

Brushy Creek
Municipal Utility District
16318 Great Oaks Drive
Round Rock, TX 78681



2015 Consumer Confidence Report Brushy Creek Municipal Utility District January 2015 to December 2015

This annual Drinking Water Quality Report provides information on Brushy Creek Municipal Utility District's drinking water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that all drinking water suppliers in the country provide a water quality report to their customers on an annual basis

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Brushy Creek Municipal Utility District (District) to provide safe drinking water. It is a summary of the quality of the water the District provides. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent EPA required tests and is presented in the following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

The District provides safe and reliable drinking water to meet the needs of the residents it serves. It is of utmost importance to assure that water quality meets or exceeds all Safe Drinking Water Standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as regulations set by the State. The District utilizes a state of the art microfiltration plant to accomplish this goal. The treatment process eliminates or reduces particulates, impurities and waterborne microorganisms in the water supply.

Public Participation Opportunities Notice

Date: July 28, 2016 Time: 6pm

Location: Brushy Creek Community Center

16318 Great Oaks Drive, Round Rock, Texas

Phone: (512) 255-7871

For more information regarding this report contact:
Mike Petter, General Manager (512) 255-7871

Brushy Creek Municipal Utility District, 16318 Great Oaks Drive, RR, TX 78681 P.W.S. ID#2460061

BRUSHY CREEK MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

SPECIAL NOTICES

Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/Aids or other Immune Problems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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.

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed a source water assessment for our drinking water and results indicate that some sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. To obtain more information on source water assessments and protection efforts in our system call Mike Petter, the District's General Manager at 512-255-7871.

Ongoing Water Projects in the District

The District's annual water loss as of 12/31/15 was 16.7%. Water loss has dropped significantly since Feb 2016 with repairs related to the Brushy Creek North Waterline Replacement Project. Staff is continually working to reduce this percentage using state of the art leak detection equipment and by testing and replacing meters throughout the District.

There has been significant media coverage of lead in some cities water systems. Please note that the District tests for lead in our drinking water in accordance with TCEQ requirements and the counts are well within the safe category. Our public water supply system is required by TCEQ to periodically collect tap water samples to determine lead levels. Sample sites selected are representative of the distribution system and specifically represent areas most vulnerable to corrosion of lead and copper in water. The action level is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements the public water system must follow. The highest level of lead detected in the District in the last 5 years was 3.5 parts per billion (ppb), well below the "lead action level" of 15 ppb. To put into perspective, the highly publicized Flint, Mi water crisis had levels tested that exceeded 10,000 ppb.

About the Tables: The tables list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

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

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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

ABBREVIATIONS:

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL: million fibers per liter

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

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ND: Not Detected

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The District blends surface water from Lake Georgetown and ground water from wells located within the Edwards Aquifer. The blended water is treated at the District's state of the art membrane filtration system and distributed to over 5,400 residential and commercial customers.

Answers to Questions about discolored water, aesthetics, hardness, lead, fluoride and many others can be found on our website at ww.bcmud.org