change in unaccounted for water as percentage of total (more efficient water use
17 would lower total water requirements and costs).
- 18 • No inflation included in the analyses (although the model has provisions to add
19 escalation of O&M costs, doing so would mix water rate impacts from inflation with
20 the impacts from the alternatives being examined).
- 21 • Minimum working capital fund established for each district, based on specified
22 months of O&M expenditures.
- 23 • O&M for alternatives begins 1 year after capital implementation.
- 24 • Balance of capital expenditures not funded from primary grant program is funded
25 through debt (bond equivalent).
- 26 • Cash balance drives rate increases, unless provision chosen to override where current
27 net cash flow is positive.

28 **2.4.5.3 Interpretation of Financial Plan Results**

29 Results from the financial plan model are presented in a Table 4.4 which shows the
30 percentage of MHI represented by the annual water bill that results from any rate increases
31 necessary to maintain financial viability over time. In some cases, this may require rate
32 increases even without implementing a compliance alternative (the no action alternative). The
33 table shows any increases such as these separately. The results table shows the total increase in
34 rates necessary, including both the no-action alternative increase and any increase required for
35 the alternative. For example, if the no action alternative requires a 10 percent increase in rates

1 and the results table shows a rate increase of 25 percent, then the impact from the alternative is
2 an increase in water rates of 15 percent. Likewise, the percentage of household income in the
3 table reflects the total impact from all rate increases.

4 **2.4.5.4 Potential Funding Sources**

5 A number of potential funding sources exist for Water Supply Corporations, which
6 typically provide service to less than 50,000 people. Both state and federal agencies offer grant
7 and loan programs to assist rural communities in meeting their infrastructure needs. Most are
8 available to “political subdivisions” such as counties, municipalities, school districts, special
9 districts, or authorities of the state with some programs providing access to private individuals.
10 Grant funds are made more available with demonstration of economic stress, typically indicated
11 with MHI below 80 percent that of the state. The funds may be used for planning, design, and
12 construction of water supply construction projects including, but not limited to, line extensions,
13 elevated storage, purchase of well fields, and purchase or lease of rights to produce
14 groundwater. Interim financing of water projects and water quality enhancement projects such
15 as wastewater collection and treatment projects are also eligible. Some funds are used to enable
16 a rural water utility to obtain water or wastewater service supplied by a larger utility or to
17 finance the consolidation or regionalization of neighboring utilities. Three Texas agencies that
18 offer financial assistance for water infrastructure are:

- 19 • Texas Water Development Board has several programs that offer loans at interest rates
20 lower than the market offers to finance projects for public drinking water systems that
21 facilitate compliance with primary drinking water regulations. Additional subsidies
22 may be available for disadvantaged communities. Low interest rate loans with short and
23 long-term finance options at tax exempt rates for water or water-related projects give an
24 added benefit by making construction purchases qualify for a sales tax exemption.
25 Generally, the program targets customers with eligible water supply projects for all
26 political subdivisions of the state (at tax exempt rates) and Water Supply Corporations
27 (at taxable rates) with projects.

28 Texas Department of Rural Affairs (TDRA) is a Texas state agency with a focus on
29 rural Texas by making state and federal resources accessible to rural communities.
30 Funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community
31 Development Block Grants (CDBG) are administered by TDRA for small, rural
32 communities with populations less than 50,000 that cannot directly receive federal
33 grants. These communities are known as non-entitlement areas. One of the program
34 objectives is to meet a need having a particular urgency, which represents an immediate
35 threat to the health and safety of residents, principally for low- and moderate-income
36 persons.

37 U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development Texas (Texas Rural Development)
38 coordinates federal assistance to rural Texas to help rural Americans improve their
39 quality of life. The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) programs provide funding for water
40 and wastewater disposal systems.

1 The application process, eligibility requirements, and funding structure vary for each of
2 these programs. There are many conditions that must be considered by each agency to
3 determine eligibility and ranking of projects. The principal factors that affect this choice are
4 population, percent of the population under the state MHI, health concerns, compliance with
5 standards, Colonia status, and compatibility with regional and state plans. Technical assistance
6 is available to assist local entities with the preparation of funding request applications from
7 each agency.

8

SECTION 3 UNDERSTANDING SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS

3.1 OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY AREA

Aquifers in Burnet County and the surrounding area overlie Precambrian granite and schists in the Llano Uplift and are of Paleozoic age (from oldest to youngest: Hickory, Ellenburger–San Saba, and Marble Falls aquifers) and of Cretaceous age (mainly within the Trinity Group) (Bluntzer 1992). The regional study area is defined primarily by the spatial extents of the Hickory and Ellenburger–San Saba aquifers, which are the primary aquifers in the Llano Uplift area. Additional water sources include the Trinity aquifer in the eastern and southeastern region of the study area where the Trinity overlies the Hickory and Ellenburger–San Saba aquifers. The Council Creek Village Public Water Supply is located in Burnet County and operates four wells that are completed in the Hickory aquifer (Figure 3.1).

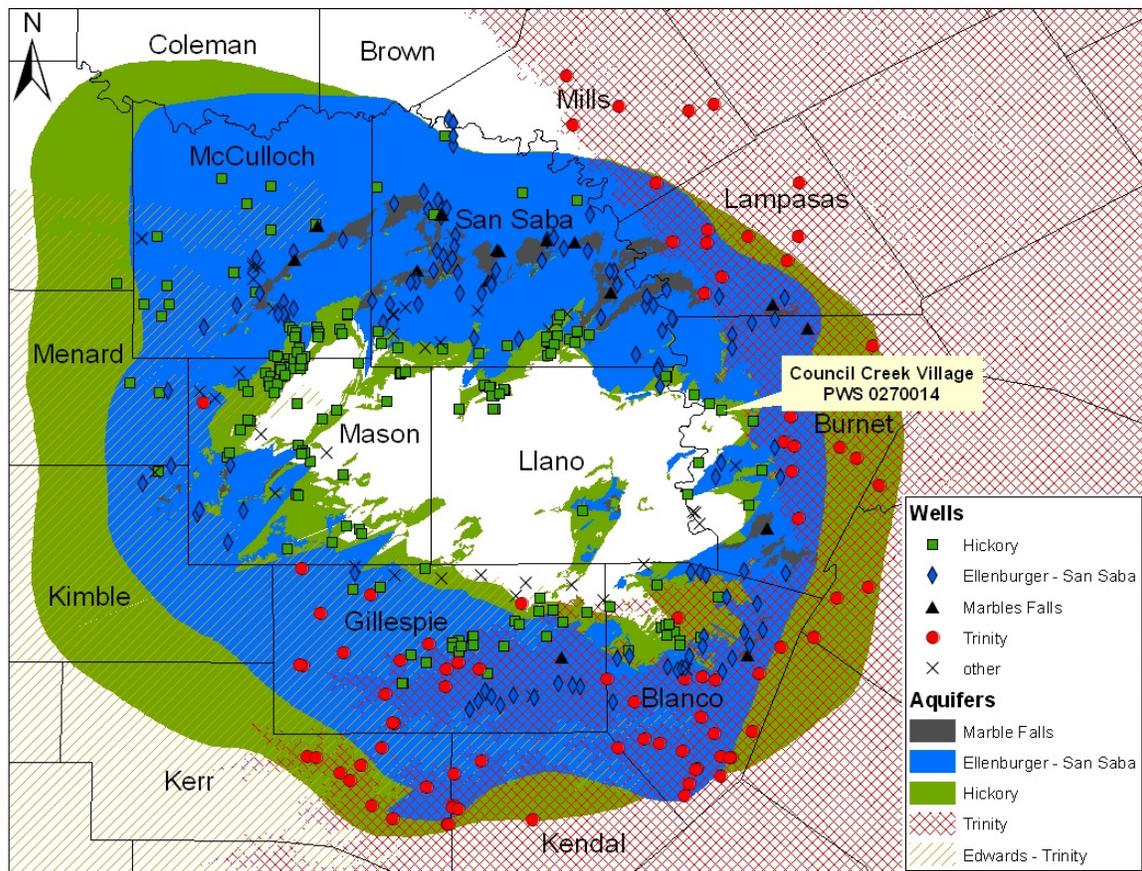


Figure 3.1 Regional Study Area, Aquifers, TWDB Database Well Locations, and Location of the Council Creek Village PWS.

1 Data used for this study include information from two sources:

- 2 ▪ Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) groundwater database available at
3 www.twdb.state.tx.us. The database includes information on the location and
4 construction of wells throughout the state as well as historical measurements of water
5 levels and chemistry in the wells.
- 6 ▪ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Public Water Supply database
7 (not publicly available). The database includes information on the location, type, and
8 construction of water sources used by PWS systems in Texas, along with historical
9 measurements of water levels and chemistry.

10 **3.2 CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN IN THE STUDY AREA**

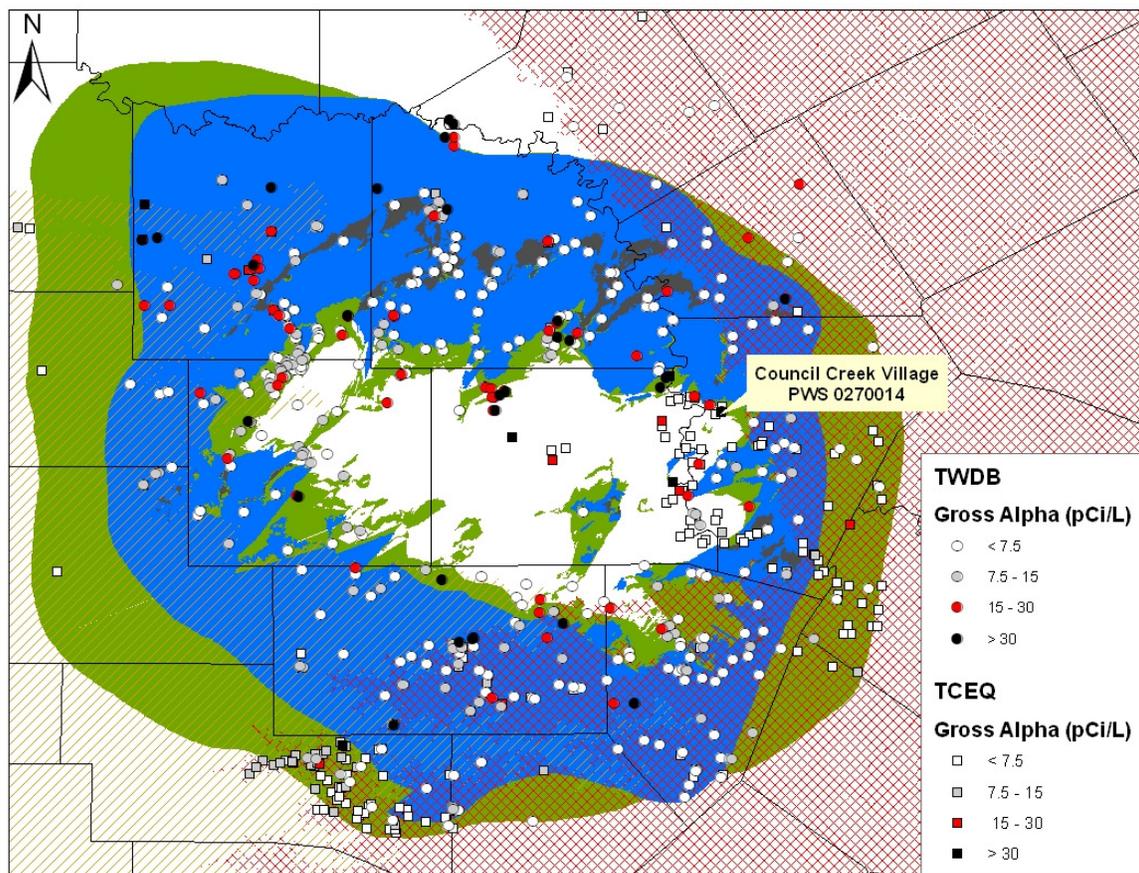
11 Contaminants of concern to the Council Creek Village Public Water Supply include gross
12 alpha particle activity and combined radium activity. Gross alpha and radium concentrations
13 are expressed in units of radioactivity as picocuries per liter (pCi/L). The maximum
14 contaminant level (MCL) allowed for public drinking water systems by the USEPA is 15 pCi/L
15 for gross alpha and 5 pCi/L for combined radium, which is the sum total of both radium-226
16 and radium-228 isotope activity. Exposure to either contaminant is associated with an
17 increased risk of cancer.

18 Alpha particles are a result of the radioactive decay of unstable isotopes. Radium-226, the
19 most abundant isotope of radium, has a half-life of 1602 yr and is a decay-chain product of
20 uranium-238, the most abundant isotope of uranium. Radium-228, the second-most abundant
21 isotope of radium, has a half-life of 5.75 yr and is a decay-chain product of thorium-232, the
22 most abundant isotope of thorium. Both uranium-238 and thorium-232 have extremely long
23 half-lives (²³⁸U: 4.5 billion yr, ²³²Th: 14 billion yr) and thus represent persistent sources of
24 radioactive daughter products when present in the environment. Uranium and thorium are
25 common trace elements in granitic rock, which formed the core of the Llano Uplift region.
26 Radium-226 and radium-228 and their decay-chain products, including radon, decay by alpha
27 radiation. Radon is a noble gas that is chemically inert (i.e., does not combine with other
28 elements) and thus is highly mobile in the environment. Radon also decays by alpha radiation.

29 **3.2.1 Gross Alpha**

30 Figure 3.2 shows the spatial distribution of gross alpha in the study area. Data from the
31 TWDB database are summarized in Table 3.1 and represent the most recent samples for 442
32 wells. Most samples are relatively dated. Sample dates range from 1977 to 2009 (median
33 1994). Only 37 percent of samples have been analyzed since 2001. Gross alpha activity
34 exceeded the MCL (15 pCi/L) in 77 (17%) of wells sampled and ranged from <0.9 to 605 pCi/L
35 regionally (median 5.7 pCi/L). Gross alpha activity levels exceeded the MCL in every named
36 aquifer sampled in the study area except for the Marble Falls aquifer.

37



1
2 **Figure 3.2 Spatial Distribution of Groundwater Gross Alpha Particle Activity in the**
3 **Study Area.**

4 **Points represent locations of groundwater wells and gross alpha activity using the most**
5 **recent sample data available from both the TWDB and TCEQ databases.**

6 **Table 3.1 Summary of Gross Alpha Activity in Groundwater Well Samples by**
7 **Aquifer Based on the Most Recent Sample Data From the TWDB Database.**

Aquifer	Wells with measurements	Median (pCi/L)	Range (pCi/L)	Wells that exceed MCL	% of wells that exceed MCL
Hickory	179	9.9	<1.3 – 87	46	26
Ellenburger–San Saba	118	3.2	<1.1 – 605	14	12
Marble Falls	19	6.8	<0.9 – 15	0	0
Trinity	84	4.1	<1.1 – 44	2	2
Other	42	9.4	<1.4 – 82	15	36
Total	442	5.7	<0.9 – 605	77	17

8

1 Wells completed in the Hickory aquifer have the highest median gross alpha activity (9.9
2 pCi/L) and the highest percentage of wells that exceeded the MCL (26%) with approximately
3 10 percent of measurements >30 pCi/L (twice the MCL). The Ellenburger–San Saba aquifer
4 had the lowest median gross alpha activity (3.2 pCi/L) but also had the highest measured value
5 (605 pCi/L), though only 12 percent of wells exceeded the MCL. The Trinity aquifer had only
6 two wells exceeding the MCL (2%) while the Marble Falls aquifer had no exceedances.
7 Aquifers collectively classified as “Other” include several formations, including Precambrian
8 granite, the Cambrian system, and the Welge sandstone, which is locally water-bearing and as a
9 group, had the second highest median gross alpha activity (9.4 pCi/L) with the highest
10 percentage of wells that exceeded the MCL (36%).

11 Well depth information is available for a subset of 378 (86%) of the 442 wells that have
12 had gross alpha activity analyses (Table 3.2). Both the median gross alpha activity and
13 percentage of wells that exceeded the gross alpha MCL for the different aquifers are very
14 similar for the subset and the total well population and are thus considered representative of the
15 total population. Gross alpha activities generally show trends with well depth in all of the
16 aquifers except the Marble Falls, for which there were insufficient data (Figure 3.3). When
17 grouped by 20th percentiles of well depth, median gross alpha activities increase overall with
18 median well depth in the Ellenburger–San Saba, Trinity, and combined Other aquifers, and
19 decrease overall with median depth in the Hickory aquifer.

20 Wells completed in the Hickory aquifer at depths shallower than ~150 ft had the highest
21 median gross alpha activity (11 pCi/L) in that aquifer, but the percentage of wells that exceed
22 the MCL does not display a consistent trend with depth and varies from 18 percent to
23 32 percent.

24 Median gross alpha activity increases fairly regularly with increasing well depth in the
25 Ellenburger–San Saba aquifer, from a low of 2.4 pCi/L for wells shallower than 180 ft to a high
26 of 7.2 pCi/L for wells between ~800 and ~3300 ft deep. Wells that exceed the MCL in the
27 Ellenburger–San Saba aquifer are primarily completed at depths below ~800 ft where
28 approximately 40 percent of wells are non-compliant.

29 Median gross alpha activity also increases fairly regularly with increasing well depth in the
30 Trinity aquifer, from a low of 3.1 pCi/L for wells shallower than ~150 ft to a high of 6.8 pCi/L
31 for wells between ~500 and 750 ft deep. Wells that exceed the MCL in the Trinity aquifer do
32 not show a trend with increasing well depth, and only 3 percent of wells are non-compliant.

33 The highest median gross alpha activities (13.5 to 17.5 pCi/L) are associated with wells
34 completed in the combined “Other” aquifer category at depths between ~500 and 2,500 ft.
35 Wells in this category also have the highest percentages of MCL exceedances, which increase
36 regularly from 43 percent to 88 percent for wells completed at depths between 280 and 2,500 ft.

37

1 **Table 3.2 Summary of Median Gross Alpha Activity by Groundwater Well Depth**
2 **and Aquifer Based on the Most Recent Sample Data From the TWDB Database.**

Percentile	Number of wells in group	Group median gross alpha (pCi/L)	Well depth (ft)		Wells > MCL	
			Median	Range	Number	%
Hickory						
0.20	35	11.0	93	21 – 151	10	29
0.40	35	10.0	232	152 – 280	9	26
0.60	34	8.7	345	284 – 400	6	18
0.80	32	7.7	463	414 – 620	9	28
1.00	34	8.4	2,227	650 – 3,520	11	32
Total	170	9.3	338	21 – 3,520	45	26
Ellenburger-San Saba						
0.20	17	2.4	109	31 – 175	1	6
0.40	18	3.2	245	180 – 304	1	6
0.60	18	4.1	364	320 – 432	1	6
0.80	18	3.6	607	442 – 765	2	11
1.00	18	7.2	1,268	780 – 3,310	7	39
Total	89	3.6	364	31 – 3,310	12	13
Trinity						
0.20	16	3.1	105	45 – 155	0	0
0.40	17	4.2	200	160 – 240	1	6
0.60	15	4.8	290	249 – 325	0	0
0.80	17	4.0	400	341 – 480	1	6
1.00	15	6.8	619	490 – 750	0	0
Total	80	4.2	290	45 – 750	2	3
Other						
0.20	8	7.4	80	30 – 115	0	0
0.40	8	5.7	162	120 – 240	1	13
0.60	7	6.6	395	280 – 470	3	43
0.80	8	13.5	705	514 – 1,230	4	50
1.00	8	17.5	2,121	2,060 – 2,500	7	88
Total	39	9.8	395	30 – 2,500	15	38
All	378	6.2	330	21 – 3,520	74	20

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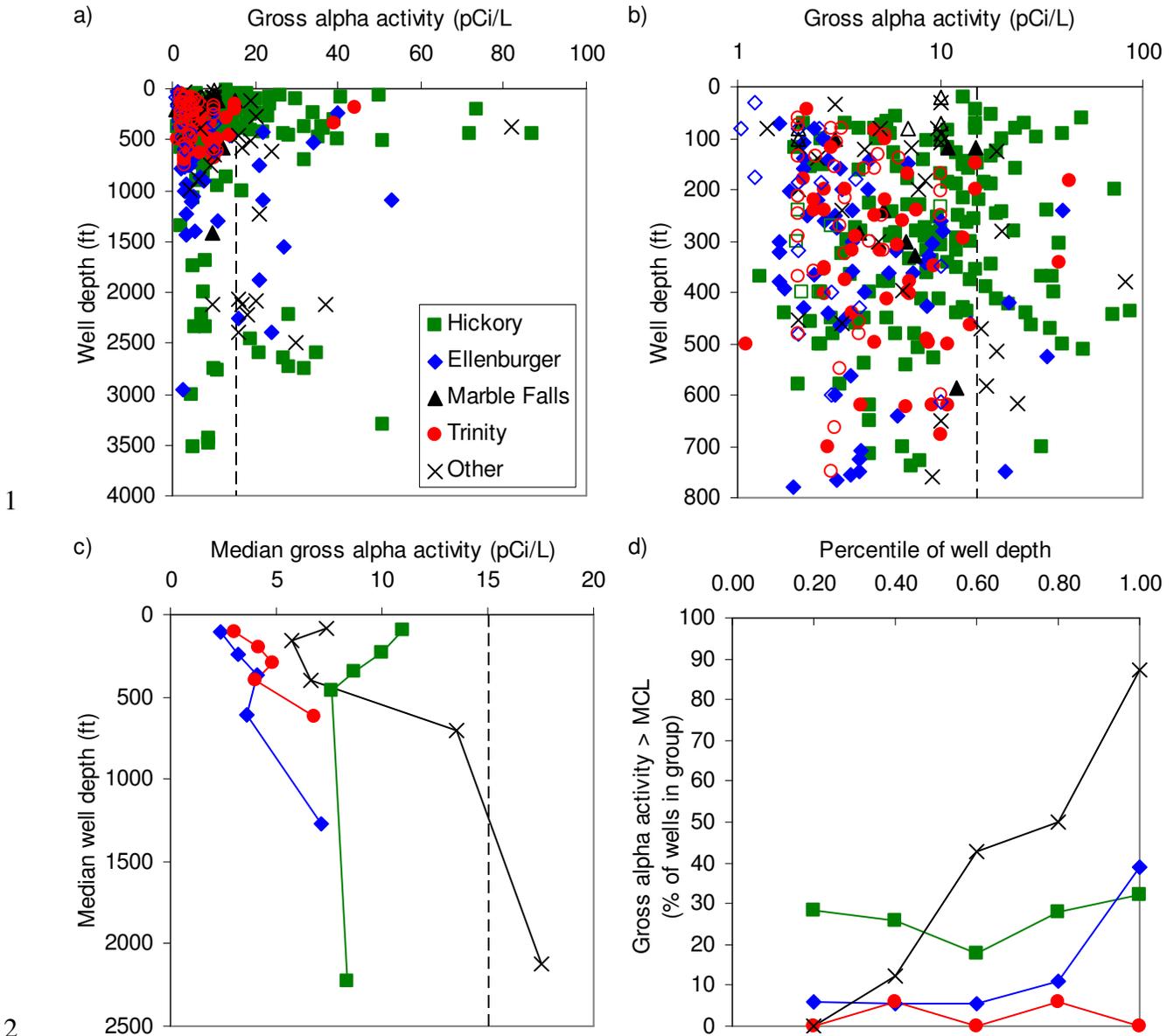


Figure 3.3 Relationship between Gross Alpha Activity and Well Depth in the Study Area by Aquifer.

Vertical dashed lines represent the gross alpha activity MCL (15 pCi/L). Values below sample analytical detection limits are shown using open symbols. Figure b) magnifies the upper-left region of Figure a) and has a log scale to provide detail. Points in Figure c) represent median values by aquifer for groups based on the 20th percentiles of well depth. Points in Figure d) represent the percentage of wells that exceed the MCL within each group shown in c). There were insufficient data to show the Marble Falls aquifer in Figures c) and d).

1 **3.2.2 Combined Radium**

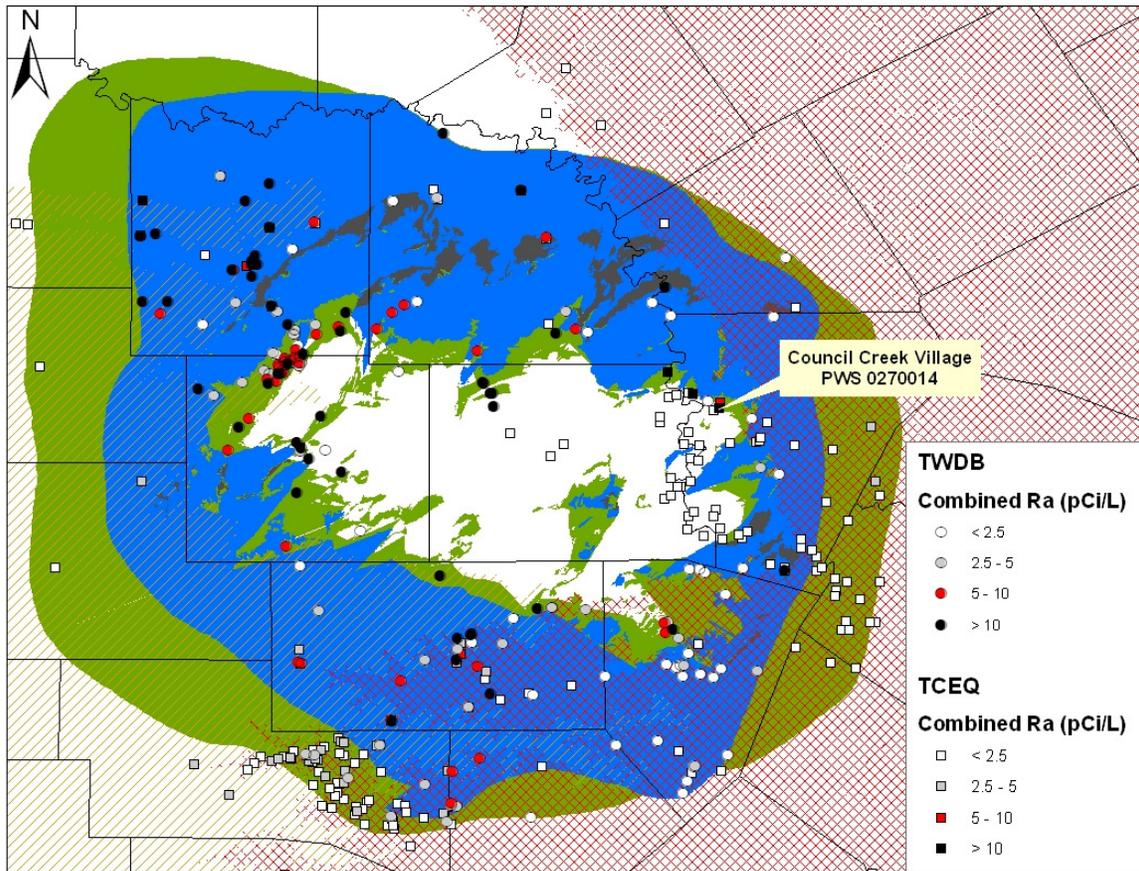
2 Radium in groundwater has been less frequently analyzed in the study area relative to
3 gross alpha activity, likely due to the cost of analysis and also because guidelines provide that
4 analyzing for radium is generally indicated only where gross alpha activity exceeds 5 pCi/L.
5 Data from the TWDB database are summarized in Table 3.3 and represent the most recent 175
6 samples. Figure 3.4 shows the spatial distribution of combined radium activity measured in
7 well samples in the study area. As with gross alpha, most samples are relatively dated.
8 Samples for which combined radium can be calculated have a median sample date of 1994 and
9 range from 1983 to 2009. Only 68 samples (39%) have been analyzed for combined radium
10 since 2004. As with gross alpha activity, combined radium activity levels exceeded the MCL in
11 every named aquifer in the study area except for the Marble Falls aquifer, for which no analysis
12 results are reported in the database.

13 **Table 3.3 Summary of Combined Radium Activity in Groundwater Well Samples by**
14 **Aquifer based on the Most Recent Sample Data from the TWDB Database.**

Aquifer	Wells with measurements	Median (pCi/L)	Range (pCi/L)	Wells that exceed MCL	% of wells that exceed MCL
Hickory	94	7.8	<0.4 – 105	61	65
Ellenburger–San Saba	30	1.9	<0.7 – 28	4	13
Trinity	34	3.1	<0.3 – 13	9	26
Other	17	10.6	2.3 – 40	13	76
Total	175	5.6	<0.3 – 105	87	50

15
16 Combined radium activity ranged from <0.3 to 105 pCi/L regionally (median 5.6 pCi/L)
17 and exceeded the MCL (5 pCi/L) in 50 percent of wells analyzed. Most (70%) of the wells that
18 exceed the MCL in the region are completed in the Hickory aquifer. Wells completed in the
19 Hickory also had the highest median combined radium activity (7.8 pCi/L) and the highest
20 percentage of wells that exceeded the MCL (65%) with approximately 37 percent of the
21 measurements >10 pCi/L (twice the MCL).

22 The Ellenburger–San Saba aquifer had the lowest median combined radium activity
23 (1.9 pCi/L) and the lowest percentage of wells exceeding the MCL (13%). The Trinity aquifer
24 had 26 percent of wells that exceeded the MCL and also had the smallest range of combined
25 radium activity (<0.3 to 13 pCi/L). There are no sample analyses available for the Marble Falls
26 aquifer. Aquifers collectively classified as “Other” include several local water-bearing units,
27 including Precambrian granite, the Cambrian system, and Welge sandstone, which as a group,
28 had the highest median combined radium activity (10.6 pCi/L) and the highest percentage of
29 wells that exceeded the MCL (76%) with 59 percent of the measurements >10 pCi/L.



1

2 **Figure 3.4 Spatial Distribution of Combined Radium Activity in the Study Area.**

3 **Points represent locations of groundwater wells and gross alpha activity using the most**
4 **recent sample data available from both the TWDB and TCEQ databases.**

5 Well depth information is available for a subset of 163 (93%) of the 175 wells that have
6 had gross alpha activity analyses (Table 3.2). Median gross alpha activities and percentages of
7 wells that exceeded the combined radium MCL for the different aquifers are the same or very
8 similar for both the subsets and the larger well populations and thus the subsets are considered
9 representative of the larger population. Combined radium activities show trends with well
10 depth (Table 3.4, Figure 3.5), generally similar to gross alpha activities. When grouped by 25th
11 percentiles of well depth, median combined radium activities increase overall with median
12 depth in most of the aquifers.

13 Wells completed in the Hickory aquifer have median combined radium activities that
14 exceeded the MCL at all depths, with the highest median value (9.0 pCi/L) associated with
15 wells completed at depths <180 ft. As with gross alpha activity, there is no strong overall trend
16 between well depth and the percentage of wells that exceeded the MCL in the Hickory, which
17 varies from 59 percent to 82 percent at different depths.

1 Median activity increases systematically with increasing depth but remains less than the
2 MCL for all depth categories in both the Ellenburger–San Saba and the Trinity aquifers. Wells
3 that exceeded the MCL in the Ellenburger–San Saba are at least 460 ft deep, while all but one
4 of the wells that exceeded the MCL in the Trinity are at least 295 ft deep.

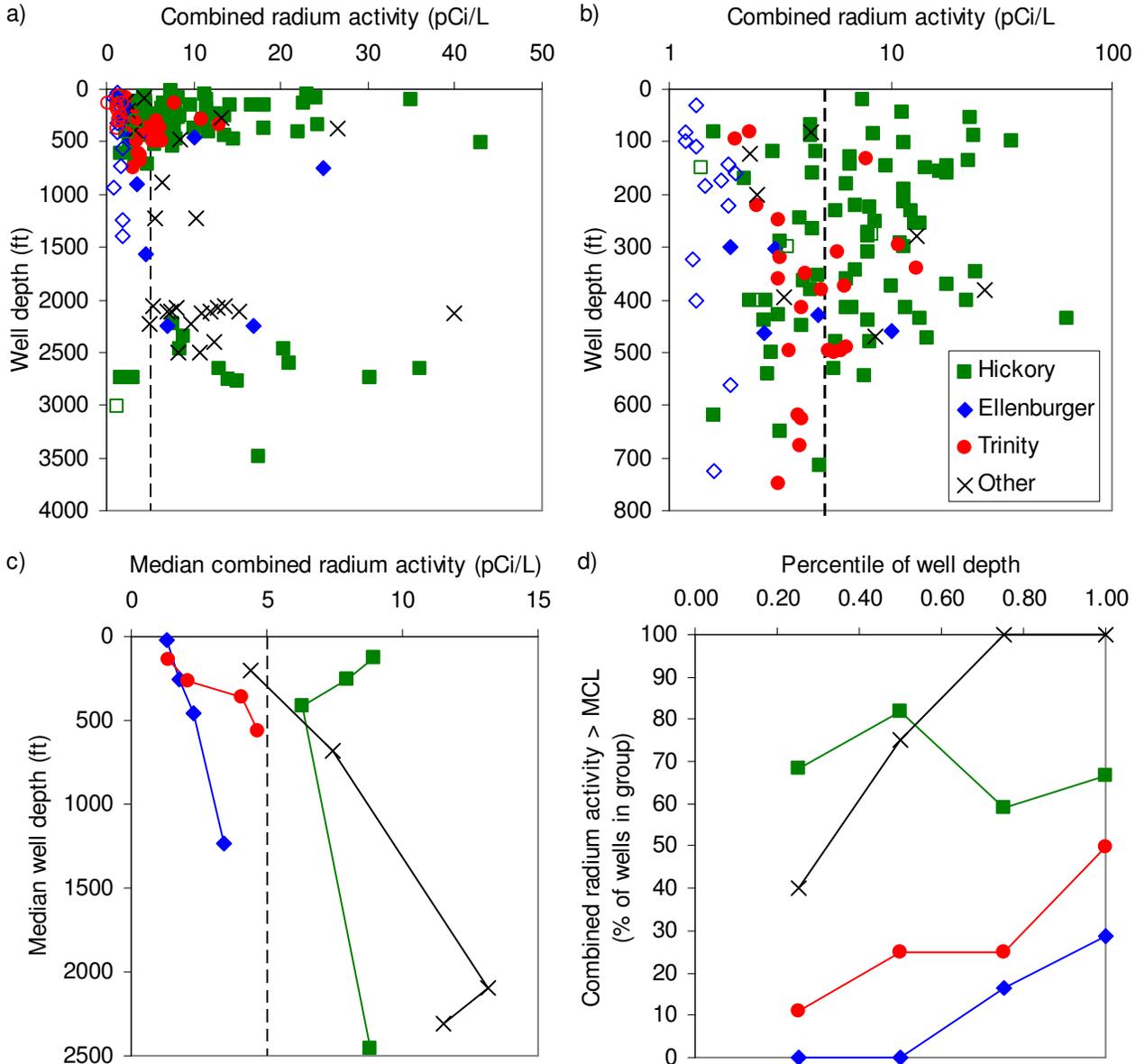
5 Median combined radium activity also increases systematically with increasing depth for
6 wells in the combined “Other” aquifer category. The highest median activities range from 7.5
7 to 13.2 pCi/L for wells that are completed between 400 and 2500 ft, where 75 percent to
8 100 percent of wells exceeded the MCL.

9 **Table 3.4 Summary of Median Combined Radium Activity by Groundwater Well**
10 **Depth and Aquifer Based on the most Recent Sample Data from the TWDB Database.**

Percentile	Number of wells in group	Group median combined radium (pCi/L)	Well depth (ft)		Wells > MCL	
			Median	Range	Number	%
Hickory						
0.25	22	9.0	125	21 – 170	15	68
0.50	22	8.0	261	180 – 346	18	82
0.75	22	6.3	414	355 – 480	13	59
1.00	21	8.8	2,460	500 – 3,488	14	67
Total	87	7.9	346	21 – 3,488	60	69
Ellenburger-San Saba						
0.25	7	<1.3	23	31 – 160	0	0
0.50	6	<1.8	260	175 – 323	0	0
0.75	6	2.3	462	400 – 725	1	17
1.00	7	3.4	1,236	750 – 2,249	2	29
Total	26	1.9	362	31 – 2,249	3	12
Trinity						
0.25	9	<1.4	133	60 – 180	1	11
0.50	8	2.1	270	215 – 310	2	25
0.75	8	4.1	365	320 – 415	2	25
1.00	8	4.7	560	490 – 750	4	50
Total	33	3.1	310	60 – 750	9	27
Other						
0.25	5	4.4	200	80 – 380	2	40
0.50	4	7.5	682	395 – 1,230	3	75
0.75	4	13.2	2,097	2,060 – 2,114	4	100
1.00	4	11.5	2,313	2,127 – 2,500	4	100
Total	17	10.6	355	80 – 2,500	13	76
All	163	5.6	355	21 – 3,488	85	52

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Figure 3.5 Relationship between Combined Radium Activity and Well Depth in the Study Area.

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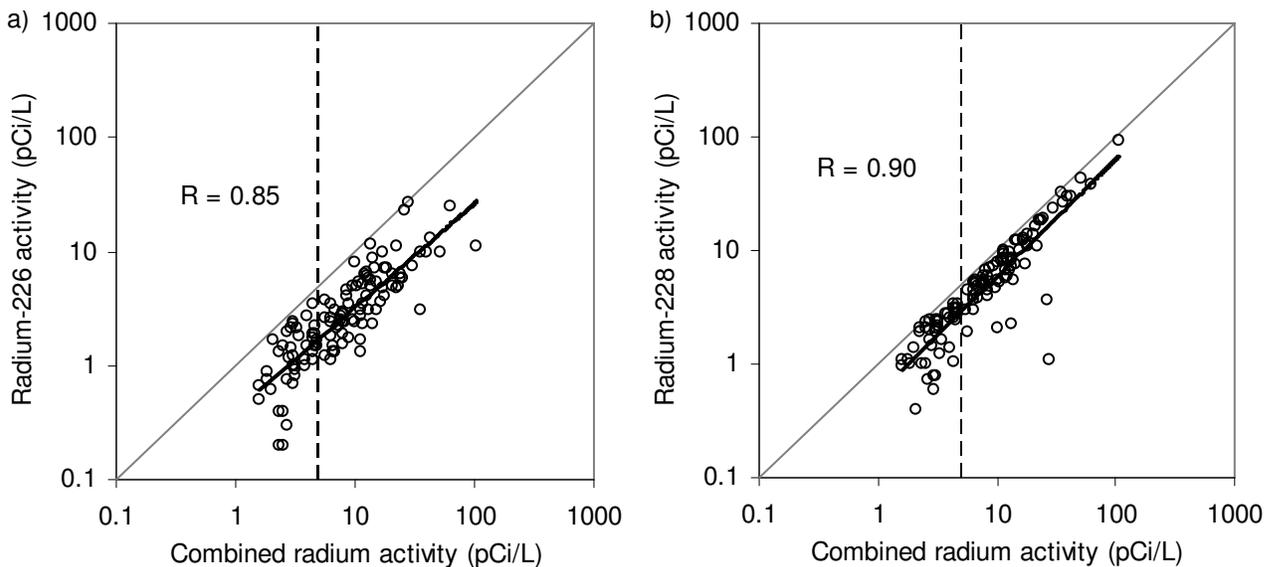
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Vertical dashed lines represent the combined radium activity MCL (5 pCi/L). Values below sample analytical detection limits are shown using open symbols. Figure b) magnifies the upper-left region of Figure a) and has a log scale to provide detail. Points in Figure c) represent median values by aquifer for groups based on the 25th percentiles of well depth. Points in Figure d) represent the percentage of wells that exceed the MCL within each group shown in c).

1 As expected, both radium-226 and radium-228 are both highly correlated with combined
2 radium activity ($R=0.85$ and $R=0.90$, respectively) (Figure 3.6). Combined radium is generally
3 dominated by radium-228 activity, which accounts for a median of 68 percent of the value
4 (range 4% to 92%) whereas radium-226 activity accounts for a median of 32 percent of the
5 value (range 8% to 96%).



6

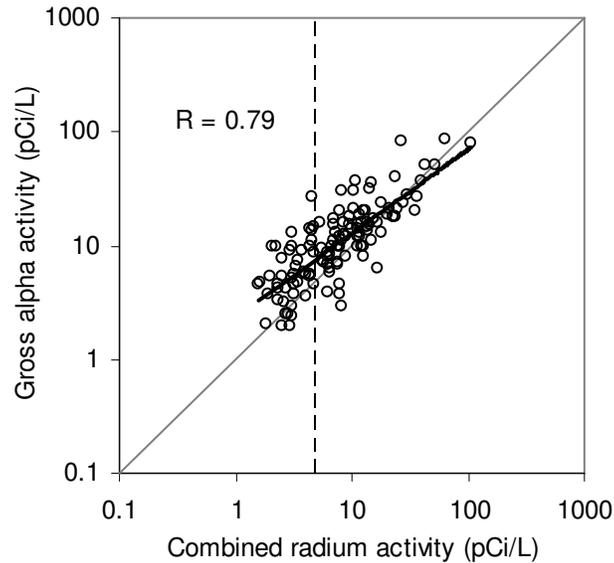
7 **Figure 3.6 Relationships between Combined Radium and Radium Isotope Activities in**
8 **the Study Area.**

9 **Diagonal gray lines represent the 1:1 relationships. Black lines represent power-law**
10 **regression fits to the data.**

11 Gross alpha activity is also highly correlated with combined radium activity ($R=0.79$),
12 though the strength of correlation is somewhat lower than with the radium isotope–combined
13 radium relationships, reflecting other sources of alpha activity besides radium (Figure 3,7).
14 Based on 125 samples for which both gross alpha and combined radium activities were
15 measured, gross alpha accounted for a median of 133 percent of combined radium activity, but
16 ranged widely from 36 percent to 587 percent. Gross alpha activity should be greater than
17 combined radium activity in all cases due to the presence of other radionuclides that also emit
18 alpha particles, particularly radon. However, 30 percent of gross alpha activity measurements
19 in the study area are less than the measured combined radium activity, indicating that some
20 measurements are inaccurate.

21

1



2

3 **Figure 3,7 Relationship between Combined Radium and Gross Alpha Activities in the**
4 **Study Area.**

5 Diagonal gray line represents the 1:1 relationship. Black line represents a power-law regression
6 fit to the data.

7 **3.3 REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

8 Burnet County is one of several central Texas counties located on the Llano Uplift, a
9 primarily granitic Precambrian core overlaid by Paleozoic formations that dip away in all
10 directions around a core area formed by Llano and east Mason Counties (Bluntzer 1992).
11 Cretaceous formations lie directly above the Paleozoic sequence and complete the stratigraphic
12 column in west McCulloch County (Anaya and Jones, 2000) and east Burnet County
13 (RWHA 2003).

14 Burnet County is located in the east section of the Llano Uplift, where Precambrian
15 igneous and metamorphic rocks are exposed. The geology is complex and the details are not
16 pertinent to this study. The Cambrian Hickory Member, consisting mainly of sandstone,
17 represents the oldest formation overlying the Precambrian basement. The Ordovician
18 Ellenburger Group, consisting mainly of carbonates, to which is added the San Saba Member of
19 Upper Cambrian age, contains several hydraulically connected water-bearing formations.
20 Another water-bearing formation, appropriately called the Mid-Cambrian aquifer, consisting
21 mainly of sandstone, is present between them. The Mid-Cambrian aquifer is not recognized by
22 the State of Texas, as opposed to the Hickory and Ellenburger–San Saba aquifers, which are
23 classified as minor aquifers by the state (Ashworth and Hopkins 1995). A fourth unit, the
24 Pennsylvanian age Marble Falls Formation, consisting mainly of carbonates, is also classified
25 as a minor aquifer. The remaining Paleozoic section contains formations that are able to
26 produce some water but not in significant quantity.

1 The Paleozoic aquifers are compartmentalized by faults that became inactive prior to the
2 deposition of Cretaceous sediments. However, the stratigraphic section does not change
3 significantly between compartments, and the general dip is <2.3 percent (120 ft/mile)
4 (Mason 1961). The next youngest preserved layers are of Cretaceous age located in eastern
5 Burnet and western McCulloch Counties and were deposited on a mostly flat platform. The
6 first described formation is the Travis Peak Formation, itself part of the Trinity Group: the
7 Hosston Sand and Hensell Sand with intermediate confining beds. The Hosston Sand pinches
8 out around the uplift and to the northwest and has mostly disappeared or merged with the
9 Hensell Sand in McCulloch County. The Travis Peak Formation (also called the Twin
10 Mountains Formation farther north) is overlain by the Glen Rose Formation, which acts as a
11 confining unit, and then by the Paluxy Sand, which pinches out just south of Burnet County
12 (RWHA 2003) and does not exist in McCulloch County. Toward the west, the Trinity Group is
13 much thinner and sandier, with little or no Glen Rose Formation present, and is called the
14 Antlers Sand (Klemm, et al. 1975; Baker, et al. 1990, p. 13). Overlying the Trinity Group, the
15 Fredericksburg Group, which includes the Edwards Formation, completes the section. Mostly
16 sandy units of the Trinity Group form the Trinity aquifer, classified as a major aquifer by the
17 State of Texas (Ashworth and Hopkins 1995). The dip of the Cretaceous formations is
18 generally small (< 0.5%) toward the south and east.

19 The Llano Uplift Precambrian rocks do not yield significant amounts of water unless
20 fractured or weathered (Bluntzer 1992), in which case the water is of generally good quality.
21 Depth to the top of the Hickory aquifer ranges from zero at the outcrop to more than 2,500 ft.
22 The Hickory varies in thickness because it was deposited on an irregular surface and ranges
23 between 150 and 400 ft (Bluntzer 1992). The Mid-Cambrian aquifer, which can yield small
24 quantities of water, is 50-100 ft thick and is separated from the Hickory by 400 to 600 ft of
25 confining layers. Water quality in the Hickory (LBG-Guyton Associates 2003) and Mid-
26 Cambrian (Mason 1961) aquifers is good. The thickness of the Ellenburger–San Saba aquifer
27 ranges from 250 ft near the outcrop to 2,000 ft in Burnet County and 750 ft (locally >1,250 ft)
28 in San Saba County (Core Laboratories Inc. 1972, p.26). The water is hard but otherwise of
29 good quality (LBG-Guyton Associates 2003). More than 300 ft of limestone and shale
30 separates the Ellenburger–San Saba aquifer from the Mid-Cambrian aquifer. The Marble Falls
31 aquifer is about 400 ft thick and is separated from the Ellenburger–San Saba aquifer by 50 ft of
32 confining beds. The Marble Falls aquifer has good water quality in the outcrop (mainly in San
33 Saba County) and is also likely to have good quality water in downdip areas. Water quality in
34 the Trinity Group is also good (LBG-Guyton Associates 2003). The uppermost water-bearing
35 formation is the Edwards limestone under water-table conditions, unlike other aquifers, which
36 are mostly confined.

37 **3.4 DETAILED ASSESSMENT**

38 **Council Creek Village (PWS 0270014)**

39 The Council Creek Village PWS has four wells: G0270014C (Well C, 420 ft deep),
40 G0270014D (Well D, 443 ft deep), G0270014E (Well E, 225 ft deep), and G0270014F (Well F,

1 225 ft deep), all completed in the Hickory aquifer. Well C is classified as demand while Wells
2 D, E, and F are classified as operational. The system has 109 metered connections.

3 **Table 3.5 Gross Alpha and Radium Isotope Concentrations in the Council Creek**
4 **Village PWS (data from the TCEQ PWS database).**

Sample date	Sample location	Gross alpha (pCi/L)	²²⁶ Ra (pCi/L)	²²⁸ Ra (pCi/L)	Combined Ra (pCi/L)
08/29/01	D	98.6	17.2	8.2	25.4
11/14/02	EP 1	111.7	26.5	12.5	39.0
11/12/03	EP 1	116.7	23.2	11.2	34.4
12/22/04	EP 1	98.1	24.7	10.0	34.7
01/28/05	EP 1	99.8	24.4	9.1	33.5
10/25/05	EP 1	119.6	23.5	9.7	33.2
01/31/06	EP 1	89.6	19.9	9.6	29.5
06/16/06	EP 1	168.0	30.8	11.3	42.1
07/26/06	EP 1	109.5	26.5	12.2	38.7
11/30/06	EP 1	126.6	22.8	8.9	31.7
01/31/07	EP 1	91.7	19.6	11.0	30.6
06/13/07	EP 1	114.0	27.5	11.8	39.3
08/29/07	EP 1	116.0	23.1	11.8	34.9
11/05/07	EP 1	85.4	25.3	11.9	37.2
03/13/08	EP 1	25.8	4.4	15.0	19.4
05/14/08	EP 1	118.0	21.7	10.6	32.3
08/29/08	EP 1	105.0	26.6	20.3	46.9
12/05/08	EP 1	95.3	21.4	16.0	37.4

5 Sample Location: EP; entry point and number, D; distribution point in system, Combined Ra: the sum of Ra-226
6 and Ra-228.

7 All 18 samples between 2001 and 2008 exceeded the MCL for both gross alpha
8 (15 pCi/L) and combined radium (5 pCi/L), calculated as the sum of radium-226 and radium-
9 228 (Table 3.5). The distribution of gross alpha and combined radium values measured in
10 nearby wells are shown in Figures 3-8 and 3-9, respectively.

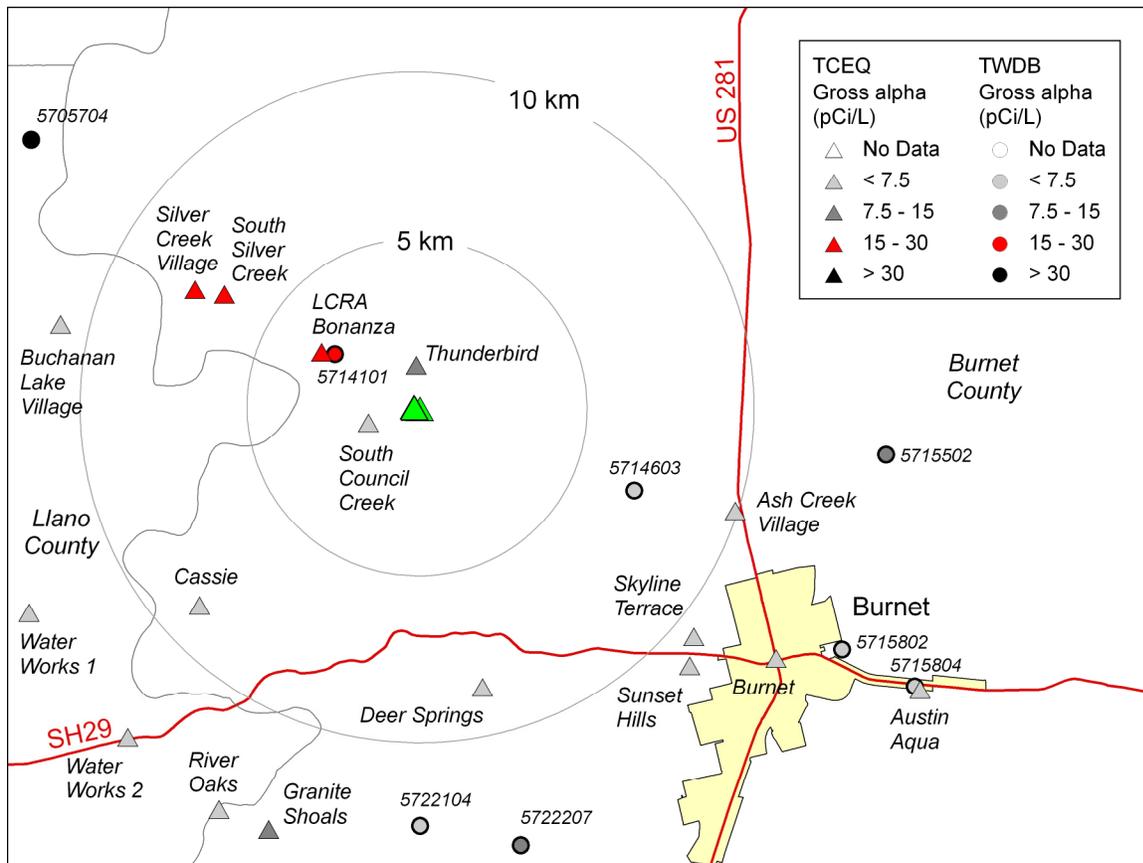


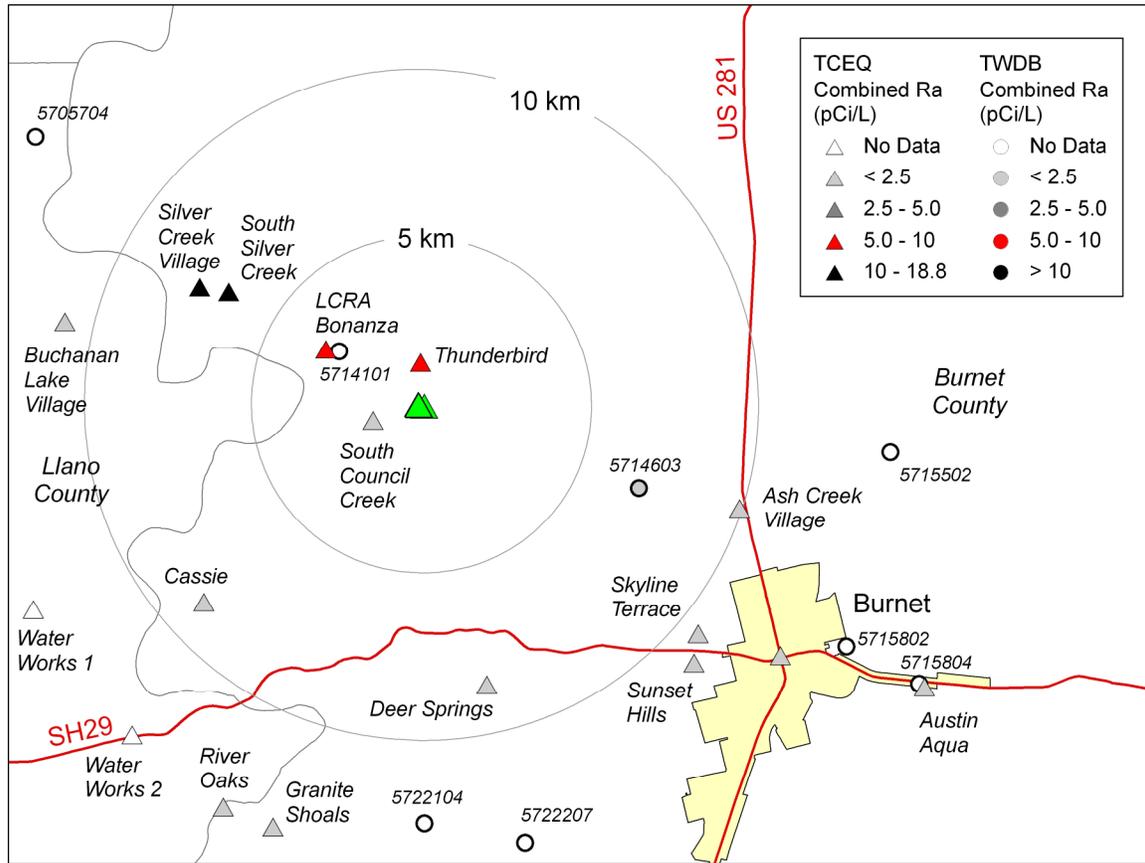
Figure 3,8 Gross Alpha Activity near Council Creek Village PWS.

Sample data shown represent the most recent sample. Data in the TCEQ PWS database may represent entry point samples that combine water from multiple wells and may also reflect post-treatment concentrations. Samples from the TWDB database represent samples from single wells and represent raw water concentrations.

There are eight PWS systems located within 10 km of Council Creek Village PWS (Figure 3.8, Table 3.6). Five systems are compliant with the gross alpha MCL, while three systems exceed the MCL. The nearest compliant systems are the Thunderbird Resort and the South Council Creek 2 PWS. However, the Thunderbird Resort system has combined radium activity that exceeds the MCL, contrary to the measured gross alpha activity. Other nearby systems that are compliant with gross alpha activity include Ash Creek Village, Deer Springs, and Cassie water systems.

Excluding public water supply wells, there are only two groundwater wells listed in the TWDB database within 10 km of Council Creek Village PWS that have been analyzed for gross alpha activity. Both wells are completed in the Hickory aquifer. One of these was sampled in 2008 and is compliant with the gross alpha MCL (well 5714603, 400 ft deep, gross alpha=4.5 pCi/L). The remaining well was sampled in 1977 and was non-compliant with the MCL at that time (5714101, 185 ft deep, gross alpha=16.7 pCi/L).

1



2

3

Figure 3.9 Combined Radium Activity near Council Creek Village PWS.

4

Sample data shown represent the most recent sample. Data in the TCEQ PWS database may represent entry point samples that combine water from multiple wells and may also reflect post-treatment concentrations. Samples from the TWDB database represent samples from single wells and represent raw water concentrations.

7

8

Of the eight PWS systems located within 10 km of Council Creek Village PWS (Figure 3.8, Table 3.6), four systems are compliant with the combined radium MCL, while four systems exceed the MCL. Excluding public water supply wells, there are only two groundwater wells listed in the TWDB data base that are within 10 km of Council Creek Village PWS that have been analyzed for radium activity. Both wells are completed in the Hickory aquifer. One of these was sampled in 2008 and is compliant (well 5714603, 400 ft deep, combined radium=2.3 pCi/L). The remaining well was sampled in 1977 for radium-226 only (5714101, 170 ft deep, radium-226=1.9 pCi/L). Using the regional average ratio of radium-228 to radium-226 would imply a radium-228 activity of 2.8 pCi/L with a resulting combined radium activity of 4.7 pCi/L for well 5714101, although this estimate is highly uncertain.

18

1 **Table 3.6 Most recent Concentrations of Gross Alpha, Radium Isotopes, and**
2 **Combined Radium in Potential Alternative Groundwater Sources.**

PWS / well ID	System / Owner	Aquifer	Sample date	Gross alpha (pCi/L)	²²⁶ Ra (pCi/L)	²²⁸ Ra (pCi/L)	Combined Ra (pCi/L)
TCEQ Database							
0270006	Deer Springs Water Co.	Ellenburger-San Saba	08/28/08	<2.0		<1.0	–
0270018	LCRA Bonanza Beach	Hickory	12/05/08	14.1	2.5	4.6	7.1
0270021	Silver Creek Village WSC	Hickory, Ellenburger	12/05/08	27.5	5.3	12.8	18.1
0270041	South Silver Creek I II & III	Hickory	12/05/08	22.7	4.6	14.2	18.8
0270047	Cassie Water System	Precambrian	12/07/06	2.2	0.5	<1.0	<1.5
0270058	Thunderbird Resort	Hickory	02/02/00	13.6	4.1	2.8	6.7
0270080	South Council Creek 2	Hickory	05/14/08	2.8		<1.0	–
0270088	Ash Creek Village	Ellenburger-San Saba	12/19/07	<2.0		<1.0	–
TWDB Database							
5714101	Raymond Greenwich	Hickory	12/29/77	16.7	1.9	–	–
5714603	Dan Bullock	Hickory	07/17/08	4.5	1.3	1.0	2.3

3 **3.5 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCES FOR THE**
4 **COUNCIL CREEK VILLAGE PWS.**

5 One TWDB well located within 10 km of Council Creek Village PWS is compliant with
6 respect to both the gross alpha and the combined radium MCL concentrations. Six public water
7 supply systems located within 10 km of Council Creek Village PWS are compliant with the
8 gross alpha MCL.

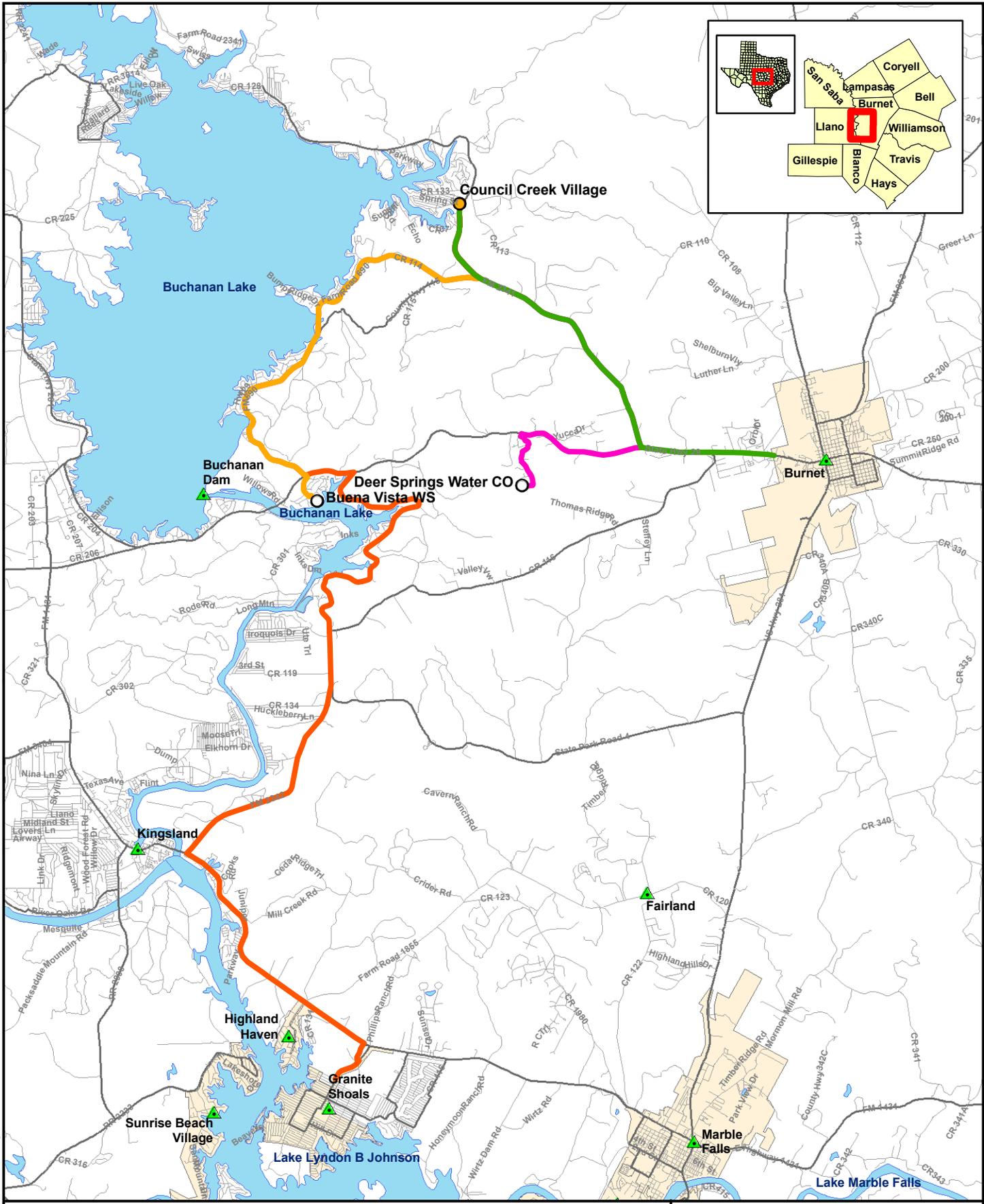
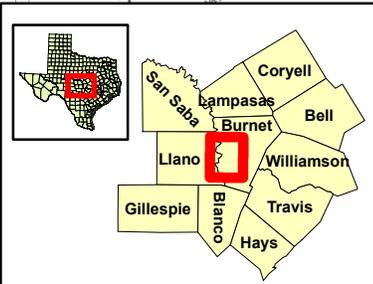
9 It is likely that three of the PWS systems (Deer Springs WC, South Council Creek 2,
10 and Ash Creek Village) are also compliant with the combined radium MCL, although they do
11 not have a current radium-226 analysis. All three of these systems have recent gross alpha
12 analyses of ≤ 2.8 pCi/L and gross alpha concentrations tend to be $> \sim 10$ pCi/L in samples that
13 are non-compliant with the combined radium MCL. Also, radium-226 concentrations locally
14 tend to be similar to or lower than radium-228 concentrations. All three of these systems have
15 recent radium-228 concentrations below the analytical detection limit (1.0 pCi/L), implying that
16 radium-226 concentrations are also very low.

17

- 1 • Connections: 146
- 2 • Average daily flow: 0.022 mgd
- 3 • Total production capacity: 0.095 mgd
- 4 • Typical combined radium range: 19.4 pCi/L to 46.9 pCi/L
- 5 • Typical gross alpha particle activity range: 25.8 to 168 pCi/L
- 6 • Typical combined uranium range: 2 to 8.3 pCi/L
- 7 • Typical total dissolved solids range: 424 to 523 mg/L
- 8 • Typical arsenic range: 0.002 mg/L
- 9 • Typical fluoride range: 0.60 to 1.0 mg/L
- 10 • Typical selenium range: 0.0025 to 0.003 mg/L
- 11 • Typical sulfate range: 27 to 29 mg/L
- 12 • Typical nitrate range: 0.05 to 2.57 mg/L
- 13 • Typical bicarbonate (CaCO₃) range: 362 to 377 mg/L
- 14 • Typical hardness range (CaCO₃) range: 281 to 318 mg/L
- 15 • Typical fluoride range: 0.6 to 1.0 mg/L
- 16 • Typical iron range: 0.023 to 0.565 mg/L
- 17 • Typical manganese range: 0.0101 to 0.0416 mg/L

18 The typical ranges for water quality data listed above are based on a TCEQ database that
19 contains data updated through the beginning of 2010.

20



Legend

- Study System
- PWS's
- Cities
- City Limits
- Counties
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- CC-1 City of Burnet - 8.6 Miles
- CC-2 Deer Springs Water CO - 9.8 Miles
- CC-3 Buena Vista WS - 10.2 Miles
- CC-4 City of Granite Shoals - 28 Miles



Figure 4.1

**COUNCIL CREEK VILLAGE
Pipeline Alternative**

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1 **4.1.2 Capacity Assessment for the Council Creek Village**

2 The project team conducted a capacity assessment of the Council Creek Village water
3 system on June 30, 2010. The results of this evaluation are separated into four categories:
4 general assessment of capacity, positive aspects of capacity, capacity deficiencies, and capacity
5 concerns. The general assessment of capacity describes the overall impression of the technical,
6 managerial, and financial capability of the water system. The positive aspects of capacity
7 describe the strengths of the system. These factors can provide the building blocks for the
8 system to improve capacity deficiencies. The capacity deficiencies noted are those aspects that
9 are creating a particular problem for the system related to long-term sustainability. Primarily,
10 these problems are related to the system’s ability to meet current or future compliance, ensure
11 proper revenue to pay the expenses of running the system, and to ensure the proper operation of
12 the system. The last category, capacity concerns, includes items that are not causing significant
13 problems for the system at this time. However, the system may want to address them before
14 they become problematic.

15 To complete this analysis, the project team interviewed the following people:

- 16 • Jack Owen, Owner
- 17 • Charles Hughes, Manager/Operator

18 **4.1.2.1 General Structure of the Water System**

19 The Council Creek Village water system is owned by Jones-Owen Company. The
20 company also owns South Silver Creek I, II, III and South Council Creek. About half of the
21 homes in Council Creek Village are second homes for the owners.

22 The manager/operator, Charles Hughes, has a Class C license and has been with the
23 company for 26 years. Three other operators, each of whom has been with the company for 1 ½
24 years, have Class D licenses. In addition, the owner, Jack Owen, holds a Class C license. All
25 of the operators are on call 24 hours a day and are responsible for the three water systems
26 owned by Jones-Owen Company. The operators meet every morning to discuss tasks for the
27 day. In addition, the company has a contract with Hoover Construction for all major repairs.

28 As of March 15, 2010 rates for Council Creek are \$70 per month for base rate which does
29 not include any water; \$4 per 1,000 gallons up to 4,000 gallons; and \$6 per 1,000 gallons after
30 that. The rate had been \$34 a month for the past 10 years. The system is allowed to charge a
31 \$50 deposit but the owner does not require it. The owner is just beginning to disconnect
32 customers with accounts that are delinquent by two months or more. At the time of the
33 assessment, there were approximately 20 connections that were two months or more past due.
34 Last year the owner was unable to collect \$3,000 for Council Creek Village.

35 The Jones-Owen Company was the developer for the subdivisions in the area. There are a
36 few lots still undeveloped, but there will not be any significant growth. The County has a water

1 commission, but there is no ordinance in place to prevent private wells from being drilled, and
2 some of the homeowners are on private wells.

3 **4.1.2.2 General Assessment of Capacity**

4 Based on the team’s assessment, this system has a good level of capacity. There are some
5 positive technical, managerial, and financial aspects of the water system, but there are also
6 some areas of concern. The deficiency noted could prevent the water system from being able to
7 achieve compliance now or in the future and may also impact the water system’s long-term
8 sustainability.

9 **4.1.2.3 Positive Aspects of Capacity**

10 In assessing a system’s overall capacity, it is crucial to look at all aspects – positive and
11 negative. It is important for systems to understand those characteristics that are working well,
12 so those activities can be continued or strengthened. In addition, these positive aspects can
13 assist the system in addressing the capacity deficiencies or concerns. The factor that was
14 particularly important for the Council Creek water system is listed below.

- 15 • **Knowledgeable and Dedicated Staff:** The manager/operator has been involved with
16 the system for 26 years and is extremely knowledgeable about the system. He is very
17 dedicated and will respond to calls from customers 24 hours a day. The operations
18 staff meets every morning to receive work orders for the day. The water operators
19 rotate being on-call, so the system is covered 24/7.
- 20 • The manager/operator provides on the job training for operators and all operators
21 attend training to keep their certifications current.

22 **4.1.2.4 Capacity Deficiency**

23 The following capacity deficiency noted in conducting the assessment and seriously
24 impacts the ability of the water system to meet compliance with current and future regulations
25 and to ensure long-term sustainability.

- 26 • **Lack of Compliance with Drinking Water Standards:** Council Creek Village has
27 been under an agreement with TCEQ for violations of drinking water standards for
28 two groups of radionuclide contaminants: Gross alpha and combined radium (226
29 and 228). The agreement ended in April 2010 and the owner is unsure of the next
30 step TCEQ will take. The system does issue quarterly public notices required by
31 TCEQ. The owner has investigated different treatment options. He was aware of a
32 specific treatment system in south Texas, but his understanding is that the media
33 would last about two to three years, and then he would have to have a permit to
34 dispose of the radioactive waste. In addition, he has attempted to obtain an
35 alternative water source because he believed it would be less expensive than paying
36 an estimated \$100,000 for an adequate radionuclide treatment system. He had
37 planned to purchase Lake Buchanan water from the Lower Colorado River Authority,
38 but that contract was cancelled.

4.1.2.5 Potential Capacity Concerns

The following items were concerns regarding capacity but no specific operational, managerial, or financial problems can be attributed to this item at this time. The system should consider the items listed below to further improve technical, managerial, and financial capabilities and to improve the system’s long-term sustainability.

- **Lack of Operating Budget:** There does not appear to be a separate operating budget for the individual water systems, although some expenses may be tracked separately. Without tracking expenses and revenues on a monthly basis, it is not possible to know if the revenue collected through user charges is sufficient to cover the cost of current operations; repair and replacement; compliance with the radionuclide regulations; and to provide a reserve fund. At this time, it is unknown if the new rate structure will provide sufficient revenue to cover the costs of service. The owner stated his business will cover any additional expenses not covered by the revenues. The owner believes that with the rate increase, they will collect an additional \$40,000 per year for both the Council Creek Village and South Silver Creek water systems.
- **No Reserve Account:** The owner indicated there is no specific water system reserve account and does not know if revenues cover costs. It does not appear that funds have been specifically set aside to address the current radionuclide compliance issue. The owner indicated his company will pay whatever costs are incurred to keep the system compliant with all TCEQ regulations. In the past, he spent \$2 million to rebuild Council Creek Village and South Silver Creek systems in order to bring them up to TCEQ standards.
- **Water Quantity Issues:** The manager/operator has implemented a flushing program which includes flushing three to four connections per day, so all service lines are flushed each month. The operator indicated that the lines are flushed until he gets appropriate chlorine residual and until the water is clear of sediment. The storage tanks are flushed either once a week or twice a month. There are meters at all of the taps that are flushed and the manager/operator is able to track all of the water that is flushed. However, because of the compliance issues, the systems may want to investigate any possible options to reduce the amount of water lost through flushing. A reduction in water loss would reduce the amount of water that must be pumped and treated. Reducing water losses could result in a cost savings, depending on the compliance alternative implemented.
- **Contractual Issues.** The owner maintains a contract with Hoover Construction for \$1,000 a week. Hoover is on call 24 hours a day to respond to emergency line repairs and any other major repair or replacement work. Hoover has equipment that can dig through bedrock to reach the water lines, which means the owner does not have to invest in major equipment. The company constructed the original water systems and is very familiar with them. They are able to respond quickly in the event of a line break. However, it might be worth reviewing the current arrangement and consider if there is another type of arrangement that could be implemented that might result in a cost saving.

1 **4.2 ALTERNATIVE WATER SOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

2 **4.2.1 Identification of Alternative Existing Public Water Supply Sources**

3 Using data drawn from the TCEQ drinking water and TWDB groundwater well databases,
4 the PWSs surrounding the Council Creek Village PWS were reviewed with regard to their
5 reported drinking water quality and production capacity. PWSs that appeared to have water
6 supplies with water quality issues were ruled out from evaluation as alternative sources, while
7 those without identified water quality issues were investigated further. Small systems were
8 only considered if they were within 15 miles of the Council Creek Village PWS. Large systems
9 or systems capable of producing greater than four times the daily volume produced by the study
10 system were considered if they were within 30 miles of the study system. A distance of
11 30 miles was considered to be the upper limit of economic feasibility for constructing a new
12 water line. Table 4.1 is a list of the selected PWSs based on these criteria for large and small
13 PWSs within 30 miles of Council Creek Village. If it was determined these PWSs had excess
14 supply capacity and might be willing to sell the excess, or might be a suitable location for a new
15 groundwater well, the system was taken forward for further consideration and identified with
16 “EVALUATE FURTHER” in the comments column of Table 4.1.

17 **Table 4.1 Selected Public Water Systems within 30 Miles of the**
18 **Council Creek Village PWS**

PWS ID	PWS Name	Distance from Council Creek Village (miles)	Comments/Other Issues
0270058	THUNDERBIRD RESORT	0.81	Small GW system. WQ issues: Iron, Manganese, TDS, Radium 226
0270080	SOUTH COUNCIL CREEK 2	0.81	Small GW system. WQ issues: Gross Alpha, Total Radium
0270018	LCRA BONANZA BEACH	1.34	Small GW system. WQ issues: Gross Alpha, Radium 228, Gross Alpha Particle Activity
0270041	SOUTH SILVER CREEK I II & III	4.03	Small GW system. WQ issues: Iron, Gross Alpha, Total Radium, Radium 226 and 228, Gross Alpha Particle Activity
0270021	SILVER CREEK VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION	4.55	Small GW system. WQ issues: Radium 226 and 228
0270006	DEER SPRINGS WATER CO	5.35	Small GW system. WQ issues: None Evaluate Further
0270047	CASSIE WATER SYSTEM	5.35	Small GW system. WQ issues: TDS
1500008	LCRA PARADISE POINT SUBDIVISION	5.77	Small surface water system. WQ issues: None Located on opposite side of Lake Buchanan.
0270008	BUENA VISTA WS	6	Small surface water system. WQ issues: None Evaluate Further
0270088	ASH CREEK VILLAGE	6.36	Small GW system. WQ issues: None. Other well options located closer.
1500045	CAMP LONGHORN MAIN CAMP	6.4	Small surface water system. WQ issues: Insufficient data.

PWS ID	PWS Name	Distance from Council Creek Village (miles)	Comments/Other Issues
1500048	BLUFFTON TRAILER PARK	6.49	Small GW system. WQ issues: Nitrate (as N)
1500083	BUCHANAN VILLAGE RV PARK	6.52	Small GW system. WQ issues: None. Located on opposite side of Lake Buchanan.
1500003	BUCHANAN LAKE VILLAGE	6.67	Small GW system. WQ issues: None. Located on opposite side of Lake Buchanan.
0270115	CANYON OF THE EAGLES PARK	6.74	Small GW system. WQ issues: Insufficient data.
0270017	SKYLINE TERRACE SUBDIVISION	6.78	Small GW system. WQ issues: None. Other systems are closer.
0270001	CITY OF BURNET	6.8	Large GW and surface water system. WQ issues: None. Evaluate Further.
1500104	J & S QUICK STOP	6.89	Small GW system. WQ issues: Insufficient data.
1500037	LCRA UPPER HIGHLAND LAKES WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	6.94	Small surface water system. WQ issues: None. Located on opposite side of Lake Buchanan.
0270043	SUNSET HILLS SUBDIVISION	7.07	Small GW system. WQ issues: None. Other well options located closer.
1500099	SHADY OAKS RV PARK	7.26	Small GW system. WQ issues: Insufficient data.
1500113	NANAS KITCHEN	7.59	Small GW system. WQ issues: Nitrate (as N)
1500033	BLUEBONNET COVE MOBILE HOME PARK	7.64	Small GW system. WQ issues: Gross Alpha Particle Activity
1500049	BEACHCOMBER PARK	7.7	Small GW system. WQ issues: TDS
0270053	CAMP LONGHORN INDIAN SPRINGS	7.79	Small GW system. WQ issues: Insufficient data.
1500006	3 G WSC	7.84	Small GW system. WQ issues: Fluoride
1500023	GRAVES LONG MOUNTAIN RV PARK INC	7.93	Small GW system. WQ issues: Nitrate (as N), TDS
1500018	WATER WORKS 1 FLOYD ACRES	8.03	Small purchased water system. WQ issues: None. Purchasers are not considered.
1500019	WATER WORKS 2 ISLAND LODGES	8.05	Small purchased water system. WQ issues: None. Purchasers are not considered.
0270022	CITY OF GRANITE SHOALS SHERWOOD SHORES III	8.25	Small GW system. WQ issues: None. Other well options located closer.
0270065	RIVER OAKS WATER SYSTEM	8.25	Small GW system. WQ issues: None. Other well options located closer.
1500011	LCRA TOW WATER SYSTEM	8.55	Small GW system. WQ issues: Iron, Radium 226 and 228, Gross Alpha Particle Activity
0270089	CAMP BUCKNER	9.74	Small GW system. WQ issues: Insufficient data.
0270031	TPWD LONGHORN CAVERNS STATE PARK	9.88	Small GW system. WQ issues: Insufficient data.
0270055	HANSON AGGREGATE CENTRAL INC	10.21	Small GW system. WQ issues: Insufficient data.
0270108	TXDOT BURNET	10.74	Small GW system. WQ issues: Insufficient data.
0270042	AUSTIN AQUA SYSTEM	11.01	Small GW system. WQ issues: None. Other well options located closer.
0270090	WINDY HILLS MHP	11.32	Small GW system. WQ issues: None. Other well options located closer.

PWS ID	PWS Name	Distance from Council Creek Village (miles)	Comments/Other Issues
0270049	CITY OF GRANITE SHOALS	12.48	Large GW and surface water system. WQ issues: None. Evaluate Further.
1500012	KINGSLAND WSC	12.57	Large GW, surface water and purchased water system. WQ issues: None Located on other side of Inks Lake
1500117	RIO VISTA RESORT	13.05	Small GW system. WQ issues: TDS
1500094	VALENTINE LAKESIDE RESORT	13.49	Small GW system. WQ issues: Insufficient data.
0270091	NORTH RIDGE WSC	13.9	Small GW system. WQ issues: None. Other well options located closer.
1500093	LONGHORN RESORT	13.91	Small GW system. WQ issues: Manganese
1500106	BRIDGEPOINT WATER SYSTEM	14.2	Small purchased water system. WQ issues: Gross Alpha, Total Uranium
0270127	LITTLE TEXANS PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM	15.05	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
1500004	COMANCHE RANCHERIAS	15.07	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
0270059	CAMP CHAMPIONS	15.45	Small GW and purchased water system. WQ issues: None
0270103	CRACKER BARREL GROCERY	15.47	Small GW system. WQ issues: Iron, Manganese, TDS
0270099	HIGHLAND UTILITIES	15.56	Small GW and purchased water system. WQ issues: Radium 228, Gross Alpha Particle Activity
0270076	GRANITE SHOALS CAMPGROUND	15.6	Small GW system. WQ issues: TDS
0270012	CITY OF BERTRAM	15.67	Large GW and purchased water system. WQ issues: Iron
0270057	TEXAS GRANITE CORP	15.81	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
0270016	PRAIRIE CREEK ESTATES	15.91	Small purchased water system. WQ issues: None
0270107	CITY OF GRANITE SHOALS KINGSWOOD	15.91	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
2060013	TPWD COLORADO BEND STATE PARK	16.26	Small GW and surface water system. WQ issues: None
1500010	LCRA SUNRISE BEACH WATER SYSTEM	16.47	Large GW system. WQ issues: None
1410037	GRACE FELLOWSHIP CHURCH	17.3	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
0270126	WILDERNESS COVE	17.68	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
1410032	WOODLAND ACRES WATER ASSOCIATION	17.79	Small GW system. WQ issues: Iron
1500002	LLANO COUNTY MUD 1	18.28	Small surface water and purchased water system. WQ issues: None
0270026	CITY OF MARBLE FALLS	18.5	Large surface water system. WQ issues: None
0270028	SOUTH ROAD WSC PUMPSTATION	18.51	Small purchased water system. WQ issues: None
0270052	CAMP PENIEL	18.77	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
0270036	MEADOWLAKES MUD	18.84	Large surface water system. WQ issues: None

PWS ID	PWS Name	Distance from Council Creek Village (miles)	Comments/Other Issues
1500015	CITY OF HORSESHOE BAY	18.98	Large GW and surface water system. WQ issues: None
1500009	LCRA SANDY HARBOR SUBDIVISION	19.11	Small purchased water system. WQ issues: None
2060007	SULPHUR SPRINGS FISHING CAMP	19.16	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
0270114	BERTRAM WOODS SUBDIVISION	19.22	Small GW system. WQ issues: Iron
0270013	CITY OF COTTONWOOD SHORES	19.28	Small surface water system. WQ issues: None
0270124	LCRA WHITEWATER SPRINGS WATER SYSTEM	19.34	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
0270037	CHANNEL OAKS WATER SYSTEM	19.39	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
1500043	PECAN UTILITIES COMPANY	19.48	Small purchased water system. WQ issues: None
0270130	CHARLIES COUNTRY STORE AND CAFE	19.7	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
0270113	HIGH SIERRA WATER SYSTEM	20.43	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
1500001	CITY OF LLANO	20.56	Large surface water system. WQ issues: None
2060014	BAREFOOT FISHING CAMP	20.63	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
0270045	LCRA SMITHWICK MILLS COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	21.95	Small GW and purchased water system. WQ issues: Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ , TDS
0270110	CAMP OF THE HILLS	22.21	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
2460038	DURHAM PARK WSC	22.58	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
1500112	FLAG CREEK RANCH	22.67	Small GW system. WQ issues: TDS, Gross Alpha Particle Activity
0270109	CAMP BALCONES SPRINGS	22.89	Small GW system. WQ issues: Manganese
0270082	VISTA DEL RIO	23.12	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
2270342	CANYON RIDGE SPRINGS	23.27	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
0270120	DOUBLE HORN WSC	23.89	Large GW system. WQ issues: None
2060010	CHEROKEE ISD	24.04	Small GW system. WQ issues: None
0270011	LCRA SPICEWOOD BEACH WSC	24.11	Large GW system. WQ issues: None
2460111	HOPE HOUSE	24.13	Small GW system. WQ issues: None

- 1 WQ = water quality
- 2 GW = groundwater
- 3 SW = surface water

4 After the PWSs in Table 4.1 with water quality problems were eliminated from further
5 consideration, the remaining PWSs were screened by proximity to Council Creek Village PWS
6 and sufficient total production capacity for selling or sharing water. Based on the initial
7 screening summarized in Table 4.1, four alternatives were selected for further evaluation.
8 These alternatives are summarized in Table 4.2. The four alternatives are connections to the

1 City of Burnet, the Deer Springs Water Co., the Buena Vista WSC, and the City of Granite
2 Shoals. Descriptions of all four alternatives follow Table 4.2.

3 **Table 4.2 Public Water Systems Within the Vicinity of the**
4 **Council Creek Village PWS Selected for Further Evaluation**

PWS ID	PWS Name	Pop	Connections	Total Production (mgd)	Avg Daily Usage (mgd)	Approx. Dist. from Council Creek Village	Comments/Other Issues
0270001	CITY OF BURNET	6171	2903	3.024	0.967	8.6	Large GW and surface water system. Will consider as a purchased water option.
0270006	DEER SPRINGS WATER CO	300	129	0.114	0.021	9.8	Small GW system. Will consider as a purchased water option.
0270008	BUENA VISTA WS	372	124	0.081	0.022	10.2	Small surface water system (a). Will consider as a purchased water option
0270049	CITY OF GRANITE SHOALS	5187	1729	1.44	0.309	28	Large GW and surface water system (b). Will consider as a purchased water option.

5 *Notes: (a) Modifications to the water treatment plant and/or operations would need to be completed before connecting to*
6 *Buena Vista WS due to elevated levels of TTHM in the water.*
7 *(b) Modifications to the water treatment plant and/or operations would need to be completed before connecting to*
8 *Granite Shoals WS due to elevated levels of HAAS in the water.*

9 **4.2.1.1 City of City of Burnet**

10 The City of Burnet (PWS #0270001) is located in Burnet County approximately 9 miles
11 southeast from the Council Creek Village PWS. The City has a population of 6,171 people and
12 a total of 2,903 metered connections. The City of Burnet’s water is provided by a 2.8 mgd
13 surface water treatment plant located on the North side of Inks Lake that draws water from Inks
14 Lake, treats the water and then pumps the water eastward through a 13-mile pipeline to the City
15 of Burnet distribution system. The estimated 9-mile pipeline distance between the Burnet city
16 limits and Council Creek could be reduced by intersecting the east-west pipeline west of the
17 city limits. However, for cost estimating the nine-mile distance will be used for the pipeline
18 length between Burnet and Council Creek.

19 There are also three ground water wells available only for emergency use. These three
20 wells were the primary water source for Burnet prior to 1987. Due to continual bacteria growth
21 in the three wells, the City switched to surface water in 1987.

22 With the 2.8 mgd water treatment plant and a current consumption rate ranging from 1.4 to
23 1.7 mgd, there is a current excess capacity. The planning and zoning department investigates
24 all requests for receiving potable water from the City of Burnet. After the request has been

1 evaluated by the Planning and Zoning Department, it is then submitted to the City Council for
2 approval. Several years ago, the City was anticipating population growth in the area and was
3 considering plans to double the capacity of the treatment plant. Those plans are currently on
4 hold.

5 **4.2.1.2 Deer Springs Water Company**

6 Deer Springs Water Company (PWS #0270006) is located approximately 10 miles south of
7 the Council Creek Village PWS. The Deer Springs PWS is privately owned and operated, and
8 is supplied by two groundwater wells completed in the Hickory Sandstone formation. Both
9 wells are 580 feet deep and have a combined production of 0.114 mgd. Water is disinfected
10 using hypochlorite before being distributed. The Deer Springs PWS serves a population of
11 300 and has 129 metered connections.

12 **4.2.1.3 Buena Vista WS**

13 Buena Vista Water System (PWS #0270008) is located approximately 10 miles south of
14 the Council Creek Village PWS. The PWS is privately owned and operated, and is supplied by
15 surface water. The Deer Springs PWS operates at a production rate of 0.081 mgd and serves a
16 population of 372 with 124 metered connections. According to the City of Burnet, the Buena
17 Vista PWS is under receivership due to recent mismanagement issues and personnel from
18 Buena Vista were not available to discuss whether the system has excess capacity.

19 **4.2.1.4 City of Granite Shoals**

20 The City of Granite Shoals (PWS # 0270049) is located in Burnet County approximately
21 28 miles from Council Creek Village PWS. The City operates a 3 mgd water treatment plant
22 which pumps water from Lake LBJ. The city owns one ground water well which is only used
23 as an emergency supply. The City has a population of 6100 people and a total of 1990 metered
24 connections. With an average annual usage ranging between 0.5 and 1.0 mgd, the City does
25 have excess capacity and is planning to apply for a Texas Water Development loan for
26 financing several needed infrastructure upgrades.

27 The City does provide water to Sunset Woods and Kingswood which are both outside the
28 city limits of Granite Shoals. Costs for installation of the pipeline were covered through grants
29 and the potential water usage via a negotiated rate. The decision to sell water to a surrounding
30 system is made by the seven-member city council.

31 **4.2.2 Potential for New Groundwater Sources**

32 **4.2.2.1 Installing New Compliant Wells**

33 Developing new wells or well fields is recommended, provided good quality groundwater
34 available in sufficient quantity can be identified. Since a number of water systems in the area
35 have water quality problems, it should be possible to share in the cost and effort of identifying
36 compliant groundwater and constructing well fields.

1 Installation of a new well in the vicinity of the system intake point is likely to be an
2 attractive option provided compliant groundwater can be found, since the PWS is already
3 familiar with operation of a water well. As a result, existing nearby wells with good water
4 quality should be investigated. Re-sampling and test pumping would be required to verify and
5 determine the quality and quantity of water at those wells.

6 The use of existing wells should probably be limited to use as indicators of groundwater
7 quality and availability. If a new groundwater source is to be developed, it is recommended that
8 a new well or wells be installed instead of using existing wells. This would ensure well
9 characteristics are known and meet standards for drinking water wells.

10 Some of the alternatives suggest new wells be drilled in areas where existing wells have
11 acceptable water quality. In developing the cost estimates, Parsons assumed the aquifer in these
12 areas would produce the required amount of water with only one well. Site investigations and
13 geological research, which are beyond the scope of this study, could indicate whether the
14 aquifer at a particular site and depth would provide the amount of water needed or if more than
15 one well would need to be drilled in separate areas.

16 **4.2.2.2 Results of Groundwater Availability Modeling**

17 Three overlapping, low-yield aquifers that surround the Llano uplift region of central Texas
18 are the source for potable water wells located throughout west Burnet County where the
19 Council Creek Village PWS is located. Those aquifers are, from the upper hydrogeological unit
20 to the deepest, the Marble Falls aquifer, Ellenburger-San Saba aquifer, and Hickory aquifer.
21 The central and east sections of Burnet County also overlay the Trinity aquifer. Detailed
22 regional geology was previously discussed in Section 3.

23 Two wells operated by the Council Creek Village PWS are completed in the Hickory
24 aquifer. A search of registered wells was conducted using Public Water Supply database to
25 assess groundwater sources utilized within a 10-mile radius of the PWS. The search indicated
26 that the Hickory aquifer is also the main groundwater supply for most domestic and public
27 supply wells in the PWS vicinity. At distances greater than 4 miles, the Ellenburger-San Saba
28 is more commonly utilized for domestic and public supply use and, to a lesser extent, the
29 Trinity aquifer west of the PWS.

30 Key features of the two main groundwater sources in the PWS vicinity are discussed
31 below, followed by a summary of groundwater availability.

32 **Groundwater Supply**

33 The *Hickory aquifer*, the water source of the Council Creek Village PWS, is classified by
34 the TWDB as minor on the basis of potential water production. Pockets of water-bearing rock
35 layers of the aquifer that appear at the land surface (outcrop) are scattered mostly throughout
36 Llano, McCulloch and San Saba counties. Deeper aquifer formations, the down dip, extend
37 over 12 counties, including most of Burnet County. Most of the water pumped from the

1 Hickory aquifer is used for irrigation and municipal supplies. Slight water level fluctuations
2 occur seasonally in irrigated areas (TWDB 2007).

3 Wells completed in the Hickory aquifer commonly yield as much as 1,000 gallons per
4 minute. Aquifer utilization in the previous two decades has ranged from about 17,000 to
5 28,000 AFY, with an estimated value of 17,634 AFY for 2000 (Mace and Angle 2004). The
6 2007 Texas Water Plan indicates that the groundwater supplies from the Hickory aquifer, with
7 implementation of water management strategies, will steadily increase during the 50-year
8 planning period, from about 50,000 AFY in 2010 to about 62,000 AFY in the year 2060.

9 The *Ellenburger-San Saba aquifer*, a second source of groundwater in the PWS vicinity,
10 crops out from Llano County in a circular pattern and dips radially into the subsurface of 12
11 adjacent counties. The aquifer outcrop reaches the west and central areas of Burnet County.
12 Municipal supply is the primary use of water pumped from the Ellenburger-San Saba Aquifer,
13 with the remainder used for irrigation and livestock.

14 Wells completed in the Ellenburger-San Saba Aquifer commonly yield between 200 and
15 500 gallons per minute (USGS 2006). Total aquifer utilization was estimated at 5,853 acre-feet
16 per year (AFY) for 2000, a value similar to those reported over the two previous two decades
17 (Mace and Angle 2004). The 2007 Texas Water Plan indicates that the groundwater supplies
18 from the aquifer, with implementation of water management strategies, will remain near its
19 current value of about 22,500 AFY during the 2010-2060 planning period. Over the last years,
20 water levels in the aquifer have not experienced significant declines (TWDB 2007).

21 **Groundwater Availability**

22 Over the 2010-2060 planning period, the 2007 Texas Water Plan indicates that water needs
23 for Burnet County will increase substantially, from a current value of 1,618 AFY projected to
24 increase over 10,000 AFY by 2060. Over 90 percent of the increased demand is expected to be
25 associated with municipal water use.

26 In the Llano uplift area, only moderate water level declines have been reported for the
27 Hickory and Ellenburger-San Saba aquifers (Smith 2004). A groundwater availability model is
28 not currently available for aquifers of the Llano uplift region that supply groundwater in Burnet
29 County. As a basis for future development of a combined GAM for the Ellenburger-San Saba,
30 Hickory and Marble Falls aquifers, the TWBD has completed the evaluation of aquifer structure
31 and water elevation contour surfaces of the Llano Uplift region (Standen and Ruggiero 2007).

32 **4.2.3 Potential for New Surface Water Sources**

33 There is a minimum potential for development of new surface water sources for the
34 Council Creek Village PWS because water availability is very limited over the entire river
35 basin, at the county level, and within the site vicinity.

1 The PWS is located in the middle reach of the Colorado Basin, within a relatively arid
2 region of Texas that has a low surface water yield. The 2007 Texas State Water Plan estimated
3 the average yield over the entire basin is 1.2 inches per year. Surface water rights are assigned
4 primarily to municipal use and irrigation (66 and 25%, respectively). Over a 50-year planning
5 period, the plan anticipates that availability will steadily decrease as a result of an increasing
6 water demand. A projected 2010 surface water supply value of 1,110,000 AFY for the
7 Colorado Basin is expected to decrease over 10 percent by the year 2060. This decrease takes
8 into account the implementation of various long-term water management strategies proposed in
9 the State Water Plan.

10 The TPWD developed a surface water availability model for the Colorado Basin as a tool
11 to determine, at a regional level, the maximum amount of water available during the drought of
12 record over the simulation period. For the PWS vicinity, simulation data indicate a minimum
13 availability of surface water for new uses. Surface water availability maps were developed by
14 TCEQ illustrating percent of months of flow per year indicate that unappropriated flows for
15 new applications are typically available less than 25 percent of the time in the site vicinity, and
16 over the entire Burnet County. This availability is inadequate for development of new
17 municipal water supplies as a 100 percent year-round availability is required by TCEQ for new
18 surface water source permit applications.

19 **4.2.4 Options for Detailed Consideration**

20 The initial review of alternative sources of water results in the following options for more-
21 detailed consideration:

- 22 1. City of Burnet. Treated water would be purchased from the City of Burnet to be
23 used by the Council Creek Village PWS. A pipeline would be constructed to
24 convey water from the City of Burnet to the Council Creek Village PWS
25 (Alternative CC-1).
- 26 2. Deer Springs Water Company. Compliant groundwater would be purchased from
27 the Deer Springs Water Company to be used by the Council Creek Village PWS. A
28 pipeline would be constructed to convey water from the Deer Springs Water
29 Company to the Council Creek Village PWS (Alternative CC-2).
- 30 3. Buena Vista Water Supply. Treated water would be purchased from the Buena
31 Vista Water Supply to be used by the Council Creek Village PWS. A pipeline
32 would be constructed to convey water from the Buena Vista Water Supply to the
33 Council Creek Village PWS (Alternative CC-3).
- 34 4. City of Granite Shoals. Treated water would be purchased from the City of Granite
35 Shoals to be used by the Council Creek Village PWS. A pipeline would be
36 constructed to convey water from the City of Granite Shoals to Council Creek
37 Village (Alternative CC-4).

- 1 5. New Wells at 10, 5, and 1 mile. Installing a new well within 10, 5, or 1 mile of the
2 Council Creek Village PWS may produce compliant water in place of the water
3 produced by the existing active well. A pipeline and pump station would be
4 constructed to transfer the water to the Council Creek Village PWS (Alternatives
5 CC-5, CC-6, and CC-7).

6 **4.3 TREATMENT OPTIONS**

7 **4.3.1 Centralized Treatment Systems**

8 Centralized treatment of the well water is identified as a potential option. RO and WRT Z-
9 88 are potentially applicable processes. The central RO treatment alternative is Alternative CC-
10 8, and the WRT Z-88 treatment alternative is Alternative CC-9.

11 **4.3.2 Point-of-Use Systems**

12 POU treatment using RO technology is valid for combined radium and gross alpha
13 removal. The POU treatment alternative is CC-10.

14 **4.3.3 Point-of-Entry Systems**

15 POE treatment using RO technology is valid for combined radium and gross alpha
16 removal. The POE treatment alternative is CC-11.

17 **4.4 BOTTLED WATER**

18 Providing bottled water is considered an interim measure to be used until a compliance
19 alternative is implemented. Even though the community is small and people know each other;
20 it would be reasonable to require a quarterly communication advising customers of the need to
21 take advantage of the bottled water program. An alternative to providing delivered bottled
22 water is to provide a central, publicly accessible dispenser for treated drinking water.
23 Alternatives addressing bottled water are CC-12, CC-13, and CC-14.

24 **4.5 ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS**

25 A number of potential alternatives for compliance with the MCL for combined radium and
26 gross alpha have been identified. Each of the potential alternatives is described in the following
27 subsections. It should be noted that the cost information given is the capital cost and change in
28 O&M costs associated with implementing the particular alternative. Appendix C contains cost
29 estimates for the compliance alternatives. These compliance alternatives represent a range of
30 possibilities, and a number of them are likely not feasible. However, all have been presented to
31 provide a complete picture of the range of alternatives considered. It is anticipated that a PWS
32 will be able to use the information contained herein to select the most attractive alternative(s)
33 for more detailed evaluation and possible subsequent implementation.

1 **4.5.1 Alternative CC-1: Purchase Treated Water from the City of Burnet**

2 This alternative involves purchasing potable water from the City of Burnet, which will be
3 used to supply the Council Creek Village PWS. The City of Burnet currently has sufficient
4 excess capacity for this alternative to be feasible. For purposes of this report, in order to allow
5 direct and straightforward comparison with other alternatives, this alternative assumes water
6 would be purchased from the City. Also, it is assumed that Council Creek Village would obtain
7 all its water from the City of Burnet.

8 This alternative would require construction of a 5,000-gallon feed tank at a point adjacent
9 to a City of Burnet’s water main on Buchanan Drive, and a new pipeline from the feed tank to
10 the existing storage tank located at the Council Creek Village PWS. A pump station would also
11 be required to overcome pipe friction and the elevation difference between the feed tank and
12 Council Creek Village PWS. The required pipeline would be 4-inches in diameter,
13 approximately 8.6 miles long, and follow Oak Lane south to County Road (CR) 130 and then
14 south along Ranch Road (RR) 2341 to State Highway (SH) 29 and tap into the existing City of
15 Burnet distribution system on the west side of the city.

16 The pump station would include two pumps, including one standby, and would be housed
17 in a building. It is assumed the pumps and piping would be installed with capacity to meet all
18 water demand for the Council Creek Village PWS, since the incremental cost would be
19 relatively small, and it would provide operational flexibility.

20 By definition this alternative involves regionalization, since Council Creek Village would
21 be obtaining drinking water from an existing larger supplier. Also, other PWSs near Council
22 Creek Village are in need of compliant drinking water and could share in implementation of
23 this alternative.

24 The estimated capital cost for this alternative includes constructing the pipeline, pump
25 station, feed tank, building, and distribution pumps. The estimated O&M cost for this
26 alternative includes the purchase price for the treated water minus the cost related to current
27 operation of the Council Creek Village PWS’s wells. Additionally, the maintenance costs for
28 the pipeline, pump station, electric power, and O&M are included in the cost estimate. The
29 estimated capital cost for this alternative is \$1.68 million, with an estimated annual O&M cost
30 of \$27,500. If the purchased water was used for blending rather than for the full water supply,
31 the annual O&M cost for this alternative could be reduced because of reduced pumping costs
32 and reduced water purchase costs. However, additional costs would be incurred for equipment
33 to ensure proper blending, and additional monitoring to ensure the finished water is compliant.

34 The reliability of adequate amounts of compliant water under this alternative should be
35 good. From the perspective of the Council Creek Village PWS, this alternative would be
36 characterized as easy to operate and repair, since O&M and repair of pipelines and pumps are
37 well understood. If the decision were made to perform blending then the operational
38 complexity would increase.

1 The feasibility of this alternative is dependent on an agreement being reached with the City
2 of Burnet to purchase treated drinking water.

3 **4.5.2 Alternative CC-2: Purchase Compliant Groundwater from Deer Springs** 4 **Water Company**

5 This alternative involves purchasing compliant groundwater from the Deer Springs Water
6 Company, which will be used to supply the Council Creek Village PWS. The Deer Springs
7 Water Company currently has sufficient excess capacity for this alternative to be feasible,
8 although any agreement to supply water would have to be negotiated and approved by the water
9 company. For purposes of this report, in order to allow direct and straightforward comparison
10 with other alternatives, this alternative assumes water would be purchased from the Deer
11 Springs Water Company. Also, it is assumed that Council Creek Village would obtain all its
12 water from the Deer Springs Water Company.

13 This alternative would require construction of a 5,000-gallon feed tank at a point adjacent
14 to a Deer Springs Water Company's water main, and a new pipeline from the feed tank to the
15 existing storage tank located at the Council Creek Village PWS. A pump station would also be
16 required to overcome pipe friction and the elevation differences between the feed tank and
17 Council Creek Village PWS. The required pipeline would be 4-inches in diameter,
18 approximately 9.8 miles long, and follow east then north on Deer Springs Drive to SH 29,
19 turning east on SH 29 then north on RR 2341 to CR 130, then turn left continuing west to Oak
20 Lane.

21 The pump station would include two pumps, including one standby, and would be housed
22 in a building. It is assumed the pumps and piping would be installed with capacity to meet all
23 water demand for the Council Creek Village PWS, since the incremental cost would be
24 relatively small, and it would provide operational flexibility.

25 By definition this alternative involves regionalization, since Council Creek Village would
26 be obtaining drinking water from an existing larger supplier. Also, other PWSs near Council
27 Creek Village are in need of compliant drinking water and could share in implementation of
28 this alternative.

29 The estimated capital cost for this alternative includes constructing the pipeline, pump
30 station, feed tank, building, and distribution pumps. The estimated O&M cost for this
31 alternative includes the purchase price for the treated water minus the cost related to current
32 operation of the Council Creek Village PWS's wells. Additionally, the maintenance costs for
33 the pipeline, pump station, electric power, and O&M are included in the cost estimate. The
34 estimated capital cost for this alternative is \$1.98 million, with an estimated annual O&M cost
35 of \$28,000. If the purchased water was used for blending rather than for the full water supply,
36 the annual O&M cost for this alternative could be reduced because of reduced pumping costs
37 and reduced water purchase costs. However, additional costs would be incurred for equipment
38 to ensure proper blending, and additional monitoring to ensure the finished water is compliant.

1 The reliability of adequate amounts of compliant water under this alternative should be
2 good. From the perspective of the Council Creek Village, this alternative would be
3 characterized as easy to operate and repair, since O&M and repair of pipelines and pumps are
4 well understood. If the decision was made to perform blending then the operational complexity
5 would increase.

6 The feasibility of this alternative is dependent on an agreement being reached with the Deer
7 Springs Water Company to purchase treated drinking water.

8 **4.5.3 Alternative CC-3: Purchase Treated Water from Buena Vista Water** 9 **System**

10 This alternative involves purchasing potable water from the Buena Vista Water System,
11 which will be used to supply the Council Creek Village PWS. The Buena Vista Water System
12 currently has sufficient excess capacity for this alternative to be feasible. For purposes of this
13 report, in order to allow direct and straightforward comparison with other alternatives, this
14 alternative assumes water would be purchased from the Buena Vista Water System. Also, it is
15 assumed that Council Creek Village would obtain all its water from the Buena Vista Water
16 System.

17 This alternative would require construction of a pump station and a 5,000-gallon feed tank
18 at a point adjacent to a Buena Vista water main on Mountain View Drive, and a new pipeline
19 from the feed tank to the existing storage tank located at the Council Creek Village PWS. A
20 pump station would also be required to overcome pipe friction and the elevation differences
21 between feed tank and Council Creek Village PWS. The required pipeline would be
22 constructed of 4-inch pipe and would follow north on Mountain View Circle to Buena Vista
23 Drive, then turn left to CR 139 continuing north and crossing SH 29, then north on FM 690
24 which becomes CR 114, continuing east to RR 2341, then north to CR 130, then left continuing
25 on to Oak Lane in Council Creek Village. Using this route, the pipeline required would be
26 approximately 10.2 miles long. The pipeline would terminate at the existing storage tank
27 owned by the Council Creek Village.

28 The pump station would include two pumps, including one standby, and would be housed
29 in a building. It is assumed the pumps and piping would be installed with capacity to meet all
30 water demand for the Council Creek Village, since the incremental cost would be relatively
31 small, and it would provide operational flexibility.

32 By definition this alternative involves regionalization, since Council Creek Village would
33 be obtaining drinking water from an existing larger supplier. Also, other PWSs near Council
34 Creek Village are in need of compliant drinking water and could share in implementation of
35 this alternative.

36 The estimated capital cost for this alternative includes constructing the pipeline, pump
37 station, feed tank, building, and distribution pumps. The estimated O&M cost for this
38 alternative includes the purchase price for the treated water minus the cost related to current

1 operation of the Council Creek Village PWS’s wells. Additionally, the maintenance costs for
2 the pipeline, pump station, electric power, and O&M are included in the cost estimate. The
3 estimated capital cost for this alternative is \$1.76 million, with an estimated annual O&M cost
4 of \$29,600. If the purchased water was used for blending rather than for the full water supply,
5 the annual O&M cost for this alternative could be reduced because of reduced pumping costs
6 and reduced water purchase costs. However, additional costs would be incurred for equipment
7 to ensure proper blending, and additional monitoring to ensure the finished water is compliant.
8 The reliability of adequate amounts of compliant water under this alternative should be good.
9 From the perspective of the Council Creek Village PWS, this alternative would be
10 characterized as easy to operate and repair, since O&M and repair of pipelines and pumps are
11 well understood. If the decision was made to perform blending then the operational complexity
12 would increase.

13 The feasibility of this alternative is dependent on an agreement being reached with the
14 Buena Vista Water System to purchase treated drinking water.

15 **4.5.4 Alternative CC-4: Purchase Water from the City of Granite Shoals**

16 This alternative involves purchasing potable water from the City of Granite Shoals, which
17 will be used to supply the Council Creek Village PWS. The City currently has sufficient excess
18 capacity for this alternative to be feasible. For purposes of this report, to allow direct and
19 straightforward comparison with other alternatives, this alternative assumes water would be
20 purchased from the City. Also, it is assumed that Council Creek Village would obtain all its
21 water from the City of Granite Shoals.

22 This alternative would require construction of two 5,000-gallon feed tanks at a point
23 adjacent to a City of Granite Shoals water main at N. Phillips Ranch Rd and E. New Castle, and
24 a new pipeline from the feed tank to the existing storage tank located at the Council Creek
25 Village PWS. The required pipeline would be 4-inches in diameter, approximately 28 miles
26 long, and follow North Phillips Ranch Road to RR 1431, turning west and continuing to FM
27 2342, then turning right and continuing north to State Park Road 4 W to SH 29, then west to
28 FM 690 which becomes CR 114, continuing east to RR 2341, then north to CR 130, then left
29 continuing on to Oak Lane in Council Creek Village. Two pump stations would also be
30 required to overcome pipe friction and the elevation differences between the two systems.

31 The pump stations would include four pumps, including two standby, and would be housed
32 in a building. It is assumed the pumps and piping would be installed with capacity to meet all
33 water demand for the Council Creek Village PWS, since the incremental cost would be
34 relatively small, and would provide operational flexibility.

35 By definition this alternative involves regionalization, since Council Creek Village would
36 be obtaining drinking water from an existing larger supplier. Also, other PWSs near Council
37 Creek Village are in need of compliant drinking water and could share in implementation of
38 this alternative.

1 The estimated capital cost for this alternative includes constructing the pipeline, pump
2 stations, feed tanks, buildings, and distribution pumps. The estimated O&M cost for this
3 alternative includes the purchase price for the treated water minus the cost related to current
4 operation of the Council Creek Village PWS’s wells. Additionally, the maintenance costs for
5 the pipeline, pump stations, electric power, and O&M are included in the cost estimate. The
6 estimated capital cost for this alternative is \$4.9 million, with an estimated annual O&M cost of
7 \$54,100. If the purchased water was used for blending rather than for the full water supply, the
8 annual O&M cost for this alternative could be reduced because of reduced pumping costs and
9 reduced water purchase costs. However, additional costs would be incurred for equipment to
10 ensure proper blending, and additional monitoring to ensure the finished water is compliant.

11 The reliability of adequate amounts of compliant water under this alternative should be
12 good. From the perspective of the Council Creek Village PWS, this alternative would be
13 characterized as easy to operate and repair, since O&M and repair of pipelines and pumps are
14 well understood. If the decision was made to perform blending then the operational complexity
15 would increase.

16 The feasibility of this alternative is dependent on an agreement being reached with the City
17 of Granite Shoals to purchase treated drinking water.

18 **4.5.5 Alternative CC-5: New Well at 10 miles**

19 This alternative consists of installing one new well within 10 miles of the Council Creek
20 Village PWS would produce compliant water in place of the water produced by the existing
21 wells. At this level of study, it is not possible to positively identify an existing well or the
22 location where a new well could be installed.

23 This alternative would require constructing one new 443-foot well, a new pump station
24 with a 5,000-gallon feed tank near the new well and a pipeline from the new well/feed tank to
25 the existing storage tank near the intake point for the Council Creek Village system. The pump
26 station and feed tank would be necessary to overcome pipe friction and changes in land
27 elevation. For this alternative, the pipeline is assumed to be approximately 10 miles long, and
28 would be a 4-inches in diameter and discharge the existing storage tank at the Council Creek
29 Village. The pump station would include a feed tank, two transfer pumps, including one
30 standby, and would be housed in a building.

31 Depending on well location and capacity, this alternative could present some options for a
32 more regional solution. It may be possible to share water and costs with another nearby system.

33 The estimated capital cost for this alternative includes installing the well, constructing the
34 pipeline, the pump station, the service pumps and pump house. The estimated O&M cost for
35 this alternative includes O&M for the pipeline and pump station. The estimated capital cost for
36 this alternative is \$1.95 million, and the estimated annual O&M cost for this alternative is
37 \$15,100.

1 The reliability of adequate amounts of compliant water under this alternative should be
2 good, since water wells, pump stations and pipelines are commonly employed. From the
3 perspective of the Council Creek Village PWS, this alternative would be similar to operate as
4 the existing system. Council Creek Village personnel have experience with O&M of wells,
5 pipelines, and pump stations.

6 The feasibility of this alternative is dependent on the ability to find an adequate existing
7 well or success in installing a well that produces an adequate supply of compliant water. It is
8 likely an alternate groundwater source would not be found on land owned by Council Creek
9 Village, so landowner cooperation would likely be required.

10 **4.5.6 Alternative CC-6: New Well at 5 miles**

11 This alternative consists of installing one new well within 5 miles of the Council Creek
12 Village that would produce compliant water in place of the water produced by the existing
13 wells. At this level of study, it is not possible to positively identify an existing well or the
14 location where a new well could be installed.

15 This alternative would require constructing one new 443-foot well, a new pump station
16 with a 5,000-gallon feed tank near the new well, and a pipeline from the new well/feed tank to
17 the storage tank near the intake point for the Council Creek Village system. The pump station
18 and feed tank would be necessary to overcome pipe friction and changes in land elevation. For
19 this alternative, the pipeline is assumed to be 4-inches in diameter, approximately 5 miles long,
20 and would discharge to one of the two existing storage tanks at the Council Creek Village
21 PWS. The pump station near the well would include two transfer pumps, including one
22 standby, and would be housed in a building.

23 Depending on well location and capacity, this alternative could present some options for a
24 more regional solution. It may be possible to share water and costs with another nearby system.

25 The estimated capital cost for this alternative includes installing the well, and constructing
26 the pipeline and pump station, the service pumps and pump house. The estimated O&M cost
27 for this alternative includes O&M for the pipeline and pump station. The estimated capital cost
28 for this alternative is \$1.09 million, and the estimated annual O&M cost for this alternative is
29 \$14,500.

30 The reliability of adequate amounts of compliant water under this alternative should be
31 good, since water wells, pump stations and pipelines are commonly employed. From the
32 perspective of the Council Creek Village PWS, this alternative would be similar to operate as
33 the existing system. Council Creek Village personnel have experience with O&M of wells,
34 pipelines, and pump stations.

35 The feasibility of this alternative is dependent on the ability to find an adequate existing
36 well or success in installing a well that produces an adequate supply of compliant water. It is

1 likely an alternate groundwater source would not be found on land owned by Council Creek
2 Village, so landowner cooperation would likely be required.

3 **4.5.7 Alternative CC-7: New Well at 1 Mile**

4 This alternative consists of installing one new well within 1 mile of the Council Creek
5 Village PWS that would produce compliant water in place of the water produced by the existing
6 wells. At this level of study, it is not possible to positively identify an existing well or the
7 location where a new well could be installed.

8 This alternative would require constructing one new 443-foot well and a pipeline from the
9 new well to the storage tank near the existing intake point for the Council Creek Village
10 system. Since the new well is relatively close, a pump station would not be necessary. For this
11 alternative, the pipeline is assumed to be 4 inches in diameter, approximately 1 mile long, and
12 would discharge to one of the two existing storage tanks at the Council Creek Village PWS.

13 Depending on well location and capacity, this alternative could present some options for a
14 more regional solution. It may be possible to share water and costs with another nearby system.

15 The estimated capital cost for this alternative includes installing the well, and constructing
16 the pipeline. The estimated O&M cost for this alternative includes O&M for the pipeline. The
17 estimated capital cost for this alternative is \$322,300, and the estimated annual O&M savings
18 for this alternative is \$12,100.

19 The reliability of adequate amounts of compliant water under this alternative should be
20 good, since water wells and pipelines are commonly employed. From the perspective of the
21 Council Creek Village PWS, this alternative would be similar to operate as the existing system.
22 Council Creek Village personnel have experience with O&M of wells, pipelines and pump
23 stations.

24 The feasibility of this alternative is dependent on the ability to find an adequate existing
25 well or success in installing a well that produces an adequate supply of compliant water. It is
26 possible an alternate groundwater source would not be found on land owned by Council Creek
27 Village, so landowner cooperation may be required.

28 **4.5.8 Alternative CC-8: Central RO Treatment**

29 This system would continue to pump water from the existing wells, and would treat the
30 water through an RO system prior to distribution. For this option, 93 percent of the raw water
31 would be treated to obtain compliant water. The RO process concentrates impurities in the
32 reject stream which would require disposal. It is estimated the RO reject generation would be
33 approximately 3,600 gallons per day (gpd) when the system is operated at the average daily
34 consumption of 16,000 gpd.

35 This alternative consists of constructing the RO treatment plant near the existing well. The
36 plant is composed of a 600 square foot building with a paved driveway; a skid with the pre-

1 constructed RO plant; transfer pumps, a 5,000-gallon tank for storing the treated water, and a
2 25,000-gallon pond for storing reject water. The treated water would be chlorinated and stored
3 in the new treated water tank prior to being pumped into the distribution system. The reject
4 water would be trucked 10 miles round trip to an as-yet undetermined disposal point. The
5 entire facility is fenced.

6 The estimated capital cost for this alternative is \$856,600, and the estimated annual O&M
7 cost is \$56,400.

8 The reliability of adequate amount of compliant water under this alternative is good, since
9 RO treatment is a common and well-understood treatment technology. However, O&M efforts
10 required for the central RO treatment plant may be significant, and O&M personnel would
11 require training with RO. The feasibility of this alternative is not dependent on the cooperation,
12 willingness, or capability of other water supply entities.

13 **4.5.9 Alternative CC-9: Central WRT Z-88 Treatment**

14 The system would continue to pump water from the Council Creek Village wells, and
15 would treat the water through the WRT Z-88 adsorption system prior to distribution. The full
16 flow of raw water would be treated by the WRT Z-88 system as the media specifically adsorb
17 radium and do not affect other constituents. There is minimal liquid waste generated in this
18 process, that being due to periodic backwashes of the media. The WRT Z-88 media would be
19 replaced and disposed by WRT in an approved low-level radioactive waste landfill after 2-
20 3 years of operation.

21 This alternative consists of constructing the Z-88 treatment system at the existing Council
22 Creek Village well field. WRT owns the Z-88 equipment and the Council Creek Village would
23 pay for construction for the treatment unit and auxiliary facilities. The plant is composed of a
24 tall 600 square foot building with a paved driveway; the pre-fabricated WRT Z-88 adsorption
25 system owned by WRT; and piping system. The entire facility would be fenced. The treated
26 water would be chlorinated prior to distribution. It is assumed the well pumps would have
27 adequate pressure to pump the water through the WRT Z-88 system to the ground storage tanks
28 without requiring new pumps.

29 The estimated capital cost for this alternative is \$404,600, and the estimated annual O&M
30 cost is \$54,200.

31 Based on many pilot testing results and some full-scale plant data, this technology appears
32 to be reliable. It is very simple to operate and the media replacement and disposal would be
33 handled by WRT. Because WRT owns the equipment, the capital cost is relatively low. The
34 main operating cost would be WRT's fee for the treated water. One concern with this
35 technology is the potential health effect on O&M personnel because of the level of radioactivity
36 accumulated in the WRT Z-88 vessel after the media have been operating for a long time.

1 **4.5.10 Alternative CC-10: Point-of-Use Treatment**

2 This alternative consists of the continued operation of the Council Creek Village well field,
3 plus treatment of water to be used for drinking or food preparation at the point of use to remove
4 combined radium and gross alpha. The purchase, installation, and maintenance of POU
5 treatment systems to be installed “under the sink” would be necessary for this alternative.
6 Blending is not an option in this case.

7 This alternative would require installing the POU treatment units in residences and other
8 buildings that provide drinking or cooking water. Council Creek Village staff would be
9 responsible for purchase and maintenance of the treatment units, including membrane and filter
10 replacement, periodic sampling, and necessary repairs. In houses, the most convenient point for
11 installation of the treatment units is typically under the kitchen sink, with a separate tap
12 installed for dispensing treated water. Installation of the treatment units in kitchens will require
13 the entry of Council Creek Village or contract personnel into the houses of customers. As a
14 result, cooperation of customers would be important for success implementing this alternative.
15 The treatment units could be installed for access without house entry, but that would complicate
16 the installation and increase costs.

17 Treatment processes would involve RO. Treatment processes produce a reject waste
18 stream. The reject waste streams result in a slight increase in the overall volume of water used.
19 POU systems have the advantage that only a minimum volume of water is treated (only for
20 human consumption). This minimizes the size of the treatment units, the increase in water
21 required, and the waste for disposal. For this alternative, it is assumed the increase in water
22 consumption is insignificant in terms of supply cost, and that the reject waste stream can be
23 discharged to the house septic or sewer system.

24 This alternative does not present options for a regional solution.

25 The estimated capital cost for this alternative includes purchasing and installing the POU
26 treatment systems. The estimated O&M cost for this alternative includes the purchase and
27 replacement of filters and membranes, as well as periodic sampling and record keeping as
28 required by the Texas Administrative Code (Title 30, Part I, Chapter 290, Subchapter F, Rule
29 290.106). The estimated capital cost for this alternative is \$110,800 and the estimated annual
30 O&M cost for this alternative is \$107,000. For the cost estimate, it is assumed that one POU
31 treatment unit will be required for each of the 146 connections in the Council Creek Village
32 system. It should be noted that the POU treatment units would need to be more complex than
33 units typically found in commercial retail outlets in order to meet regulatory requirements,
34 making purchase and installation more expensive. Additionally, capital cost would increase if
35 POU treatment units are placed at other taps within a home, such as refrigerator water
36 dispensers, ice makers, and bathroom sinks. In school settings, all taps where children and
37 faculty receive water may need POU treatment units or clearly mark those taps suitable for
38 human consumption. Additional considerations may be necessary for preschools or other
39 establishments where individuals cannot read.

1 The reliability of adequate amounts of compliant water under this alternative is fair, since it
2 relies on the active cooperation of the customers for system installation, use, and maintenance,
3 and only provides compliant water to single tap within a house. Additionally, the O&M efforts
4 (including monitoring of the devices to ensure adequate performance) required for the POU
5 systems will be significant, and the current personnel are inexperienced in this type of work.
6 From the perspective of the Council Creek Village PWS, this alternative would be
7 characterized as more difficult to operate owing to the in-home requirements and the large
8 number of individual units.

9 The feasibility of this alternative is not dependent on the cooperation, willingness, or
10 capability of other water supply entities.

11 **4.5.11 Alternative CC-11: Point-of-Entry Treatment**

12 This alternative consists of the continued operation of the Council Creek Village well field,
13 plus treatment of water as it enters residences to remove combined radium and gross alpha.
14 The purchase, installation, and maintenance of the treatment systems at the point of entry to a
15 household would be necessary for this alternative. Blending is not an option in this case.

16 This alternative would require the installation of the POE treatment units at houses and
17 other buildings that provide drinking or cooking water. Every building connected to the system
18 must have a POE device installed, maintained, and adequately monitored. TCEQ must be
19 assured the system has 100 percent participation of all property and or building owners. A way
20 to achieve 100 percent participation is through a public announcement and education program.
21 Example public programs are provided in the document “*Point-of-Use or Point-of-Entry*”
22 *Treatment Options for Small Drinking Water Systems*” published by USEPA. The property
23 owner’s responsibilities for the POE device must also be contained in the title to the property
24 and “run with the land” so subsequent property owners understand their responsibilities
25 (USEPA 2006).

26 Council Creek Village would be responsible for purchase, operation, and maintenance of
27 the treatment units, including membrane and filter replacement, periodic sampling, and
28 necessary repairs. It may also be desirable to modify piping so water for non-consumptive uses
29 can be withdrawn upstream of the treatment unit. The POE treatment units would be installed
30 outside the residences, so entry would not be necessary for O&M. Some cooperation from
31 customers would be necessary for installation and maintenance of the treatment systems.

32 POE treatment for combined radium and gross alpha would involve RO. Treatment
33 processes produce a reject stream that requires disposal. The reject water stream results in a
34 slight increase in overall volume of water used. POE systems treat a greater volume of water
35 than POU systems. For this alternative, it is assumed the increase in water consumption is
36 insignificant in terms of supply cost, and that the backwash reject waste stream can be
37 discharged to the house septic or sewer system.

38 This alternative does not present options for a regional solution.

1 The estimated capital cost for this alternative includes purchasing and installing the POE
2 treatment systems. The estimated O&M cost for this alternative includes the purchase and
3 replacement of filters and membranes, as well as periodic sampling and record keeping. The
4 estimated capital cost for this alternative is \$2.29 million, and the estimated annual O&M cost
5 for this alternative is \$323,400. For the cost estimate, it is assumed one POE treatment unit
6 will be required for each of the 146 existing connections to the Council Creek Village system.

7 The reliability of adequate amounts of compliant water under this alternative are fair, but
8 better than POU systems since it relies less on the active cooperation of the customers for
9 system installation, use, and maintenance, and compliant water is supplied to all taps within a
10 house. Additionally, the O&M efforts required for the POE systems will be significant, and the
11 current personnel are inexperienced in this type of work. From the perspective of the Council
12 Creek Village PWS, this alternative would be characterized as more difficult to operate owing
13 to the on-property requirements and the large number of individual units.

14 The feasibility of this alternative is not dependent on the cooperation, willingness, or
15 capability of other water supply entities.

16 **4.5.12 Alternative CC-12: Public Dispenser for Treated Drinking Water**

17 This alternative consists of the continued operation of the Council Creek Village wells,
18 plus dispensing treated water for drinking and cooking at a publicly accessible location.
19 Implementing this alternative would require purchasing and installing a treatment unit where
20 customers would be able to come and fill their own containers. This alternative also includes
21 notifying customers of the importance of obtaining drinking water from the dispenser. In this
22 way, only a relatively small volume of water requires treatment, but customers would be
23 required to pick up and deliver their own water. Blending is not an option in this case. It
24 should be noted that this alternative would be considered an interim measure until a compliance
25 alternative is implemented.

26 Council Creek Village personnel would be responsible for maintenance of the treatment
27 unit, including media or membrane replacement, periodic sampling, and necessary repairs. The
28 spent media or membranes will require disposal. This alternative relies on a great deal of
29 cooperation and action from the customers in order to be effective.

30 This alternative does not present options for a regional solution.

31 The estimated capital cost for this alternative includes purchasing and installing the
32 treatment system to be used for the drinking water dispenser. The estimated O&M cost for this
33 alternative includes purchasing and replacing filters and media or membranes, as well as
34 periodic sampling and record keeping. The estimated capital cost for this alternative is
35 \$18,400, and the estimated annual O&M cost for this alternative is \$34,900.

36 The reliability of adequate amounts of compliant water under this alternative is fair,
37 because of the large amount of effort required from the customers and the associated

1 inconvenience. Council Creek Village PWS has not provided this type of service in the past.
2 From Council Creek Village’s perspective this alternative would be characterized as relatively
3 easy to operate, since these types of treatment units are highly automated, and there is only one
4 unit.

5 The feasibility of this alternative is not dependent on the cooperation, willingness, or
6 capability of other water supply entities.

7 **4.5.13 Alternative CC-13: 100 Percent Bottled Water Delivery**

8 This alternative consists of the continued operation of the Council Creek Village wells, but
9 compliant drinking water will be delivered to customers in containers. This alternative involves
10 setting up and operating a bottled water delivery program to serve all customers in the system.
11 It is expected Council Creek Village would find it most convenient and economical to contract
12 a bottled water service. The bottle delivery program would have to be flexible enough to allow
13 the delivery of smaller containers should customers be incapable of lifting and manipulating 5-
14 gallon bottles. Blending is not an option in this case. It should be noted that this alternative
15 would be considered an interim measure until a compliance alternative is implemented.

16 This alternative does not involve capital cost for construction, but would require some
17 initial costs for system setup, and then ongoing costs to have the bottled water furnished. It is
18 assumed for this alternative that bottled water is provided to 100 percent of the Council Creek
19 Village PWS customers.

20 This alternative does not present options for a regional solution.

21 The estimated initial capital cost is for setting up the program. The estimated O&M cost
22 for this alternative includes program administration and purchase of the bottled water. The
23 estimated capital cost for this alternative is \$27,600, and the estimated annual O&M cost for
24 this alternative is \$274,600. For the cost estimate, it is assumed each person requires one
25 gallon of bottled water per day.

26 The reliability of adequate amounts of compliant water under this alternative is fair, since it
27 relies on the active cooperation of customers to order and utilize the water. Management and
28 administration of the bottled water delivery program will require attention from Council Creek
29 Village.

30 The feasibility of this alternative is not dependent on the cooperation, willingness, or
31 capability of other water supply entities.

32 **4.5.14 Alternative CC-14: Public Dispenser for Trucked Drinking Water**

33 This alternative consists of continued operation of the Council Creek Village wells, plus
34 dispensing compliant water for drinking and cooking at a publicly accessible location. The
35 compliant water would be purchased from the City of Burnet, and delivered by truck to a tank
36 at a central location where customers would be able to fill their own containers. This

1 alternative also includes notifying customers of the importance of obtaining drinking water
2 from the dispenser. In this way, only a relatively small volume of water requires treatment, but
3 customers are required to pick up and deliver their own water. Blending is not an option in this
4 case. It should be noted this alternative would be considered an interim measure until a
5 compliance alternative is implemented.

6 Council Creek Village would purchase a truck suitable for hauling potable water, and
7 install a storage tank. It is assumed the storage tank would be filled once a week, and the
8 chlorine residual would be tested for each truckload. The truck would have to meet
9 requirements for potable water, and each load would be treated with bleach. This alternative
10 relies on a great deal of cooperation and action from the customers for it to be effective.

11 This alternative presents limited options for a regional solution if two or more systems
12 share the purchase and operation of the water truck.

13 The estimated capital cost for this alternative includes purchasing a water truck and
14 construction of the storage tank to be used for the drinking water dispenser. The estimated
15 O&M cost for this alternative includes O&M for the truck, maintenance for the tank, water
16 quality testing, record keeping, and water purchase, The estimated capital cost for this
17 alternative is \$189,400, and the estimated annual O&M cost for this alternative is \$32,000.

18 The reliability of adequate amounts of compliant water under this alternative is fair because
19 of the large amount of effort required from the customers and the associated inconvenience.
20 Current personnel have not provided this type of service in the past. From the perspective of
21 Council Creek Village, this alternative would be characterized as relatively easy to operate, but
22 the water hauling and storage would have to be done with care to ensure sanitary conditions.

23 The feasibility of this alternative is not dependent on the cooperation, willingness, or
24 capability of other water supply entities.

25 **4.5.15 Summary of Alternatives**

26 Table 4.3 provides a summary of the key features of each alternative for Council Creek
27 Village PWS.

28

29

1 **Table 4.3 Summary of Compliance Alternatives for Council Creek Village PWS**

Alt No.	Alternative Description	Major Components	Capital Cost ¹	Annual O&M Cost	Total Annualized Cost	Reliability	System Impact	Remarks
CC-1	Purchase water from City of Burnet	- Pump station/feed tank - 8.6-mile pipeline	\$1,675,400	\$27,500	\$173,500	Good	N	Agreement must be successfully negotiated with City of Burnet. Blending may be possible. Costs could possibly be shared with small systems along pipeline route.
CC-2	Purchase water from Deer Springs Water Company	- Pump station/feed tank - 9.8-mile pipeline	\$1,980,900	\$28,000	\$200,700	Good	N	Agreement must be successfully negotiated with Deer Springs Water Company. Blending may be possible. Costs could possibly be shared with small systems along pipeline route.
CC-3	Purchase water from Buena Vista Water Supply	- Pump station/feed tank - 10.2-mile pipeline	\$1,763,500	\$29,600	\$183,400	Good	N	Agreement must be successfully negotiated with Buena Vista Water Supply. Blending may be possible. Costs could possibly be shared with small systems along pipeline route.
CC-4	Purchase water from City of Granite Shoals	- 2 Pump stations/2 feed tanks - 28-mile pipeline	\$4,902,900	\$54,100	\$481,500	Good	N	Agreement must be successfully negotiated with City of Granite Shoals. Blending may be possible. Costs could possibly be shared with small systems along pipeline route.
CC-5	Install new compliant well within 10 miles	- New well - Pump station/feed tank - 10-mile pipeline	\$1,946,800	\$15,100	\$184,800	Good	N	May be difficult to find well with good water quality. Costs could possibly be shared with small systems along pipeline route.
CC-6	Install new compliant well within 5 miles	- New well - Pump station/feed tank - 5-mile pipeline	\$1,087,100	\$ 14,500	\$ 109,240	Good	N	May be difficult to find well with good water quality. Costs could possibly be shared with small systems along pipeline route.
CC-7	Install new compliant well within 1 mile	- New well - 1-mile pipeline	\$322,300	\$(12,100)	\$16,000	Good	N	May be difficult to find well with good water quality.
CC-8	Continue operation of Council Creek Village well field with central RO treatment	- Central RO treatment plant	\$856,600	\$56,400	\$131,100	Good	T	Costs could possibly be shared with nearby small systems.
CC-9	Continue operation of Council Creek Village well field with central WRT Z-88 treatment	- Central WRT Z-88 treatment plant	\$404,600	\$54,200	\$89,500	Good	T	Costs could possibly be shared with nearby small systems.
CC-10	Continue operation of Council Creek Village well field, and POU treatment	- POU treatment units.	\$110,800	\$107,000	\$116,700	Fair	T, M	Only one compliant tap in home. Cooperation of residents required for installation, maintenance, and testing.
CC-11	Continue operation of Council Creek Village well field, and POE treatment	- POE treatment units.	\$2,287,300	\$323,400	\$522,800	Fair (better than POU)	T, M	All home taps compliant and less resident cooperation required.

Alt No.	Alternative Description	Major Components	Capital Cost ¹	Annual O&M Cost	Total Annualized Cost	Reliability	System Impact	Remarks
CC-12	Continue operation of Council Creek Village well field, but furnish public dispenser for treated drinking water	- Water treatment and dispenser unit	\$18,400	\$34,900	\$36,500	Fair/interim measure	T	Does not provide compliant water to all taps, and requires a lot of effort by customers.
CC-13	Continue operation of Council Creek Village well field, but furnish bottled drinking water for all customers	- Set up bottled water system	\$27,600	\$274,600	\$277,000	Fair/interim measure	M	Does not provide compliant water to all taps, and requires customers to order and use. Management of program may be significant.
CC-14	Continue operation of Council Creek Village well field, but furnish public dispenser for trucked drinking water.	- Construct storage tank and dispenser - Purchase potable water truck	\$189,400	\$32,000	\$48,500	Fair/interim measure	M	Does not provide compliant water to all taps, and requires a lot of effort by customers.

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*Notes: N – No significant increase required in technical or management capability
T – Implementation of alternative will require increase in technical capability
M – Implementation of alternative will require increase in management capability
1 – See cost breakdown in Appendix C
2 – 20-year return period and 6 percent interest*

1 **4.6 COST OF SERVICE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS**

2 To evaluate the financial impact of implementing the compliance alternatives, a 30-year
3 financial planning model was developed. This model can be found in Appendix D. The
4 financial model is based on estimated cash flows, with and without implementation of the
5 compliance alternatives. Data for such models are typically derived from established budgets,
6 audited financial reports, published water tariffs, and consumption data. Council Creek Village
7 PWS serves a population of 428 and has 146 connections. Information available to complete
8 the financial analysis was based on annual maintenance fees for revenues and estimated
9 expenses, 2009 water usage records, and current water rates for Council Creek Village. The
10 water usage rate for Council Creek Village was estimated to be 50.0 gpd per capita based on
11 average daily use and current population.

12 This analysis will need to be performed in a more detailed fashion and applied to
13 alternatives deemed attractive and worthy of more detailed evaluation. A more detailed
14 analysis should include additional factors such as:

- 15 • Cost escalation,
- 16 • Price elasticity effects where increased rates may result in lower water consumption,
- 17 • Costs for other system upgrades and rehabilitation needed to maintain compliant
18 operation.

19 **4.6.1 Financial Plan Development**

20 Actual water rates and average water use for Council Creek Village PWS were used to
21 estimate annual revenues. According to the available financial data, approximately 8.03 million
22 gallons of water was used in fiscal year 2009, generating an annual income of \$159,500 based
23 on an average customer use of 4,500 gallons per month and a rate of \$70 per month per
24 connection plus \$4 per 1000 gallons for 4000 gallons and \$6 per 1000 gallons for 500 gallons.
25 The average annual water bill was \$1,068 or approximately 2.9 percent of the median annual
26 household income of \$36,250. The Council Creek Village PWS MHI is greater than 75% of
27 the median state household income, which may reduce eligibility for some grants and low
28 interest rate loans.

29 **4.6.2 Current Financial Condition**

30 **4.6.2.1 Cash Flow Needs**

31 Although expenses are not tracked separately for Council Creek Village, it appears
32 revenues are sufficient to cover expenses based on estimates of expenses for similar sized water
33 systems.

1 **4.6.2.2 Ratio Analysis**

2 ***Current Ratio***

3 The Current Ratio for Council Creek Village WSC could not be determined due to lack of
4 financial data.

5 ***Debt to Net Worth Ratio***

6 A Debt-to-Net-Worth Ratio also could not be determined owing to lack of financial data.

7 ***Operating Ratio***

8 The Operating Ratio is a financial term defined as a company’s revenues divided by the
9 operating expenses. An operating ratio of 1.0 means that a utility is collecting just enough
10 money to meet expenses. In general, an operating ratio of 1.25 or higher is desirable. The
11 operating ratio could not be calculated since expenses are not tracked specifically for the water
12 system.

13 **4.6.3 Financial Plan Results**

14 Each of the compliance alternatives for the Council Creek Village PWS was evaluated
15 using the financial model to determine the overall increase in water rates necessary to pay for
16 the improvements. Each alternative was examined under the various funding options described
17 in Section 2.4.

18 Results of the financial impact analysis are provided in Table 4.4 and Figure 4.2. Table 4.4
19 and Figure 4.2 present rate impacts assuming revenues match expenses, without funding reserve
20 accounts, and that operations and implementation of compliance alternatives are funded with
21 revenue and are not paid for from reserve accounts. Figure 4.2 provides a bar chart that, in
22 terms of the yearly billing to an average customer, shows the following:

- 23
- 24 • Current annual average bill,
 - 25 • Projected annual average bill including rate increase, if needed, to match existing
26 expenditures, and
 - 27 • Projected annual bill including rate increases needed to fund implementation of a
28 compliance alternative (this does not include funding for reserve accounts).

29 The two bars shown for each compliance alternative represent the rate changes necessary
30 for revenues to match total expenditures assuming 100 percent grant funding and 100 percent
31 loan/bond funding. Most funding options will fall between 100 percent grant and 100 percent
32 loan/bond funding, with the exception of 100 percent revenue financing. Establishing or
33 increasing reserve accounts would require an increase in rates. If existing reserves are
34 insufficient to fund a compliance alternative, rates would need to be raised before implementing
the compliance alternative. This would allow for accumulation of sufficient reserves to avoid

1 larger but temporary rate increases during the years the compliance alternative was being
2 implemented.

3 **4.6.4 Evaluation of Potential Funding Options**

4 There are a variety of funding programs available to entities as described in Section 2.4.
5 Council Creek Village PWS is most likely to obtain funding from programs administered by the
6 TWDB, TDRA, and Rural Development. This report contains information that would be used
7 for an application for funding. Information such as financial analyses, water supply assessment,
8 and records demonstrating health concerns, failing infrastructure, and financial need, may be
9 required by these agencies. This section describes the candidate funding agencies and their
10 appropriate programs as well as information and steps needed to begin the application process.

11 This report should serve to document the existing water quality issues, infrastructure need
12 and costs, and water system information needed to begin the application process. Although this
13 report is at the conceptual level, it demonstrates that significant funding will be needed to meet
14 Safe Drinking Water Standards. The information provided in this report may serve as the
15 needed documentation to justify a project that may only be possible with significant financial
16 assistance.

17 **4.6.4.1 TWDB Funding Options**

18 TWDB programs include the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), Rural
19 Water Assistance Fund, State Loan Program (Development Fund II), and Economically
20 Distressed Areas Program (EDAP). Additional information on these programs can be found
21 online at the TWDB website under the Assistance tab, Financial Assistance section, under the
22 Public Works Infrastructure Construction subsection.

23 **Drinking Water State Revolving Fund**

24 The DWSRF offers net long-term interest lending rates below the rate the borrower would
25 receive on the open market for a period no longer than 20 years. A cost-recovery loan
26 origination charge is imposed to cover the administrative costs of operating the DWSRF, but an
27 additional interest rate subsidy is offered to offset the charge. The terms of the loan typically
28 require a revenue or tax pledge. The DWSRF program can provide funds from State sources or
29 Federal capitalization grants. State loans provide a net long-term interest rate of 0.7 percentage
30 points below the rate the borrower would receive on the open market at the time of loan closing
31 and Federal Capitalization Grants provide a lower net long-term interest rate of 1.2 percentage
32 points. “Disadvantaged communities” may obtain loans at even greater subsidies and up to a
33 30-year loan term.

34 The loan application process has several steps: pre-application, application and
35 commitment, loan closing, funding and construction monitoring, and any other special
36 requirements. In the pre-application phase, prospective loan applicants are asked to submit a
37 brief DWSRF Information Form to the TWDB that describes the applicant’s existing water
38 facilities, additional facility needs and the nature of projects being considered for meeting those

1 needs, project cost estimates, and “disadvantaged community” status. The TCEQ assigns a
2 priority rating that includes an applicant’s readiness to proceed. TWDB staff notifies
3 prospective applicants of their priority rating and encourage them to schedule a pre-planning
4 conference for guidance in preparing the engineering, planning, environmental, financial, and
5 water conservation portions of the DWSRF application.

6 **Rural Water Assistance Fund**

7 Small rural water utilities can finance water projects with attractive interest rate loans
8 with short and long-term finance options at tax exempt rates. Funding through this program
9 gives an added benefit to nonprofit water supply corporations as construction purchases qualify
10 for a sales tax exemption. Rural Political Subdivisions are eligible (non-profit water supply
11 corporations; water districts or municipalities serving a population of up to 10,000; and
12 counties in which no urban area has a population exceeding 50,000). A non-profit water supply
13 corporation is eligible to apply these funds for design and construction of water projects.
14 Projects can include line extensions, elevated storage, the purchase of well fields, the purchase
15 or lease of rights to produce groundwater, and interim financing of construction projects. The
16 fund may also be used to enable a rural water utility to obtain water service supplied by a larger
17 utility or to finance the consolidation or regionalization of a neighboring utility.

18 A maximum financing life is 50 years for projects. The average financing period is 20
19 to 23 years. System revenues and/or tax pledges are typically required. The lending rate is set
20 in accordance with the TWDB rules in 31 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 384.5 and the
21 scale varies according to the length of the loan and several factors. The TWDB seeks to
22 provide reasonable rates for its customers with minimal risk to the state. The TWDB posts
23 rates for comparison for applicants, and in August 2010 the TWDB showed its rates for a
24 22-year, taxable loan at 7.07 percent, where the market was at 8.47 percent. Funds in this
25 program are not restricted.

26 The TWDB’s Office of Project Finance and Construction Assistance staff can discuss the
27 terms of the loan and assist applicants during preparation of the application, and this is
28 encouraged. The application materials must include an engineering feasibility report,
29 environmental information, rates and customer base, operating budgets, financial statements,
30 and project information. The TWDB considers the needs of the area; benefits of the project; the
31 relationship of the project to the overall state water needs; relationship of the project to the
32 State Water Plan; and availability of all sources of revenue to the rural utility for the ultimate
33 repayment of the water supply project cost. The board considers applications monthly.

34 **State Loan Program (Development Fund II)**

35 The State Loan Program is a diverse lending program directly from state funding sources.
36 As it does not receive federal subsidies, it is more streamlined. The loans can incorporate more
37 than one project under the umbrella of one loan. Water supply corporations are eligible, but
38 will have taxable rates. Projects can include purchase of water rights, treatment plants, storage
39 and pumping facilities, transmission lines, well development, and acquisitions.

1 The loan requires the applicant to pledge revenue or taxes, as well as some collateral for
2 Council Creek Village PWS. The maximum financing life is 50 years. The average financing
3 period is 20 to 23 years. The interest rate is set in accordance with the TWDB rules in 31 TAC
4 363.33(a). The TWDB seeks to provide reasonable rates with minimal risk to the state. The
5 TWDB post rates for comparison for applicants and in August 2010, the TWDB showed their
6 rates for a 22-year, taxable loan at 7.07 percent where the market was at 8.47 percent.

7 The TWDB staff can discuss the terms of the loan and assist applicants during preparation
8 of the application, and a preapplication conference is encouraged. The application materials
9 must include an engineering feasibility report, environmental information, rates and customer
10 base, operating budgets, financial statements, and project information. The board considers
11 applications monthly.

12 **Economically Distressed Areas Program**

13 The EDAP was designed to assist areas along the U.S./Mexico border in areas that were
14 economically distressed. In 2008, this program was extended to apply to the entire state so long
15 as requirements are met. This program provides financial assistance through the provision of
16 grants and loans to communities where present facilities are inadequate to meet minimal
17 residential needs. Eligible communities are those with MHI less than 75 percent of the state
18 household income. The applicant must be capable of maintaining and operating the completed
19 system, and hold or be in the process of obtaining a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity.
20 The county where the project is located must adopt model rules for the regulation of
21 subdivisions prior to application for financial assistance. If the applicant is a city, the city must
22 also adopt Model Subdivision Rules of TWDB (31 TAC Chapter 364). The program funds
23 planning, design, construction, and acquisition. Up to 75 percent funding is available for
24 facility plans with certain hardship cases 100 percent funding may be available. Projects must
25 complete the planning, acquisition, and design phase before applying for second phase
26 construction funds. The TWDB works with the applicant to find ways to leverage other state
27 and federal financial resources. For grant fund above 50 percent, the Texas Department of
28 State Health Services must determine if there is a health and safety nuisance.

29 The loan requires the applicant to pledge revenue or taxes, as well as some collateral for
30 Council Creek Village PWS. The maximum financing life is 50 years. The average financing
31 period is 20 to 23 years. The lending rate scale varies according to several factors but is set by
32 the TWDB in accordance with the TWDB rules in 31 TAC 363.33(a). The TWDB seeks to
33 provide reasonable rates with minimal loss to the state. The TWDB posts rates for comparison
34 for applicants and in August 2010 the TWDB showed its rates for a 22-year, tax exempt loan at
35 5.05 percent where the market was at 6.05 percent. Most projects have a financial package with
36 the majority of the project financed with grants. Many have received 100 percent grants.

37 The first step in the application process is to meet with TWDB staff to discuss the terms of
38 the loan and assist applicants during preparation of the application. Major components of the
39 application materials must include an engineering feasibility report, environmental information,
40 rates and customer base, operating budgets, financial statements, community information,
41 project information, and other legal information.

1 **4.6.4.2 TDRA Funding Options**

2 Created in 2001, TDRA seeks to strengthen rural communities and assist them with
3 community and economic development and healthcare by providing a variety of rural programs,
4 services, and activities. Of their many programs and funds, the most appropriate programs
5 related to drinking water are the Community Development (CD) Fund and the Texas Small
6 Towns Environment Program. These programs offer attractive funding packages to help make
7 improvements to potable water systems to mitigate potential health concerns. These programs
8 are available to counties and cities, which have to submit an TDRA application on behalf of the
9 WSC. All program requirements would have to be met by the benefiting community receiving
10 services by the WSC.

11 **Community Development Fund**

12 The CD Fund is a competitive grant program for water system improvements as well as
13 other utility services (wastewater, drainage improvements, and housing activities). Funds are
14 distributed between 24 state planning regions where funds are allocated to address each
15 region's utility priorities. Funds can be used for various types of public works projects,
16 including water system improvements. Communities with a population of less than 50,000 that
17 are not eligible for direct CDBG funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban
18 Development are eligible. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis decided twice a year in
19 each region by local elected officials, appointed by the Governor using a defined scoring system
20 (past performance with CDBG is a factor). Awards are no less than \$75,000 and cannot exceed
21 \$800,000. More information can be found at the Office of Community Affairs website under
22 Community Development Fund.

23 **Texas Small Towns Environment Program**

24 Under special occasions some communities are invited to participate in grant programs
25 when self-help is a feasible method for completing a water project, the community is committed
26 to self-help, and the community has the capacity to complete the project. The purpose is to
27 significantly reduce the cost of the project by using the communities' own human, material, and
28 financial capital. Communities with a population of less than 50,000 that are not eligible for
29 direct CDBG funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development are
30 eligible. Projects typically are repair, rehabilitation, improvements, service connections, and
31 yard services. Reasonable associated administration and engineering cost can be funded. A
32 letter of interest is first submitted, community meetings are held, and after CDBG staff
33 determines eligibility with a written invitation to apply, an application may be submitted.
34 Awards are only given twice per year on a priority basis so long as the project can be fully
35 funded (\$350,000 maximum award). Ranking criteria are project impact, local effort, past
36 performance, percent of savings, and benefit to low to medium-income persons.

37 **4.6.4.3 Rural Development**

38 The RUS's agency of Rural Development established Water and Waste Disposal Program
39 for public entities administered by the staff of the Water and Environment Program to assist
40 communities with water and wastewater systems. The purpose is to fund technical assistance

1 and projects to help communities bring safe drinking water and sanitary, environmentally
2 sound, waste disposal facilities to rural Americans in greatest need.

3 The Water and Waste Disposal Program provides loans, grants, and loan guarantees for
4 drinking water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and storm drainage facilities in rural areas and cities
5 and towns with a population of 10,000 people and rural areas with no population limits.
6 Recipients must be public entities such as municipalities, counties, special purpose districts,
7 Indian tribes, and non-profit corporations. RUS has set aside direct loans and grants for several
8 areas (e.g., empowerment zones). Projects include all forms of infrastructure improvement,
9 acquisition of land and water rights, and design fees. Funds are provided on a first come, first
10 serve basis; however, staff do evaluate need and assign priorities as funds are limited.
11 Grant/loan mixes vary on a case by case basis and some communities may have to wait though
12 several funding cycles until funds become available.

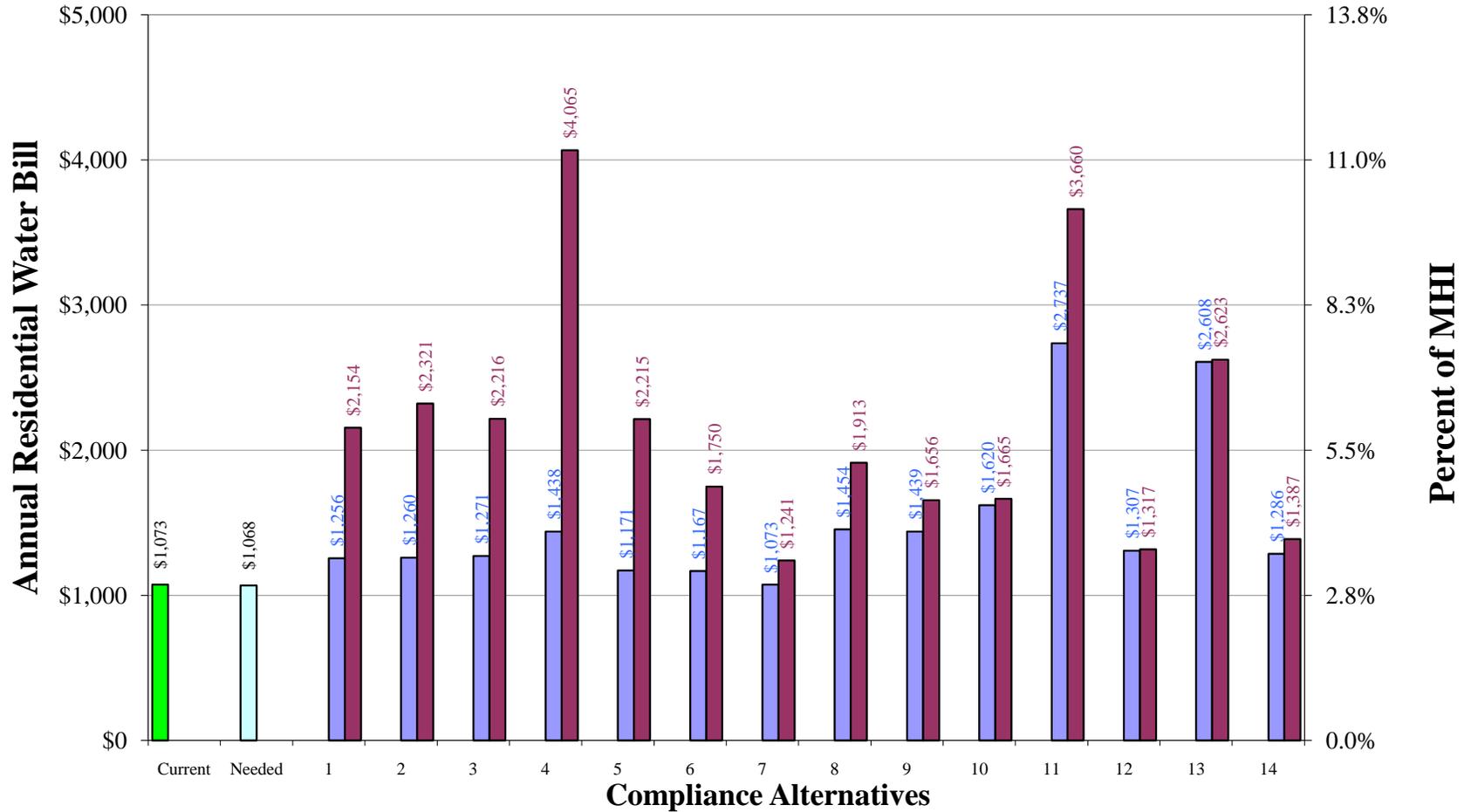
13 Entities must demonstrate that they cannot obtain reasonable loans at market rates, but have
14 the capacity to repay loans, pledge security, and operate the facilities. Grants can be up to
15 75 percent of the project costs, and loan guarantees can be up to 90 percent of eligible loss.
16 Loans are not to exceed a 40-year repayment period, require tax or revenue pledges, and are
17 offered at three rates:

- 18 • Poverty Rate - The lowest rate is the poverty interest rate of 4.5 percent. Loans must be
19 used to upgrade or construct new facilities to meet health standards, and the MHI in the
20 service area must be below the poverty line for a family of four or below 80 percent of
21 the statewide MHI for non-metropolitan communities.
- 22 • Market Rate – Where the MHI in the service exceeds the state MHI, the rate is based on
23 the average of the “Bond Buyer” 11-Bond Index over a four week period.
- 24 • Intermediate Rate – the average of the Poverty Rate and the Market Rate, but not to
25 exceed seven percent.

Council Creek Village WSC
Table 4.4 Financial Impact on Households

Alternative	Description		All Revenue	100% Grant	75% Grant	50% Grant	SRF	Bond
1	Purchase Water from City of Burnet	Maximum % of MHI	34.6%	3.5%	4.1%	4.7%	5.6%	5.9%
		Percentage Rate Increase Compared to Current	1069%	17%	38%	59%	88%	101%
		Average Annual Water Bill	\$12,544	\$1,256	\$1,481	\$1,705	\$2,020	\$2,154
2	Purchase Water from Deer Springs Water Co	Maximum % of MHI	40.4%	3.5%	4.2%	4.9%	6.0%	6.4%
		Percentage Rate Increase Compared to Current	1264%	17%	42%	67%	102%	116%
		Average Annual Water Bill	\$14,636	\$1,260	\$1,525	\$1,791	\$2,163	\$2,321
3	Purchase Water from Buena Vista WS	Maximum % of MHI	36.3%	3.5%	4.2%	4.8%	5.7%	6.1%
		Percentage Rate Increase Compared to Current	1125%	18%	40%	63%	93%	107%
		Average Annual Water Bill	\$13,147	\$1,271	\$1,507	\$1,743	\$2,075	\$2,216
4	Purchase Water from City of Granite Shoals	Maximum % of MHI	95.6%	4.0%	5.8%	7.6%	10.1%	11.2%
		Percentage Rate Increase Compared to Current	3130%	34%	95%	157%	243%	279%
		Average Annual Water Bill	\$34,649	\$1,438	\$2,095	\$2,752	\$3,675	\$4,065
5	New Well at 10 Miles	Maximum % of MHI	39.7%	3.2%	4.0%	4.7%	5.7%	6.1%
		Percentage Rate Increase Compared to Current	1242%	9%	33%	58%	92%	106%
		Average Annual Water Bill	\$14,402	\$1,171	\$1,432	\$1,693	\$2,059	\$2,215
6	New Well at 5 Miles	Maximum % of MHI	23.5%	3.2%	3.6%	4.0%	4.6%	4.8%
		Percentage Rate Increase Compared to Current	694%	9%	22%	36%	55%	63%
		Average Annual Water Bill	\$8,514	\$1,167	\$1,313	\$1,458	\$1,663	\$1,750
7	New Well at 1 Mile	Maximum % of MHI	9.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%
		Percentage Rate Increase Compared to Current	205%	0%	4%	8%	13%	16%
		Average Annual Water Bill	\$3,276	\$1,073	\$1,111	\$1,154	\$1,215	\$1,241
8	Central Treatment - RO	Maximum % of MHI	19.1%	4.0%	4.3%	4.6%	5.1%	5.3%
		Percentage Rate Increase Compared to Current	546%	36%	46%	57%	72%	78%
		Average Annual Water Bill	\$6,935	\$1,454	\$1,569	\$1,684	\$1,845	\$1,913
9	Central Treatment - WRT-Z88	Maximum % of MHI	10.6%	4.0%	4.1%	4.3%	4.5%	4.6%
		Percentage Rate Increase Compared to Current	258%	34%	39%	44%	51%	54%
		Average Annual Water Bill	\$3,839	\$1,439	\$1,493	\$1,548	\$1,624	\$1,656
10	Point-of-Use Treatment	Maximum % of MHI	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.6%
		Percentage Rate Increase Compared to Current	53%	51%	52%	53%	55%	55%
		Average Annual Water Bill	\$1,640	\$1,620	\$1,631	\$1,643	\$1,658	\$1,665
11	Point-of-Entry Treatment	Maximum % of MHI	35.5%	7.5%	8.2%	8.8%	9.7%	10.1%
		Percentage Rate Increase Compared to Current	1100%	155%	177%	198%	228%	241%
		Average Annual Water Bill	\$12,872	\$2,737	\$2,968	\$3,199	\$3,523	\$3,660
12	Public Dispenser for Treated Drinking Water	Maximum % of MHI	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
		Percentage Rate Increase Compared to Current	22%	22%	22%	22%	23%	23%
		Average Annual Water Bill	\$1,307	\$1,307	\$1,310	\$1,312	\$1,316	\$1,317
13	Supply Bottled Water to 100% of Population	Maximum % of MHI	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%
		Percentage Rate Increase Compared to Current	143%	143%	143%	144%	144%	144%
		Average Annual Water Bill	\$2,608	\$2,608	\$2,612	\$2,615	\$2,620	\$2,623
14	Central Trucked Drinking Water - Burnet	Maximum % of MHI	6.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%
		Percentage Rate Increase Compared to Current	120%	20%	22%	25%	28%	29%
		Average Annual Water Bill	\$2,366	\$1,286	\$1,311	\$1,337	\$1,372	\$1,387

Figure 4.2
Alternative Cost Summary: Council Creek Village WSC



Current Average Monthly Bill = \$89.4
 Median Household Income = \$36250
 Average Monthly Residential Usage = 4566 gallons

■ Current □ Needed ■ With 100% Grant Funding ■ With 100% Loan/Bond Funding

1
2
3

APPENDIX A PWS INTERVIEW FORM

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT FORM

Prepared By _____

Date _____

Section 1. Public Water System Information

1. PWS ID #	<input type="text"/>	2. Water System Name	<input type="text"/>
3. County	<input type="text"/>		
4. Owner	<input type="text"/>	Address	<input type="text"/>
Tele.	<input type="text"/>	E-mail	<input type="text"/>
Fax	<input type="text"/>	Message	<input type="text"/>
5. Admin	<input type="text"/>	Address	<input type="text"/>
Tele.	<input type="text"/>	E-mail	<input type="text"/>
Fax	<input type="text"/>	Message	<input type="text"/>
6. Operator	<input type="text"/>	Address	<input type="text"/>
Tele.	<input type="text"/>	E-mail	<input type="text"/>
Fax	<input type="text"/>	Message	<input type="text"/>
7. Population Served	<input type="text"/>	8. No. of Service Connections	<input type="text"/>
9. Ownership Type	<input type="text"/>	10. Metered (Yes or No)	<input type="text"/>
11. Source Type	<input type="text"/>		
12. Total PWS Annual Water Used	<input type="text"/>		
13. Number of Water Quality Violations (Prior 36 months)			
Total Coliform	<input type="text"/>	Chemical/Radiological	<input type="text"/>
Monitoring (CCR, Public Notification, etc.)	<input type="text"/>	Treatment Technique, D/DBP	<input type="text"/>

A. Basic Information

1. Name of Water System:
2. Name of Person Interviewed:
3. Position:
4. Number of years at job:
5. Number of years experience with drinking water systems:
6. Percent of time (day or week) on drinking water system activities, with current position (how much time is dedicated exclusively to the water system, not wastewater, solid waste or other activities):
7. Certified Water Operator (Yes or No):

 If Yes,
 7a. Certification Level (water):

 7b. How long have you been certified?
8. Describe your water system related duties on a typical day.

B. Organization and Structure

1. Describe the organizational structure of the Utility. Please provide an organizational chart. (Looking to find out the governance structure (who reports to whom), whether or not there is a utility board, if the water system answers to public works or city council, etc.)

2. If not already covered in Question 1, to whom do you report?
3. Do all of the positions have a written job description?
 - 3a. If yes, is it available to employees?
 - 3b. May we see a copy?

C. Personnel

1. What is the current staffing level (include all personnel who spend more than 10% of their time working on the water system)?

2. Are there any vacant positions? How long have the positions been vacant?

3. In your opinion, is the current staffing level adequate? If not adequate, what are the issues or staffing needs (how many and what positions)?

4. What is the rate of employee turnover for management and operators? What are the major issues involved in the turnover (e.g., operator pay, working conditions, hours)?

5. Is the system staffed 24 hours a day? How is this handled (on-site or on-call)? Is there an alarm system to call an operator if an emergency occurs after hours?

D. Communication

1. Does the utility have a mission statement? If yes, what is it?
2. Does the utility have water quality goals? What are they?
3. How are your work priorities set?
4. How are work tasks delegated to staff?
5. Does the utility have regular staff meetings? How often? Who attends?
6. Are there separate management meetings? If so, describe.
7. Do management personnel ever visit the treatment facility? If yes, how often?
8. Is there effective communication between utility management and state regulators (e.g., NMED)?
9. Describe communication between utility and customers.

E. Planning and Funding

1. Describe the rate structure for the utility.

2. Is there a written rate structure, such as a rate ordinance? May we see it?
 - 2a. What is the average rate for 6,000 gallons of water?

3. How often are the rates reviewed?

4. What process is used to set or revise the rates?

5. In general, how often are the new rates set?

6. Is there an operating budget for the water utility? Is it separate from other activities, such as wastewater, other utilities, or general city funds?

7. Who develops the budget, how is it developed and how often is a new budget created or the old budget updated?

8. How is the budget approved or adopted?

9. In the last 5 years, how many budget shortfalls have there been (i.e., didn't collect enough money to cover expenses)? What caused the shortfall (e.g., unpaid bills, an emergency repair, weather conditions)?

9a. How are budget shortfalls handled?
10. In the last 5 years how many years have there been budget surpluses (i.e., collected revenues exceeded expenses)?

10a. How are budget surpluses handled (i.e., what is done with the money)?
11. Does the utility have a line-item in the budget for emergencies or some kind of emergency reserve account?
12. How do you plan and pay for short-term system needs?
13. How do you plan and pay for long- term system needs?
14. How are major water system capital improvements funded? Does the utility have a written capital improvements plan?
15. How is the facility planning for future growth (either new hook-ups or expansion into new areas)?
16. Does the utility have and maintain an annual financial report? Is it presented to policy makers?

17. Has an independent financial audit been conducted of the utility finances? If so, how often? When was the last one?
18. Will the system consider any type of regionalization with any other PWS, such as system interconnection, purchasing water, sharing operator, emergency water connection, sharing bookkeeper/billing or other?

F. Policies, Procedures, and Programs
--

1. Are there written operational procedures? Do the employees use them?
2. Who in the utility department has spending authorization? What is the process for obtaining needed equipment or supplies, including who approves expenditures?
3. Does the utility have a source water protection program? What are the major components of the program?
4. Are managers and operators familiar with current SDWA regulations?
5. How do the managers and operators hear about new or proposed regulations, such as arsenic, DBP, Groundwater Rule? Are there any new regulations that will be of particular concern to the utility?
6. What are the typical customer complaints that the utility receives?
7. Approximately how many complaints are there per month?

8. How are customer complaints handled? Are they recorded?
9. (If not specifically addressed in Question 7) If the complaint is of a water quality nature, how are these types of complaints handled?
10. Does the utility maintain an updated list of critical customers?
11. Is there a cross-connection control plan for the utility? Is it written? Who enforces the plan's requirements?
12. Does the utility have a written water conservation plan?
13. Has there been a water audit of the system? If yes, what were the results?
14. (If not specifically answered in 11 above) What is the estimated percentage for loss to leakage for the system?
15. Are you, or is the utility itself, a member of any trade organizations, such as AWWA or Rural Water Association? Are you an active member (i.e., attend regular meetings or participate in a leadership role)? Do you find this membership helpful? If yes, in what ways does it help you?

G. Operations and Maintenance

1. How is decision-making authority split between operations and management for the following items:
 - a. Process Control
 - b. Purchases of supplies or small equipment
 - c. Compliance sampling/reporting
 - d. Staff scheduling

2. Describe your utility's preventative maintenance program.

3. Do the operators have the ability to make changes or modify the preventative maintenance program?

4. How does management prioritize the repair or replacement of utility assets? Do the operators play a role in this prioritization process?

5. Does the utility keep an inventory of spare parts?

6. Where does staff have to go to buy supplies/minor equipment? How often?
 - 6a. How do you handle supplies that are critical, but not in close proximity (for example if chlorine is not available in the immediate area or if the components for a critical pump are not in the area)

7. Describe the system's disinfection process. Have you had any problems in the last few years with the disinfection system?

7a. Who has the ability to adjust the disinfection process?

8. How often is the disinfectant residual checked and where is it checked?

8a. Is there an official policy on checking residuals or is it up to the operators?

9. Does the utility have an O & M manual? Does the staff use it?

10. Are the operators trained on safety issues? How are they trained and how often?

11. Describe how on-going training is handled for operators and other staff. How do you hear about appropriate trainings? Who suggests the trainings – the managers or the operators? How often do operators, managers, or other staff go to training? Who are the typical trainers used and where are the trainings usually held?

12. In your opinion is the level of your on-going training adequate?

13. In your opinion is the level of on-going training for other staff members, particularly the operators, adequate?

14. Does the facility have mapping of the water utility components? Is it used on any routine basis by the operators or management? If so, how is it used? If not, what is the process used for locating utility components?
15. In the last sanitary survey, were any deficiencies noted? If yes, were they corrected?
16. How often are storage tanks inspected? Who does the inspection?
 - 16a. Have you experienced any problems with the storage tanks?

H. SDWA Compliance

1. Has the system had any violations (monitoring or MCL) in the past 3 years? If so, describe.
2. How were the violations handled?
3. Does the system properly publish public notifications when notified of a violation?
4. Is the system currently in violation of any SDWA or state regulatory requirements, including failure to pay fees, fines, or other administrative type requirements?
5. Does the utility prepare and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)? Is it done every year? What type of response does the utility get to the CCR from customers?

I. Emergency Planning

1. Does the system have a written emergency plan to handle emergencies such as water outages, weather issues, loss of power, loss of major equipment, etc?
2. When was the last time the plan was updated?
3. Do all employees know where the plan is? Do they follow it?
4. Describe the last emergency the facility faced and how it was handled.

Attachment A

A. Technical Capacity Assessment Questions

1. Based on available information of water rights on record and water pumped has the system exceeded its water rights in the past year? YES NO

In any of the past 5 years? YES NO How many times? _____

2. Does the system have the proper level of certified operator? *(Use questions a – c to answer.)*
 YES NO

a. What is the Classification Level of the system by NMED? _____

b. Does the system have one or more certified operator(s)? [20 NMAC 7.4.20]

YES NO

c. If YES, provide the number of operators at each New Mexico Certification Level. [20 NMAC 7.4.12]

_____ NM Small System _____ Class 2

_____ NM Small System Advanced _____ Class 3

_____ Class 1 _____ Class 4

3. Did the system correct any sanitary deficiency noted on the most recent sanitary survey within 6 months of receiving that information? [20 NMAC 7.20.504]

YES NO No Deficiencies

What was the type of deficiency? *(Check all that are applicable.)*

Source Storage

Treatment Distribution

Other _____

From the system’s perspective, were there any other deficiencies that were not noted on the sanitary survey?
 Please describe.

4. Will the system’s current treatment process meet known future regulations?

Radionuclides YES NO Doesn’t Apply

Arsenic YES NO Doesn’t Apply

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Product (DBP)

YES NO Doesn’t Apply

Surface Water Treatment Rule YES NO Doesn’t Apply

5. Does the system have a current site plan/map? [20 NMAC 7.10.302 A.1.]

YES NO

6. Has the system had a water supply outage in the prior 24 months?

YES NO

What were the causes of the outage(s)? (Include number of outages for each cause.)

Drought _____ Limited Supply _____

System Failure _____ Other _____

7. Has the system ever had a water audit or a leak evaluation?

YES NO Don't Know

If YES, please complete the following table.

Type of Investigation	Date Done	Water Loss (%)	What approach or technology was used to complete the investigation?	Was any follow-up done? If so, describe

8. Have all drinking water projects received NMED review and approval? [20 NMAC 7.10.201]

YES NO

If NO, what types of projects have not received NMED review and approval.

Source Storage

Treatment Distribution

Other _____

9. What are the typical customer complaints that the utility receives?

10. Approximately how many complaints are there per month? _____

11. How are customer complaints handled? Are they recorded?

12. What is the age and composition of the distribution system? *(Collect this information from the Sanitary Survey)*

Pipe Material	Approximate Age	Percentage of the system	Comments
			Sanitary Survey Distribution System Records Attached

13. Are there any dead end lines in the system?
 YES NO

14. Does the system have a flushing program?
 YES NO
 If YES, please describe.

15. Are there any pressure problems within the system?
 YES NO
 If YES, please describe.

16. Does the system disinfect the finished water?
 YES NO
 If yes, which disinfectant product is used? _____

Interviewer Comments on Technical Capacity:

B. Managerial Capacity Assessment Questions

17. Has the system completed a 5-year Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plan (ICIP) plan?
 YES NO

If YES, has the plan been submitted to Local Government Division?
 YES NO

18. Does the system have written operating procedures?
 YES NO

19. Does the system have written job descriptions for all staff?
 YES NO

20. Does the system have:
- A preventative maintenance plan?
YES NO
 - A source water protection plan?
YES NO N/A
 - An emergency plan?
YES NO
 - A cross-connection control program?
YES NO
 - An emergency source?
YES NO
 - System security measures?
YES NO
21. Does the system report and maintain records in accordance with the drinking water regulations concerning:
- Water quality violations
YES NO
 - Public notification
YES NO
 - Sampling exemptions
YES NO
22. Please describe how the above records are maintained:
23. Describe the management structure for the water system, including board and operations staff. Please include examples of duties, if possible.
24. Please describe type and quantity of training or continuing education for staff identified above.
25. Describe last major project undertaken by the water system, including the following: project in detail, positive aspects, negative aspects, the way in which the project was funded, any necessary rate increases, the public response to the project, whether the project is complete or not, and any other pertinent information.

26. Does the system have any debt? YES NO

If yes, is the system current with all debt payments?

YES NO

If no, describe the applicable funding agency and the default.

27. Is the system currently contemplating or actively seeking funding for any project?

YES NO

If yes, from which agency and how much?

Describe the project?

Is the system receiving assistance from any agency or organization in its efforts?

28. Will the system consider any type of regionalization with other PWS? (Check YES if the system has already regionalized.)

YES NO

If YES, what type of regionalization has been implemented/considered/discussed? (Check all that apply.)

System interconnection

Sharing operator

Sharing bookkeeper

Purchasing water

Emergency water connection

Other: _____

29. Does the system have any of the following? (Check all that apply.)

Water Conservation Policy/Ordinance Current Drought Plan

Water Use Restrictions Water Supply Emergency Plan

Interviewer Comments on Managerial Capacity:

C. Financial Capacity Assessment

30. Does the system have a budget?
 YES NO
 If YES, what type of budget?
 Operating Budget
 Capital Budget
31. Have the system revenues covered expenses and debt service for the past 5 years?
 YES NO
 If NO, how many years has the system had a shortfall? _____
32. Does the system have a written/adopted rate structure?
 YES NO
33. What was the date of the last rate increase? _____
34. Are rates reviewed annually?
 YES NO
 IF YES, what was the date of the last review? _____
35. Did the rate review show that the rates covered the following expenses? *(Check all that apply.)*
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Operation & Maintenance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Infrastructure Repair & replacement | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Staffing | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Emergency/Reserve fund | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Debt payment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
36. Is the rate collection above 90% of the customers?
 YES NO
37. Is there a cut-off policy for customers who are in arrears with their bill or for illegal connections?
 YES NO
 If yes, is this policy implemented?
38. What is the residential water rate for 6,000 gallons of usage in one month. _____
39. In the past 12 months, how many customers have had accounts frozen or dropped for non-payment? _____
 [Convert to % of active connections
 Less than 1% 1% - 3% 4% - 5% 6% - 10%
 11% - 20% 21% - 50% Greater than 50%]

40. The following questions refer to the process of obtaining needed equipment and supplies.

a. Can the water system operator buy or obtain supplies or equipment when they are needed?

YES NO

b. Is the process simple or burdensome to the employees?

c. Can supplies or equipment be obtained quickly during an emergency?

YES NO

d. Has the water system operator ever experienced a situation in which he/she couldn't purchase the needed supplies?

YES NO

e. Does the system maintain some type of spare parts inventory?

YES NO

If yes, please describe.

41. Has the system ever had a financial audit?

YES NO

If YES, what is the date of the most recent audit? _____

42. Has the system ever had its electricity or phone turned off due to non-payment? Please describe.

Interviewer Comments on Financial Assessment:

43. What do you think the system capabilities are now and what are the issues you feel your system will be facing in the future? In addition, are there any specific needs, such as types of training that you would like to see addressed by NMED or its contractors?

APPENDIX B COST BASIS

This section presents the basis for unit costs used to develop the conceptual cost estimates for the compliance alternatives. Cost estimates are conceptual in nature (+50%/-30%), and are intended to make comparisons between compliance options and to provide a preliminary indication of possible rate impacts. Consequently, these costs are pre-planning level and should not be viewed as final estimated costs for alternative implementation. Capital cost includes an allowance for engineering and construction management. It is assumed adequate electrical power is available near the site. The cost estimates specifically do not include costs for the following:

- Obtaining land or easements.
- Surveying.
- Mobilization/demobilization for construction.
- Insurance and bonds

In general, unit costs are based on recent construction bids for similar work in the area; when possible, consultations with vendors or other suppliers; published construction and O&M cost data; and USEPA cost guidance. Unit costs used for the cost estimates are summarized in Table B.1.

Unit costs for pipeline components are based on 2009 RS Means Site Work & Landscape Cost Data. The number of borings and encasements and open cuts and encasements is estimated by counting the road, highway, railroad, stream, and river crossings for a conceptual routing of the pipeline. The number of air release valves is estimated by examining the land surface profile along the conceptual pipeline route. It is assumed gate valves and flush valves would be installed, on average, every 5,000 feet along the pipeline. Pipeline cost estimates are based on the use of C-900 PVC pipe. Other pipe materials could be considered for more detailed development of attractive alternatives.

Pump station unit costs are based on experience with similar installations. The cost estimate for the pump stations include two pumps, station piping and valves, station electrical and instrumentation, minor site improvement, installation of a concrete pad, fence and building, and tools. The number of pump stations is based on calculations of pressure losses in the proposed pipeline for each alternative. Back-flow prevention is required in cases where pressure losses are negligible, and pump stations are not needed. Construction cost of a storage tank is based on consultations with vendors and 2007 RS Means Site Work & Landscape Cost Data.

Labor costs are estimated based on 2009 RS Means Site Work & Landscape Cost Data specific to the Lubbock County region.

1 Electrical power cost is estimated to be \$0.049 per kWh, as supplied by the City of Burnet.
2 The annual cost for power to a pump station is calculated based on the pumping head and
3 volume, and includes 11,800 kWh for pump building heating, cooling, and lighting, as
4 recommended in USEPA publication, *Standardized Costs for Water Supply Distribution*
5 *Systems* (1992).

6 In addition to the cost of electricity, pump stations have other maintenance costs. These
7 costs cover: materials for minor repairs to keep the pumps operating; purchase of a
8 maintenance vehicle, fuel costs, and vehicle maintenance costs; utilities; office supplies, small
9 tools and equipment; and miscellaneous materials such as safety, clothing, chemicals, and paint.
10 The non-power O&M costs are estimated based on the USEPA publication, *Standardized Costs*
11 *for Water Supply Distribution Systems* (1992), which provides cost curves for O&M
12 components. Costs from the 1992 report are adjusted to 2010 dollars based on the ENR
13 construction cost index.

14 Pipeline maintenance costs include routine cleaning and flushing, as well as minor repairs
15 to lines. The unit rate for pipeline maintenance is calculated based on the USEPA technical
16 report, *Innovative and Alternative Technology Assessment Manual MCD 53* (1978). Costs from
17 the 1978 report are adjusted to 2010 dollars based on the ENR construction cost index.

18 Storage tank maintenance costs include cleaning and renewal of interior lining and exterior
19 coating. Unit costs for storage tank O&M are based on USEPA publication *Standardized Costs*
20 *for Water Supply Distribution Systems* (1992). Costs from the 1992 report are adjusted to 2010
21 dollars based on the ENR construction cost index.

22 The purchase price for point-of-use (POU) water treatment units is based on vendor price
23 lists for treatment units, plus installation. O&M costs for POU treatment units are also based
24 on vendor price lists. It is assumed a yearly water sample would be analyzed for the
25 contaminant of concern.

26 The purchase price for point-of-entry (POE) water treatment units is based on vendor price
27 lists for treatment units, plus an allowance for installation, including a concrete pad and shed,
28 piping modifications, and electrical connection. O&M costs for POE treatment units are also
29 based on vendor price lists. It is assumed a yearly water sample would be analyzed for the
30 contaminant of concern.

31 Central treatment plant costs, for both adsorption and coagulation/filtration, include pricing
32 for buildings, utilities, and site work. Costs are based on pricing given in the various R.S.
33 Means Construction Cost Data References, as well as prices obtained from similar work on
34 other projects. Pricing for treatment equipment was obtained from vendors.

35 Well installation costs are based on quotations from drillers for installation of similar depth
36 wells in the area. Well installation costs include drilling, a well pump, electrical and
37 instrumentation installation, well finishing, piping, and water quality testing. O&M costs for
38 water wells include power, materials, and labor. It is assumed new wells located more than

1 1 mile from the intake point of an existing system would require a storage tank and pump
2 station.

3 Purchase price for the treatment unit dispenser is based on vendor price lists, plus an
4 allowance for installation at a centralized public location. The O&M costs are also based on
5 vendor price lists. It is assumed that weekly water samples would be analyzed for the
6 contaminant of concern.

7 Costs for bottled water delivery alternatives are based on consultation with vendors that
8 deliver residential bottled water. The cost estimate includes an initial allowance for set-up of
9 the program, and a yearly allowance for program administration.

10 The cost estimate for a public dispenser for trucked water includes the purchase price for a
11 water truck and construction of a storage tank. Annual costs include labor for purchasing the
12 water, picking up and delivering the water, truck maintenance, and water sampling and testing.
13 It is assumed the water truck would be required to make one trip each week, and chlorine
14 residual would be determined for each truck load.

15

Table C.1

PWS Name Council Creek Village
Alternative Name Purchase Water from City of Burnet
Alternative Number CC-1

Distance from Alternative to PWS (along pipe) 8.6 miles
 Total PWS annual water usage 8.030 MG
 Treated water purchase cost \$ 3.33 per 1,000 gals
 Pump Stations needed w/ 1 feed tank each 1
 On site storage tanks / pump sets needed 0

Capital Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Pipeline Construction</i>				
Number of Crossings, bore	6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Crossings, open cut	14	n/a	n/a	n/a
PVC water line, Class 200, 04"	45,250	LF	\$ 15	\$ 672,660
Bore and encasement, 10"	1,200	LF	\$ 235	\$ 281,664
Open cut and encasement, 10"	700	LF	\$ 127	\$ 88,998
Gate valve and box, 04"	9	EA	\$ 944	\$ 8,541
Air valve	7	EA	\$ 2,079	\$ 14,553
Flush valve	9	EA	\$ 1,700	\$ 15,385
Metal detectable tape	45,250	LF	\$ 0	\$ 2,263
Subtotal				\$ 1,084,064

Pump Station(s) Installation

Pump	2	EA	\$ 8,230	\$ 16,460
Pump Station Piping, 04"	1	EA	\$ 538	\$ 538
Gate valve, 04"	4	EA	\$ 944	\$ 3,775
Check valve, 04"	2	EA	\$ 880	\$ 1,760
Electrical/Instrumentation	1	EA	\$ 10,550	\$ 10,550
Site work	1	EA	\$ 2,635	\$ 2,635
Building pad	1	EA	\$ 5,275	\$ 5,275
Pump Building	1	EA	\$ 10,550	\$ 10,550
Fence	1	EA	\$ 6,330	\$ 6,330
Tools	1	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,055
5,000 gal feed tank	1	EA	\$ 12,487	\$ 12,487
20,000 gal ground storage tank	-	EA	\$ 42,210	\$ -
Backflow Preventor	-	EA	\$ 2,714	\$ -
Subtotal				\$ 71,415

Subtotal of Component Costs \$ 1,155,479

Contingency 20% \$ 231,096
 Design & Constr Management 25% \$ 288,870

TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS \$ 1,675,445

Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Pipeline O&M</i>				
Pipeline O&M	8.6	mile	\$ 285	\$ 2,442
Subtotal				\$ 2,442
<i>Water Purchase Cost</i>				
From PWS	8,030	1,000 gal	\$ 3.33	\$ 26,740
Subtotal				\$ 26,740

Pump Station(s) O&M

Building Power	11,800	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ 578
Pump Power	5,023	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ 246
Materials	1	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,585
Labor	365	Hrs	\$ 60.00	\$ 21,900
Tank O&M	-	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ -
Backflow Test/Cert	-	EA	\$ 110	\$ -
Subtotal				\$ 24,309

O&M Credit for Existing Well Closure

Pump power	25,509	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ (1,250)
Well O&M matl	2	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ (3,170)
Well O&M labor	360	Hrs	\$ 60.00	\$ (21,600)
Subtotal				\$ (26,020)

TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS \$ 27,472

Table C.2

PWS Name Council Creek Village
Alternative Name Purchase Water from City of Burnet
Alternative Number CC-2

Distance from Alternative to PWS (along pipe) 9.8 miles
 Total PWS annual water usage 8.030 MG
 Treated water purchase cost \$ 3.33 per 1,000 gals
 Pump Stations needed w/ 1 feed tank each 1
 On site storage tanks / pump sets needed 0

Capital Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Pipeline Construction</i>				
Number of Crossings, bore	9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Crossings, open cut	9	n/a	n/a	n/a
PVC water line, Class 200, 04"	51,697	LF	\$ 15	\$ 768,484
Bore and encasement, 10"	1,800	LF	\$ 235	\$ 422,496
Open cut and encasement, 10"	450	LF	\$ 127	\$ 57,213
Gate valve and box, 04"	10	EA	\$ 944	\$ 9,758
Air valve	8	EA	\$ 2,079	\$ 16,632
Flush valve	10	EA	\$ 1,700	\$ 17,577
Metal detectable tape	51,697	LF	\$ 0	\$ 2,585
Subtotal				\$ 1,294,745

Pump Station(s) Installation

Pump	2	EA	\$ 8,230	\$ 16,460
Pump Station Piping, 04"	1	EA	\$ 538	\$ 538
Gate valve, 04"	4	EA	\$ 944	\$ 3,775
Check valve, 04"	2	EA	\$ 880	\$ 1,760
Electrical/Instrumentation	1	EA	\$ 10,550	\$ 10,550
Site work	1	EA	\$ 2,635	\$ 2,635
Building pad	1	EA	\$ 5,275	\$ 5,275
Pump Building	1	EA	\$ 10,550	\$ 10,550
Fence	1	EA	\$ 6,330	\$ 6,330
Tools	1	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,055
5,000 gal feed tank	1	EA	\$ 12,487	\$ 12,487
20,000 gal ground storage tank	-	EA	\$ 42,210	\$ -
Backflow Preventor	-	EA	\$ 2,714	\$ -
Subtotal				\$ 71,415

Subtotal of Component Costs \$ 1,366,160

Contingency 20% \$ 273,232
 Design & Constr Management 25% \$ 341,540

TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS \$ 1,980,932

Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Pipeline O&M</i>				
Pipeline O&M	9.8	mile	\$ 285	\$ 2,790
Subtotal				\$ 2,790
<i>Water Purchase Cost</i>				
From PWS	8,030	1,000 gal	\$ 3.33	\$ 26,740
Subtotal				\$ 26,740

Pump Station(s) O&M

Building Power	11,800	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ 578
Pump Power	9,007	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ 441
Materials	1	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,585
Labor	365	Hrs	\$ 60.00	\$ 21,900
Tank O&M	-	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ -
Backflow Test/Cert	-	EA	\$ 110	\$ -
Subtotal				\$ 24,505

O&M Credit for Existing Well Closure

Pump power	25,509	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ (1,250)
Well O&M matl	2	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ (3,170)
Well O&M labor	360	Hrs	\$ 60.00	\$ (21,600)
Subtotal				\$ (26,020)

TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS \$ 28,015

Table C.3

PWS Name Council Creek Village
Alternative Name Purchase Water from Buena Vista WS
Alternative Number CC-3

Distance from Alternative to PWS (along pipe) 10.2 miles
Total PWS annual water usage 8.030 MG
Treated water purchase cost \$ 3.33 per 1,000 gals
Pump Stations needed w/ 1 feed tank each 1
On site storage tanks / pump sets needed 0

Capital Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Pipeline Construction</i>				
Number of Crossings, bore	4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Crossings, open cut	16	n/a	n/a	n/a
PVC water line, Class 200, 04"	54,036	LF	\$ 15	\$ 803,263
Bore and encasement, 10"	800	LF	\$ 235	\$ 187,776
Open cut and encasement, 10"	800	LF	\$ 127	\$ 101,712
Gate valve and box, 04"	11	EA	\$ 944	\$ 10,200
Air valve	10	EA	\$ 2,079	\$ 20,790
Flush valve	11	EA	\$ 1,700	\$ 18,372
Metal detectable tape	54,036	LF	\$ 0	\$ 2,702
Subtotal				\$ 1,144,814

Pump Station(s) Installation

Pump	2	EA	\$ 8,230	\$ 16,460
Pump Station Piping, 04"	1	EA	\$ 538	\$ 538
Gate valve, 04"	4	EA	\$ 944	\$ 3,775
Check valve, 04"	2	EA	\$ 880	\$ 1,760
Electrical/Instrumentation	1	EA	\$ 10,550	\$ 10,550
Site work	1	EA	\$ 2,635	\$ 2,635
Building pad	1	EA	\$ 5,275	\$ 5,275
Pump Building	1	EA	\$ 10,550	\$ 10,550
Fence	1	EA	\$ 6,330	\$ 6,330
Tools	1	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,055
5,000 gal feed tank	1	EA	\$ 12,487	\$ 12,487
20,000 gal ground storage tank	-	EA	\$ 42,210	\$ -
Backflow Preventor	0	EA	\$ 2,714	\$ -
Subtotal				\$ 71,415

Subtotal of Component Costs \$ 1,216,230

Contingency 20% \$ 243,246
 Design & Constr Management 25% \$ 304,057

TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS **\$ 1,763,533**

Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Pipeline O&M</i>				
Pipeline O&M	10.2	mile	\$ 285	\$ 2,917
Subtotal				\$ 2,917
<i>Water Purchase Cost</i>				
From PWS	8,030	1,000 gal	\$ 3.33	\$ 26,740
Subtotal				\$ 26,740

Pump Station(s) O&M

Building Power	11,800	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ 578
Pump Power	18,159	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ 890
Materials	1	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,585
Labor	365	Hrs	\$ 60.00	\$ 21,900
Tank O&M	1	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,055
Backflow Test/Cert	0	EA	\$ 110	\$ -
Subtotal				\$ 26,008

O&M Credit for Existing Well Closure

Pump power	25,509	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ (1,250)
Well O&M matl	2	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ (3,170)
Well O&M labor	360	Hrs	\$ 60	\$ (21,600)
Subtotal				\$ (26,020)

TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS **\$ 29,645**

Table C.4

PWS Name Council Creek Village
Alternative Name Purchase Water from City of Granite Shoals
Alternative Number CC-4

Distance from Alternative to PWS (along pipe) 28.0 miles
 Total PWS annual water usage 8.030 MG
 Treated water purchase cost \$ 2.54 per 1,000 gals
 Pump Stations needed w/ 1 feed tank each 2
 On site storage tanks / pump sets needed 0

Capital Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Pipeline Construction</i>				
Number of Crossings, bore	16	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Crossings, open cut	28	n/a	n/a	n/a
PVC water line, Class 200, 04"	148,050	LF	\$ 15	\$ 2,200,798
Bore and encasement, 10"	3,200	LF	\$ 235	\$ 751,104
Open cut and encasement, 10"	1,400	LF	\$ 127	\$ 177,996
Gate valve and box, 04"	30	EA	\$ 944	\$ 27,945
Air valve	11	EA	\$ 2,079	\$ 22,869
Flush valve	30	EA	\$ 1,700	\$ 50,337
Metal detectable tape	148,050	LF	\$ 0	\$ 7,402
Subtotal				\$ 3,238,452

Pump Station(s) Installation

Pump	4	EA	\$ 8,230	\$ 32,920
Pump Station Piping, 04"	2	EA	\$ 538	\$ 1,076
Gate valve, 04"	8	EA	\$ 944	\$ 7,550
Check valve, 04"	4	EA	\$ 880	\$ 3,521
Electrical/Instrumentation	2	EA	\$ 10,550	\$ 21,100
Site work	2	EA	\$ 2,635	\$ 5,270
Building pad	2	EA	\$ 5,275	\$ 10,550
Pump Building	2	EA	\$ 10,550	\$ 21,100
Fence	2	EA	\$ 6,330	\$ 12,660
Tools	2	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ 2,110
5,000 gal feed tank	2	EA	\$ 12,487	\$ 24,974
20,000 gal ground storage tank	-	EA	\$ 42,210	\$ -
Backflow Preventor	0	EA	\$ 2,714	\$ -
Subtotal				\$ 142,831

Subtotal of Component Costs \$ 3,381,282

Contingency 20% \$ 676,256
 Design & Constr Management 25% \$ 845,321

TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS \$ 4,902,859

Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Pipeline O&M</i>				
Pipeline O&M	28.0	mile	\$ 285	\$ 7,991
Subtotal				\$ 7,991
<i>Water Purchase Cost</i>				
From PWS	8,030	1,000 gal	\$ 2.54	\$ 20,424
Subtotal				\$ 20,424

Pump Station(s) O&M

Building Power	23,600	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ 1,156
Pump Power	29,803	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ 1,460
Materials	2	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ 3,170
Labor	730	Hrs	\$ 60.00	\$ 43,800
Tank O&M	2	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ 2,110
Backflow Test/Cert	0	EA	\$ 110	\$ -
Subtotal				\$ 51,697

O&M Credit for Existing Well Closure

Pump power	25,509	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ (1,250)
Well O&M matl	2	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ (3,170)
Well O&M labor	360	Hrs	\$ 60	\$ (21,600)
Subtotal				\$ (26,020)

TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS \$ 54,092

Table C.5

PWS Name Council Creek Village
Alternative Name New Well at 10 Miles
Alternative Number CC-5

Distance from PWS to new well location 10.0 miles
Estimated well depth 443 feet
Number of wells required 1
Well installation cost (location specific) \$150 per foot
Pump Stations needed w/ 1 feed tank each 1
On site storage tanks / pump sets needed 0

Capital Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Pipeline Construction</i>				
Number of Crossings, bore	6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Crossings, open cut	12	n/a	n/a	n/a
PVC water line, Class 200, 04"	52,800	LF	\$ 15	\$ 784,886
Bore and encasement, 10"	1,200	LF	\$ 235	\$ 281,664
Open cut and encasement, 10"	600	LF	\$ 127	\$ 76,284
Gate valve and box, 04"	11	EA	\$ 944	\$ 9,966
Air valve	6	EA	\$ 2,079	\$ 12,474
Flush valve	11	EA	\$ 1,700	\$ 17,952
Metal detectable tape	52,800	LF	\$ 0	\$ 2,640
Subtotal				\$ 1,185,866

Pump Station(s) Installation

Pump	2	EA	\$ 8,230	\$ 16,460
Pump Station Piping, 04"	1	EA	\$ 538	\$ 538
Gate valve, 04"	4	EA	\$ 944	\$ 3,775
Check valve, 04"	2	EA	\$ 880	\$ 1,760
Electrical/Instrumentation	1	EA	\$ 10,550	\$ 10,550
Site work	1	EA	\$ 2,635	\$ 2,635
Building pad	1	EA	\$ 5,275	\$ 5,275
Pump Building	1	EA	\$ 10,550	\$ 10,550
Fence	1	EA	\$ 6,330	\$ 6,330
Tools	1	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,055
5,000 gal feed tank	1	EA	\$ 12,487	\$ 12,487
20,000 gal ground storage tank	-	EA	\$ 42,210	\$ -
Subtotal				\$ 71,415

Well Installation

Well installation	443	LF	\$ 150	\$ 66,450
Water quality testing	2	EA	\$ 1,320	\$ 2,640
Well pump	1	EA	\$ 4,132	\$ 4,132
Well electrical/instrumentation	1	EA	\$ 5,800	\$ 5,800
Well cover and base	1	EA	\$ 3,165	\$ 3,165
Piping	1	EA	\$ 3,165	\$ 3,165
Subtotal				\$ 85,352

Subtotal of Component Costs \$ 1,342,634

Contingency 20% \$ 268,527
 Design & Constr Management 25% \$ 335,658

TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS \$ 1,946,819

Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Pipeline O&M</i>				
Pipeline O&M	10.0	mile	\$ 285	\$ 2,850
Subtotal				\$ 2,850

Pump Station(s) O&M

Building Power	11,800	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ 578
Pump Power	10,946	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ 536
Materials	1	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,585
Labor	365	Hrs	\$ 60.00	\$ 21,900
Tank O&M	-	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ -
Subtotal				\$ 24,600

Well O&M

Pump power	26,280	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ 1,288
Well O&M matl	1	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,585
Well O&M labor	180	Hrs	\$ 60	\$ 10,800
Subtotal				\$ 13,673

O&M Credit for Existing Well Closure

Pump power	25,509	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ (1,250)
Well O&M matl	2	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ (3,170)
Well O&M labor	360	Hrs	\$ 60	\$ (21,600)
Subtotal				\$ (26,020)

TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS \$ 15,102

Table C.6

PWS Name Council Creek Village
Alternative Name New Well at 5 Miles
Alternative Number CC-6

Distance from PWS to new well location 5.0 miles
Estimated well depth 443 feet
Number of wells required 1
Well installation cost (location specific) \$150 per foot
Pump Stations needed w/ 1 feed tank each 1
On site storage tanks / pump sets needed 0

Capital Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Pipeline Construction</i>				
Number of Crossings, bore	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Crossings, open cut	6	n/a	n/a	n/a
PVC water line, Class 200, 04"	26,400	LF	\$ 15	\$ 392,443
Bore and encasement, 10"	600	LF	\$ 235	\$ 140,832
Open cut and encasement, 10"	300	LF	\$ 127	\$ 38,142
Gate valve and box, 04"	5	EA	\$ 944	\$ 4,983
Air valve	3	EA	\$ 2,079	\$ 6,237
Flush valve	5	EA	\$ 1,700	\$ 8,976
Metal detectable tape	26,400	LF	\$ 0	\$ 1,320
Subtotal				\$ 592,933

Pump Station(s) Installation

Pump	2	EA	\$ 8,230	\$ 16,460
Pump Station Piping, 04"	1	EA	\$ 538	\$ 538
Gate valve, 04"	4	EA	\$ 944	\$ 3,775
Check valve, 04"	2	EA	\$ 880	\$ 1,760
Electrical/Instrumentation	1	EA	\$ 10,550	\$ 10,550
Site work	1	EA	\$ 2,635	\$ 2,635
Building pad	1	EA	\$ 5,275	\$ 5,275
Pump Building	1	EA	\$ 10,550	\$ 10,550
Fence	1	EA	\$ 6,330	\$ 6,330
Tools	1	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,055
5,000 gal feed tank	1	EA	\$ 12,487	\$ 12,487
20,000 gal ground storage tank	-	EA	\$ 42,210	\$ -
Subtotal				\$ 71,415

Well Installation

Well installation	443	LF	\$ 150	\$ 66,450
Water quality testing	2	EA	\$ 1,320	\$ 2,640
Well pump	1	EA	\$ 4,132	\$ 4,132
Well electrical/instrumentation	1	EA	\$ 5,800	\$ 5,800
Well cover and base	1	EA	\$ 3,165	\$ 3,165
Piping	1	EA	\$ 3,165	\$ 3,165
Subtotal				\$ 85,352

Subtotal of Component Costs \$ 749,701

Contingency 20% \$ 149,940
 Design & Constr Management 25% \$ 187,425

TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS \$ 1,087,066

Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Pipeline O&M</i>				
Pipeline O&M	5.0	mile	\$ 285	\$ 1,425
Subtotal				\$ 1,425

Pump Station(s) O&M

Building Power	11,800	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ 578
Pump Power	5,473	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ 268
Materials	1	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,585
Labor	365	Hrs	\$ 60.00	\$ 21,900
Tank O&M	1	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,055
Subtotal				\$ 25,386

Well O&M

Pump power	26,280	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ 1,288
Well O&M matl	1	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,585
Well O&M labor	180	Hrs	\$ 60	\$ 10,800
Subtotal				\$ 13,673

O&M Credit for Existing Well Closure

Pump power	25,509	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ (1,250)
Well O&M matl	2	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ (3,170)
Well O&M labor	360	Hrs	\$ 60	\$ (21,600)
Subtotal				\$ (26,020)

TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS \$ 14,464

Table C.7

PWS Name Council Creek Village
Alternative Name New Well at 1 Mile
Alternative Number CC-7

Distance from PWS to new well location 1.0 miles
Estimated well depth 443 feet
Number of wells required 1
Well installation cost (location specific) \$150 per foot
Pump Stations needed w/ 1 feed tank each 0
On site storage tanks / pump sets needed 0

Capital Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Pipeline Construction</i>				
Number of Crossings, bore	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Crossings, open cut	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
PVC water line, Class 200, 04"	5,280	LF	\$ 15	\$ 78,489
Bore and encasement, 10"	200	LF	\$ 235	\$ 46,944
Open cut and encasement, 10"	50	LF	\$ 127	\$ 6,357
Gate valve and box, 04"	1	EA	\$ 944	\$ 997
Air valve	1	EA	\$ 2,079	\$ 2,079
Flush valve	1	EA	\$ 1,700	\$ 1,795
Metal detectable tape	5,280	LF	\$ 0	\$ 264
Subtotal				\$ 136,924

Pump Station(s) Installation

Pump	-	EA	\$ 8,230	\$ -
Pump Station Piping, 04"	-	EA	\$ 538	\$ -
Gate valve, 04"	-	EA	\$ 944	\$ -
Check valve, 04"	-	EA	\$ 880	\$ -
Electrical/Instrumentation	-	EA	\$ 10,550	\$ -
Site work	-	EA	\$ 2,635	\$ -
Building pad	-	EA	\$ 5,275	\$ -
Pump Building	-	EA	\$ 10,550	\$ -
Fence	-	EA	\$ 6,330	\$ -
Tools	-	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ -
5,000 gal feed tank	-	EA	\$ 12,487	\$ -
20,000 gal ground storage tank	-	EA	\$ 42,210	\$ -
Subtotal				\$ -

Well Installation

Well installation	443	LF	\$ 150	\$ 66,450
Water quality testing	2	EA	\$ 1,320	\$ 2,640
Well pump	1	EA	\$ 4,132	\$ 4,132
Well electrical/instrumentation	1	EA	\$ 5,800	\$ 5,800
Well cover and base	1	EA	\$ 3,165	\$ 3,165
Piping	1	EA	\$ 3,165	\$ 3,165
Subtotal				\$ 85,352

Subtotal of Component Costs \$ 222,276

Contingency 20% \$ 44,455
 Design & Constr Management 25% \$ 55,569

TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS \$ 322,301

Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Pipeline O&M</i>				
Pipeline O&M	1.0	mile	\$ 285	\$ 285
Subtotal				\$ 285

Pump Station(s) O&M

Building Power	-	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ -
Pump Power	-	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ -
Materials	-	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ -
Labor	-	Hrs	\$ 60.00	\$ -
Tank O&M	-	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ -
Subtotal				\$ -

Well O&M

Pump power	26,280	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ 1,288
Well O&M matl	1	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,585
Well O&M labor	180	Hrs	\$ 60	\$ 10,800
Subtotal				\$ 13,673

O&M Credit for Existing Well Closure

Pump power	25,509	kWH	\$ 0.049	\$ (1,250)
Well O&M matl	2	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ (3,170)
Well O&M labor	360	Hrs	\$ 60	\$ (21,600)
Subtotal				\$ (26,020)

TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS \$ (12,062)

Table C.8

PWS Name *Council Creek Village*
Alternative Name *Central Treatment - RO*
Alternative Number *CC-8*

Capital Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Reverse Osmosis Unit Purchase/Installation</i>				
Site preparation	0.32	acre	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,280
Slab	22	CY	\$ 1,000	\$ 22,000
Building	600	SF	\$ 60	\$ 36,000
Building electrical	600	SF	\$ 8	\$ 4,800
Building plumbing	600	SF	\$ 8	\$ 4,800
Heating and ventilation	600	SF	\$ 7	\$ 4,200
Fence	420	LF	\$ 15	\$ 6,300
Paving	4,200	SF	\$ 2	\$ 8,400
Electrical	1	JOB	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000
Piping	1	JOB	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Reverse osmosis package including:				
High pressure pumps - 150hp				
Cartridge filters and vessels				
RO membranes and vessels				
Control system				
Chemical feed systems				
Freight cost				
Vendor start-up services	1	UNIT	\$ 199,000	\$ 199,000
Transfer pumps	3	EA	\$ 5,000	\$ 15,000
Permeate tank	5,000	gal	\$ 3	\$ 15,000
Reject tank	25,000	gal	\$ 3	\$ 75,000
Brine Pipeline to Sewer	0	EA	\$ 35,000	\$ -
Reject pond:				
Excavation	-	CYD	\$ 3.00	\$ -
Compacted fill	-	CYD	\$ 4.00	\$ -
Lining	-	SF	\$ 0.50	\$ -
Vegetation	-	SY	\$ 1.50	\$ -
Fence around pond	-	LF	\$ 15.00	\$ -
Access road	-	LF	\$ 30.00	\$ -
Subtotal of Design/Construction Costs				\$ 521,780
Contingency	20%		\$	104,356
Design & Constr Management	25%		\$	130,445
Reject water haulage truck	1	EA	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000

TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS **\$ 856,581**

Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Reverse Osmosis Unit O&M</i>				
Building Power	6,296	kwh/yr	\$ 0.049	\$ 309
Equipment power	19,741	kwh/yr	\$ 0.049	\$ 967
Labor	1,000	hrs/yr	\$ 40	\$ 40,000
RO materials and Chemicals	5,169	year	\$ 0.43	\$ 2,223
Analyses	12	test	\$ 200	\$ 2,400
Subtotal				\$ 45,899
<i>Backwash Disposal</i>				
Disposal truck mileage	2,624	miles	\$ 1.50	\$ 3,936
Backwash disposal fee	1,312	kgal/yr	\$ 5.00	\$ 6,560
Subtotal				\$ 10,496

TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS **\$ 56,395**

Table C.9

PWS Name *Council Creek*
Alternative Name *Central Treatment - WRT Z-88*
Alternative Number *CC-9*

Capital Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Coagulation/Filtration Unit Purchase/Installation</i>				
Site preparation	0.32	acre	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,278
Slab	22	CY	\$ 1,000	\$ 22,222
Building	600	SF	\$ 60	\$ 36,000
Building electrical	600	SF	\$ 8	\$ 4,800
Building plumbing	600	SF	\$ 8	\$ 4,800
Heating and ventilation	600	SF	\$ 7	\$ 4,200
Fence	420	LF	\$ 15	\$ 6,300
Paving	4,200	SF	\$ 2	\$ 8,400
Electrical	1	JOB	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Piping	1	JOB	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
WTR-Z88 installation	1	UNIT	\$ 43,600	\$ 43,600
Backwash Tank	1,135	GAL	\$ 3	\$ 3,405
Brine Pipeline to Sewer	1	EA	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
Sewer connection fee	1	EA	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Chlorination Point	1	EA	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
Backwash evap pond				
Excavation		CYD	\$ 50.00	\$ -
Compacted fill		CYD	\$ -	\$ -
Lining		SF	\$ 0.43	\$ -
Vegetation		SY	\$ 3.00	\$ -
Fence around pond		LF	\$ 15.00	\$ -
Access road		LF	\$ 4.00	\$ -
Subtotal of Component Costs				\$ 279,005
Contingency	20%		\$	55,801
Design & Constr Management	25%		\$	69,751
TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS				\$ 404,558

Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>WTR-Z88 Unit O&M</i>				
Building Power	6,300	kwh/yr	\$ 0.049	\$ 309
Equipment power	37,955	kwh/yr	\$ 0.049	\$ 1,860
Labor	800	hrs/yr	\$ 40	\$ 32,000
Company provided service	5,840	MG/yr	\$ 3	\$ 17,520
Analyses	12	test	\$ 200	\$ 2,400
Subtotal				\$ 54,088
<i>Backwash Disposal</i>				
Backwash discharge to sewer	0.020	MG/yr	\$ 5,000	\$ 100
Spent Media Disposal	-	CY	\$ -	\$ -
Subtotal				\$ 100
TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS				\$ 54,188

Table C.10

PWS Name *Council Creek Village*
Alternative Name *Point-of-Use Treatment*
Alternative Number *CC-10*

Number of Connections for POU Unit Installation 146 connections

Capital Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>POU-Treatment - Purchase/Installation</i>				
POU treatment unit purchase	146	EA	\$ 300	\$ 43,800
POU treatment unit installation	146	EA	\$ 160	\$ 23,360
Subtotal				\$ 67,160
Subtotal of Component Costs				\$ 67,160
Contingency	20%		\$	13,432
Design & Constr Management	25%		\$	16,790
Procurement & Administration	20%		\$	13,432
TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS				\$ 110,814

Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>O&M</i>				
POU materials, per unit	146	EA	\$ 103	\$ 15,038
Contaminant analysis, 1/yr per unit	146	EA	\$ 210	\$ 30,660
Program labor, 10 hrs/unit	1,460	hrs	\$ 42	\$ 61,320
Subtotal				\$ 107,018
TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS				\$ 107,018

Table C.11

PWS Name *Council Creek Village*
Alternative Name *Point-of-Entry Treatment*
Alternative Number *CC-11*

Number of Connections for POE Unit Installation 146 connections

Capital Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>POE-Treatment - Purchase/Installat</i>				
POE treatment unit purchase	146	EA	\$ 5,275	\$ 770,150
Pad and shed, per unit	146	EA	\$ 2,110	\$ 308,060
Piping connection, per unit	146	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ 154,030
Electrical hook-up, per unit	146	EA	\$ 1,055	\$ 154,030
Subtotal				\$ 1,386,270

Subtotal of Component Costs \$ 1,386,270

Contingency	20%	\$ 277,254
Design & Constr Management	25%	\$ 346,568
Procurement & Administration	20%	\$ 277,254

TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS \$ 2,287,346

Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>O&M</i>				
POE materials, per unit	146	EA	\$ 1,585	\$ 231,410
Contaminant analysis, 1/yr per unit	146	EA	\$ 210	\$ 30,660
Program labor, 10 hrs/unit	1,460	hrs	\$ 42	\$ 61,320
Subtotal				\$ 323,390

TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS \$ 323,390

Table C.12

PWS Name *Council Creek Village*
Alternative Name *Public Dispenser for Treated Drinking Water*
Alternative Number *CC-12*

Number of Treatment Units Recommended 1

Capital Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Public Dispenser Unit Installation</i>				
POE-Treatment unit(s)	1	EA	\$ 7,385	\$ 7,385
Unit installation costs	1	EA	\$ 5,275	\$ 5,275
Subtotal				\$ 12,660
Subtotal of Component Costs				\$ 12,660
Contingency	20%		\$	2,532
Design & Constr Management	25%		\$	3,165
TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS				18,357

Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Program Operation</i>				
Treatment unit O&M, 1 per unit	1	EA	\$ 2,110	\$ 2,110
Contaminant analysis, 1/wk per u	52	EA	\$ 210	\$ 10,920
Sampling/reporting, 1 hr/day	365	HRS	\$ 60	\$ 21,900
Subtotal				\$ 34,930
TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS				\$ 34,930

Table C.13

PWS Name *Council Creek Village*
Alternative Name *Supply Bottled Water to 100% of Population*
Alternative Number *CC-13*

Service Population 438
Percentage of population requiring supply 100%
Water consumption per person 1.00 gpcd
Calculated annual potable water needs 159,870 gallons

Capital Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Program Implementation</i>				
Initial program set-up	500	hours	\$ 46	\$ 23,000
Subtotal				\$ 23,000
Subtotal of Component Costs				\$ 23,000
Contingency	20%			\$ 4,600
TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS				\$ 27,600

Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Program Operation</i>				
Water purchase costs	159,870	gals	\$ 1.55	\$ 247,799
Program admin, 9 hrs/wk	468	hours	\$ 46	\$ 21,528
Program materials	1	EA	\$ 5,275	\$ 5,275
Subtotal				\$ 274,602
TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS				\$ 274,602

Table C.14

PWS Name *Council Creek Village*
Alternative Name *Central Trucked Drinking Water - Burnet*
Alternative Number *CC-14*

Service Population 438
Percentage of population requiring supply 100%
Water consumption per person 1.00 gpcd
Calculated annual potable water needs 159,870 gallons
Travel distance to compliant water source 10 miles TO Marble Falls

Capital Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Storage Tank Installation</i>				
5,000 gal ground storage tank	1	EA	\$ 12,487	\$ 12,487
Site improvements	1	EA	\$ 3,165	\$ 3,165
Potable water truck	1	EA	\$ 115,000	\$ 115,000
Subtotal				\$ 130,652
Subtotal of Component Costs				\$ 130,652
Contingency	20%		\$	26,130
Design & Constr Management	25%		\$	32,663
TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS				\$ 189,445

Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs

Cost Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<i>Program Operation</i>				
Water delivery labor, 4 hrs/wk	208	hrs	\$ 60	\$ 12,480
Truck operation, 1 round trip/wk	1,040	miles	\$ 1.50	\$ 1,560
Water purchase	160	1,000 gals	\$ 4.78	\$ 763
Water testing, 1 test/wk	52	EA	\$ 210	\$ 10,920
Sampling/reporting, 2 hrs/wk	104	hrs	\$ 60	\$ 6,240
Subtotal				\$ 31,963
TOTAL ANNUAL O&M COSTS				\$ 31,963

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APPENDIX D EXAMPLE FINANCIAL MODEL

Appendix D
General Inputs

Council Creek Village WSC

Number of Alternatives 14 Selected from Results Sheet

Input Fields are Indicated by: [Red Box]

General Inputs		
Implementation Year	2011	
Months of Working Capital	0	
Depreciation	\$ -	
Percent of Depreciation for Replacement Fund	0%	
Allow Negative Cash Balance (yes or no)	No	
Median Household Income	\$ 36,250	Council Creek Village WSC
Median HH Income -- Texas	\$ 39,927	
Grant Funded Percentage	0%	Selected from Results
Capital Funded from Revenues	\$ -	
	Base Year	2009
	Growth/Escalation	
Accounts & Consumption		
Metered Residential Accounts		
Number of Accounts	0.0%	146
Number of Bills Per Year		12
Annual Billed Consumption		8,000,000
Consumption per Account Per Pay Period	0.0%	4,566
Consumption Allowance in Rates		-
Total Allowance		-
Net Consumption Billed		8,000,000
Percentage Collected		100.0%
Unmetered Residential Accounts		
Number of Accounts	0.0%	0
Number of Bills Per Year		12
Percentage Collected		100.0%
Metered Non-Residential Accounts		
Number of Accounts	0.0%	0
Number of Bills Per Year		12
Non-Residential Consumption		-
Consumption per Account	0.0%	-
Consumption Allowance in Rates		-
Total Allowance		-
Net Consumption Billed		-
Percentage Collected		0.0%
Unmetered Non-Residential Accounts		
Number of Accounts	0.0%	0
Number of Bills Per Year		12
Percentage Collected		100.0%
Water Purchase & Production		
Water Purchased (gallons)	0.0%	-
Average Cost Per Unit Purchased	0.0%	\$ -
Bulk Water Purchases	0.0%	\$ -
Water Production	0.0%	8,000,000
Unaccounted for Water		-
Percentage Unaccounted for Water		0.0%

Council Creek Village WSC

Number of Alternatives **14** Selected from Results Sheet

Input Fields are Indicated by:

<i>Residential Rate Structure</i>	Allowance within Tier	
Estimated Average Water Rate (\$/1000gallons)	-	\$ 19.58
<i>Non-Residential Rate Structure</i>		
Estimated Average Water Rate (\$/1000gallons)	-	\$ -
INITIAL YEAR EXPENDITURES	Inflation	Initial Year
<i>Operating Expenditures:</i>		
Salaries & Benefits	0.0%	-
Contract Labor	0.0%	-
Water Purchases	0.0%	-
Chemicals, Treatment	0.0%	-
Utilities	0.0%	-
Repairs, Maintenance, Supplies	0.0%	-
Repairs	0.0%	-
Maintenance	0.0%	-
Supplies	0.0%	-
Administrative Expenses	0.0%	-
Accounting and Legal Fees	0.0%	-
Insurance	0.0%	-
Automotive and Travel	0.0%	-
Professional and Directors Fees	0.0%	-
Bad Debts	0.0%	-
Garbage Pick-up	0.0%	-
Miscellaneous	0.0%	-
Other 3	0.0%	155,928
Other 4	0.0%	-
Incremental O&M for Alternative	0.0%	-
Total Operating Expenses		155,928
<i>Non-Operating Income/Expenditures</i>		
Interest Income	0.0%	-
Other Income	0.0%	-
Other Expense	0.0%	-
Transfers In (Out)	0.0%	-
Net Non-Operating		-
<i>Esisting Debt Service</i>		
Bonds Payable, Less Current Maturities		\$ -
Bonds Payable, Current		\$ -
Interest Expense		\$ -

APPENDIX E RADIONUCLIDE GEOCHEMISTRY

Radionuclide impact on water quality is measured according to two scales: intrinsic measurement of radioactivity and impact on human beings. Activity or number of disintegrations per unit time is typically measured in pico Curies (pCi), whereas impact on living organisms is measured in millirem (mrem). Radioactive decay can generate alpha or beta particles, as well as gamma rays. Two radioactive elements with the same activity may have vastly different impacts on life, depending on the energy released during decay. Each radionuclide has a conversion factor from pCi to mrem as a function of exposure pathway. Activity is related to contaminant concentration and half-life. A higher concentration and a shorter half-life lead to increased activity. Given the ratio of the half-life of each (Table E.1), it is apparent that radium is approximately 1 million times more radioactive than uranium. Concentrations of gross alpha and beta emitters take into account the whole decay series and not just uranium and radium, as well as other elements such as K 40.

Uranium and thorium (atomic numbers 92 and 90, respectively), both radium sources, are common trace elements and have a crustal abundance of 2.6 and 10 parts per million (ppm), respectively. They are abundant in acidic rocks. A study of the Cambrian aquifers in the Llano Uplift area suggests an average whole-rock concentration of 4 and 14 ppm for uranium and thorium, respectively (Kim, *et al.* 1995). Uranium and thorium do not fit readily into the structure of rock-forming minerals and are concentrated in melt during the series of fractionations leading to major rock types (acidic, intermediate, basic). Intrusive rocks such as granites will partly sequester uranium and thorium in erosion-resistant accessory minerals (*e.g.*, monazite, thorite), whereas uranium in volcanic rocks is much more labile and can be leached by surface and groundwater. Lattice substitution in minerals (*e.g.*, Ca^{+2} and U^{+4} , have almost the same ionic radius), as well as micrograins of uranium and thorium minerals, are other possibilities. In sedimentary rocks, uranium and thorium aqueous concentrations are controlled mainly by the sorbing potential of the rocks (metal oxides, clays, and organic matter). In the Cambrian aquifers of Central Texas, uranium concentrations are high in accessory minerals and cannot readily be mobilized. Uranium is also present in phosphatic and hematitic cements (Kim, *et al.* 1995), with which the aqueous concentration is most likely in equilibrium.

The geochemistry of uranium is complicated but can be summarized by the following. Uranium(VI) in oxidizing conditions exists as the soluble positively charged uranyl UO_2^{+2} . Solubility is higher at acid pHs, decreases at neutral pHs, and increases at alkaline pHs. The uranyl ion can easily form aqueous complexes, including with hydroxyl, fluoride, carbonate, and phosphate ligands. Hence, in the presence of carbonates, uranium solubility is considerably enhanced in the form of uranyl-carbonate (UO_2CO_3) and other higher order carbonate complexes: uranyl-di-carbonate ($\text{UO}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2^{-2}$) and uranyl-tri-carbonates ($\text{UO}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3^{-4}$). Adsorption of uranium is inversely related to its solubility and is highest at neutral pH's (De Soto 1978). Uranium sorbs strongly to metal oxides and clays. Uranium(IV) is the other commonly found redox state. In that state, however, uranium is not very soluble and

1 precipitates as uraninite, UO_2 , coffinite, $USiO_4 \cdot nH_2O$ (if $SiO_2 > 60$ mg/L, Henry, *et al.* 1982,
2 p.18), or related minerals. In most aquifers, no mineral controls uranium solubility in oxidizing
3 conditions. However, uranite and coffinite are the controlling minerals if Eh drops below 0-100
4 mV.

5 Thorium exists naturally only in one redox state Th(IV). Th^{+4} forms complexes with most
6 common aqueous anions. However, thorium solubility remains low except perhaps at higher
7 pH when complexed by carbonate ions (USEPA 1999). Thorium sorbs strongly to metal oxides
8 in a way similar to uranium.

9 Radium has an atomic number of 88. Radium originates from the radioactive decay of
10 uranium and thorium. Ra226 is an intermediate product of U238 (the most common uranium
11 isotope >99%, Table A-1) decay, whereas Ra228 belongs to the Th232 (~100% of natural
12 thorium) decay series. Both radium isotopes further decay to radon and, ultimately, to lead.
13 Radon is a gas and tends to volatilize from shallower units. Ra223 and Ra224 isotopes are also
14 naturally present but in minute quantities. Ra224 belongs to the thorium decay series, whereas
15 Ra223 derives from the much rarer U235 (~0.7%). Radium is an alkaline Earth element and
16 belongs to the same group (2A in periodic table) as magnesium, calcium, strontium, and
17 barium. It most resembles barium chemically, as evidenced by removal technologies such as
18 ion exchange with Na and lime softening. Sorption on iron and manganese oxides is also a
19 common trait of alkaline Earth elements. Radium exists only under one oxidation state, the
20 divalent cation Ra^{+2} , similar to other alkaline Earth elements (Ca^{+2} , Mg^{+2} , Sr^{+2} , and Ba^{+2}).
21 $RaSO_4$ is extremely insoluble (more so than barium sulfate), with a log K solubility product of -
22 10.5, compared to that of barium sulfate at ~-10. Radium solubility is mostly controlled by
23 sulfate activity.

24 **Table E.1 Uranium, Thorium, and Radium Abundance and Half-lives**

Decay series	Uranium/thorium	Radium	Radon
U238	U238 – ~99.3% (4.47×10^9 yrs)	Ra226 - (1,599 yrs)	Rn222 - (3.8 days)
	U234 – 0.0055% (0.246×10^9 yrs)	Intermediate product of U238 decay	
U235	U235 - ~0.7% (0.72×10^9 yrs)	Ra223 – (11.4 days)	Rn219 - (4 seconds)
Th232	Th232 – ~100% (14.0×10^9 yrs)	Ra228 - (5.76 yrs)	Rn220 - (~1 min)
		Ra224 - (3.7 days)	

25 NOTE: half-life from Parrington *et al.* (1996)

26 **USEPA Maximum Contaminant Levels**

- 27 • Uranium: 30 ppb
28 • Gross alpha : 15 pCi/L
29 • Beta particles and photon emitters: 4 mrem/yr
30 • Radium 226 and radium 228: 5 pCi/L
31

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