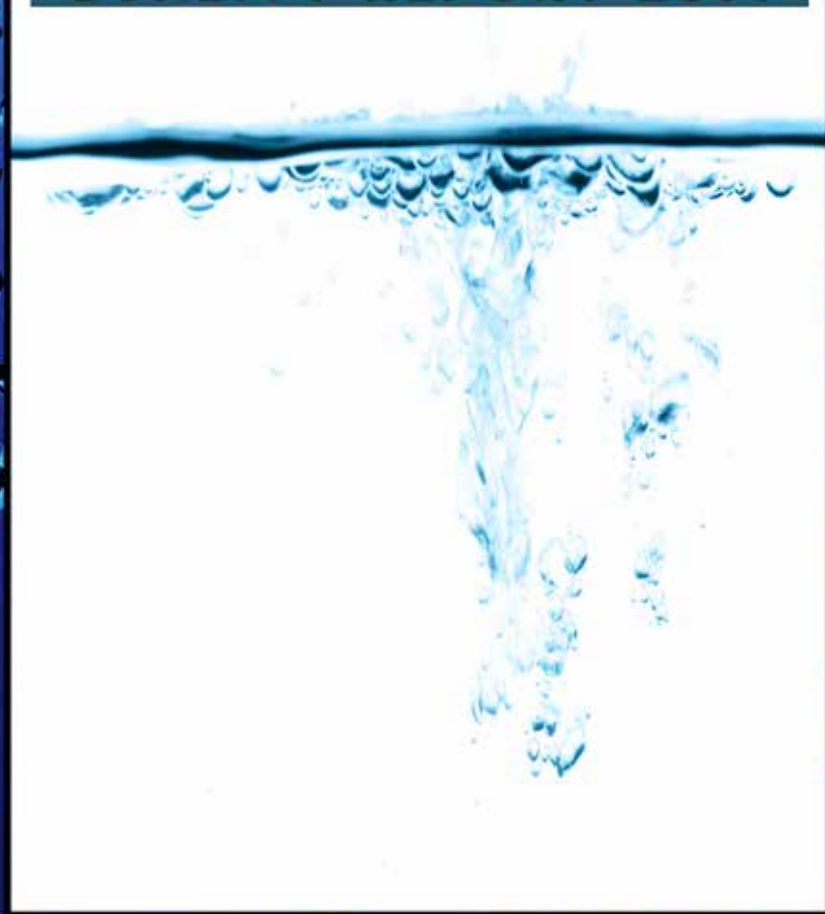


*City of Hutto*

CLEAN. SAFE. RELIABLE.

**WATER**

QUALITY REPORT 2014



## Understanding the Water Quality Report

The City of Hutto 2014 Water Quality report is made in accordance with state law and gives our customers transparent data on the quality of the drinking water supplied to homes and businesses within Hutto's water service area. Because the City of Hutto purchases treated water from multiple sources, reports are also included from the City of Taylor and Manville Water Supply Corporation. The reports are in a standardized format required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and provide data on the quality of our water compared to state standards. The City of Hutto has been designated a "Superior Water System" by the TCEQ since 2010.



## Where Does Our Water Come From?



### **Heart of Texas**

2,000,000 Gallons Per Day



### **Manville WSC**

500,000 Gallons Per Day



### **City of Taylor**

175,000 Gallons Per Day



## 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Taylor Consumer Confidence Report

The City of Taylor is dedicated to providing the highest of water quality standards for its customers. In June 2008, the water quality for the City of Taylor was and continues to be rated "Superior." For inquiries about the water quality, contact the Water Department at 512-352-3251 or plan to attend one of the public meetings being held at 5 p.m., July 9 & 23, 2015 at City Hall. The results of this study are for the past year of 2014 and by regulation must be provided to our customers on an annual basis by July 1, 2015.

**PWS ID Number:** TX2460004  
**PWS Name:** City of Taylor  
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. The source of drinking water used by City of Taylor is Purchased Surface Water from Lake Granger.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

For more information regarding this report contact:  
The City of Taylor Water Department at 512-352-3251.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### Special Notice – Required Language for all Community Public Water Systems

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)426-4791. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Information on Sources of Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### Information about Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

### Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrs=>

Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:

<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWWW/>



## Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal is the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Av: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ns: not applicable.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: parts per billion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

### Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total # Positive Contamination E.Coli or Fecal Coliform samples	Violation (Y or N)	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	2		0	Y	Naturally present in environment

### Lead and Copper

Definitions: Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation (Y or N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/09/2013	1.3	1.3	0.117	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/09/2013	0	15	2.48	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y or N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	2014	17	1 - 25.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	57	39.9 - 72.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Other Testing Parameters	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y or N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate(measured As Nitrogen)	2014	1	0.83 - 0.83	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloroform	11/13/14	7.3	NA	NA	NA	UpL	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon	2014	3.16	2.34 - 3.16	NA	NA	Ppm	N	Technique used to measure water quality during purification
Turbidity	2014	0.23	0.12 - 0.23	NA	NA	NTU	N	Testing method for water quality

### Violations Table

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	06/01/2014	06/30/2014	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.

## Manville WSC Consumer Confidence Report Data 2014

### Regulated Contaminants

#### Disinfection Byproducts

Collection Date	Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamination	
2014	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	31.7	1.4-31.7	No goal for the total	60	N	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2014	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	109	<0.05-109	No goal for the total	80	N	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

#### Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamination	
2013	Barium	0.138	0.0539-0.138	2	2	N	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Chromium	4.16	2.35-4.16	100	100	N	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Cyanide	0.07	<0.01-0.07	200	200	N	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
2014	Fluoride	1.88	0.16-1.88	4	4	N	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and
2013	Selenium	0.135	<0.0100-0.135	50	50	N	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2014	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	3.13	<0.01-3.13	10	10	N	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	0.135	<0.014-0.135	1	1	N	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

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

#### Radioactive Contaminants

2014	Combined Radium 226 & 228	1.22	<1.0-1.22	0	5	N	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	4	4-4	0	5	N	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

#### Volatile Organic Contaminants

2014	Xylenes	2.10	<0.05-2.10	10	10	N	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories. Discharge from chemical factories.
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#### Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

#### Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

2014	Chloroform	28.3	<0.05-28.3	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	By-product of disinfection.	of drinking water
2014	Bromoform	14.6	<0.05-14.6	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	By-product of disinfection.	of drinking water
2014	Bromodichloromethane	32.6	<0.05-32.6	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	By-product of disinfection.	of drinking water
2014	Dibromochloromethane	36.3	<0.05-36.3	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	By-product of disinfection.	of drinking water

#### Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Average Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2014	Chloramines Residual	3.58	.82-3.58	1.81	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2014	Chlorine Residual, Free	2.85	.68-2.85	1.6	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

## Manville WSC Consumer Confidence Report Data 2014

### \*Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Collection Date	Constituent	Range of Levels Detected	Highest Level Detected	Secondary	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2013	Aluminum	<0.00400-0.00474	0.00474	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element corrosion of carbonate rock such as limestone.
2014	Bicarbonate	161-384	384	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2013	Calcium	49.4-96.5	96.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2014	Chloride	18-104	104.0	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
2013	Hardness as Ca/Mg	159-330	330	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2013	Iron	0-0.333	0.333	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2013	Magnesium	8.7-21.6	21.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2013	Manganese	0-0.0244	0.0244	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2013	Nickel	0.000996-0.0028	0.0028	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2011	pH	7.0-7.70	7.70	7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2013	Sodium	20.3-56.1	56	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproducts of oil field activity.
2013	Sulfate	24.6-38.5	38.5	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	132-315	315	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2013	Total Dissolved Solids	350-425	425	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2013	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	159-330	330	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2013	Zinc	0.0140-0.0170	0.0170	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.



## 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

### City of Hutto Consumer Confidence Report

The City of Hutto is dedicated to providing the highest of water quality standards for its customers. In June 2010, the water quality for the City of Hutto was and continues to be rated "Superior." For inquiries about the water quality, contact the Public Works Department at 512-759-4016 or plan to attend a City Council meeting on the 1st or 3rd Thursday of the month at 7 p.m., at City Hall. The results of this study are for the past year of 2014 and by regulation must be provided to our customers on an annual basis by July 1, 2015.

**PWS ID Number:** TX2460007  
**PWS Name:** City of Hutto

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. The source of drinking water used by City of Hutto is Purchased Surface Water from Manville, Raw Ground Water from Heart of Texas and Surface Water from the City of Taylor.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

For more information regarding this report contact: The City of Hutto Public Works Department at 512-759-4016.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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### Information on Sources of Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
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### Information about Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

### Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

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Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:  
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## Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Avr: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples

Ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,550 gallons of water.

Ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,550 gallons of water.

Nc: not applicable

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanogram 's per liter(ng/L)

ppb: parts per quadrillion, or pictogram per liter (pg/L)

## Lead and Cooper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level(AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	0.24	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2014	0	15	1.68	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

## Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids(HAAs)*	2014	5	2.6-11.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	14	8.6-34	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	07/24/2013	0.0785	0.0785-0.0785	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from Metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Chromium	07/24/2013	0.519	0.519-0.519	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/24/2013	0.296	0.296-0.296	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen)	2014	0.33	0.22-0.33	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	07/24/2013	3.39	3.39-3.39	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive	Collection	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of

Contaminant	Date	Detected	Detected					Contamination
Beta/Photon emitters	07/24/2013	6	6-6	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

\*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.



### Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Follow up or routine tap MR(LCR)	10/1/2012	11/06/2014	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Follow up or routine tap MR(LCR)	10/1/2013	11/06/2014	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

## Utility Billing

### Contact Info.

*Office Phone:*  
512-759-4055

*After Hours Emergencies:*  
512-759-4016

*Office Hours:*  
Monday 9am to 5pm  
Tuesday - Friday 8am to 5pm

### Payment Options

*ACH:* Automatic Payment from checking or savings. Avoid disconnects and late fees with fewer checks to write.

*Online:* View and pay your bill at [www.huttotx.gov/utilitybilling](http://www.huttotx.gov/utilitybilling).

*In Person:* Payment can be made in person with cash, check, money order, credit or debit card (Mastercard or Visa).

*Drop Box:* A 24/7 payment drop box is located in front of City Hall for check or money order payments.

*By Phone:* Call 512-759-4055 and choose the option to pay by phone.

*By Mail:* Send check or money order to 401W. Front Street, Hutto, TX 78634 with the bottom of your statement.

City of Hutto  
401 W Front St  
Hutto, TX 78634

Important Utility Information from the City of Hutto

## 2014 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



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