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

For more information regarding this report contact:
Customer Service at (512) 255-7871

BRUSHY CREEK MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

2021 Consumer Confidence Report
Brushy Creek Municipal Utility District

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 micro-organisms in the water supply.

Superior Public Water System

The District is proud to carry the designation of **Superior Water System.** This designation is determined by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality after reviewing the District's water quality, water treatment, pumping, and storage capacity, and finding that Brushy Creek MUD has exceeded minimum requirements.

Public Participation Opportunities Notice

Date: July 14, 2022 Time: 6:00 p.m.
Location: Brushy Creek Community Center PH: (512) 255-7871
16318 Great Oaks Drive, Round Rock, Texas

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

SPECIAL NOTICES

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The District has two raw water sources. Surface water travels through an eleven-mile pipeline from Lake Georgetown. The District receives groundwater from three wells that pump out of the Edwards Aquifer. Both sources are blended at the District's raw water basin located at the water treatment facility.

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. Additional 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.

About the Tables

The tables list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which can be found in drinking water can cause taste, color and odor problems. These types of issues are not necessarily causes for health concerns. Answers to Questions about discolored water, aesthetics, hardness, lead, fluoride and many others can be found on our website at www.bcmud.org.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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.

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.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

DEFINITIONS:

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

Action Level Goal: 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.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur, and which allows an adequate margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: 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.

MFL - million fibers per liter
Mrem - millirems per year
na - non applicable
NTU - nephelometric turbidity units
ppm - parts per million
ppb - parts per billion
ppt - parts per trillion
Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 255-7871.

The Brushy Creek Life

The District maintains a Superior Water System designation by the TCEQ. The District's water is treated at a state-of-the-art microfiltration water facility. District Utility technicians are committed to maintaining the quality of the drinking water and providing superior service to our customers. This includes regular flushing of water lines and testing of the water throughout the distribution system. The flushing process involves opening fire hydrants on dead end streets to ensure water maintains an acceptable chlorine residual. Utility technicians make sure hydrants and valves are operating properly, there are no leaks, and that water flow is sufficient. Find more information about hydrant flushing on the Utilities Page of the District's website at www.bcmud.org including why hydrants are painted certain colors.

Ongoing Water Projects in the District

The District's continues its efforts to use the District's leak detection equipment and a meter program that includes annual calibration, meter checks and data logs to seek unaccounted for water. The District's unaccounted for water percentage as of December 2021 was less than 10%.

The District has started a Zebra Mussel mitigation project at the Lake Georgetown intake to ensure that these mollusks will not hamper the flow of water to the District.

Steps are being taken to offset any issues that may arise in the event of a reoccurrence of the freezing weather conditions that was experienced in February 2021.

Brushy Creek MUD Consumer Confidence Report 2021

Inorganics

Year	Constituent	Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2021	Barium	0.038	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Cyanide	40	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
2021	Fluoride	0.6	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2021	Nitrate	0.13	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	90th %	MCL	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2021	Lead	1.3	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Copper	0.14	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (Entry Point)

Year	Disinfectant	Average	Low	Maximum	Max Allowed	Min Allowed	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2021	Chloramines	1.97	1.2	2.41	4	0.5	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

Year	Constituent	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2021	Haloacetic Acids	18.3	8.7	12	60	NA	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Trihalomethanes	54.3	31.4	40	80	NA	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Turbidity (Entry Point)

Year	Constituent	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2021	Turbidity	0.05	1	NTU	N	Soil runoff
2021	Turbidity (lowest monthly % meeting limit)	100%	0.3	NTU	N	Soil runoff

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2018	Combined Radium 226/228	1.5	1.5-1.5	5	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits