2010 Water Quality Report

Our drinking water is safe.

The Board of Directors and staff of Wells Branch Municipal Utility District are dedicated to supplying safe and sufficient drinking water to our neighbors. That's important because we live and work here, too. We drink the water, and our children do, too.

Mindful of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, Wells Branch MUD is happy to share information about your drinking water. Much of the information in this report was supplied by the City of Austin Water and Wastewater Utility, which is the wholesale supplier of drinking water to the district.

The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Please feel free to contact the MUD office, 251-9814, for assistance. Or call William Abshire at Crossroads Utility Services, the District's utility operations contractor, 246-1400, if you have questions about this report.

Wells Branch Municipal Utility District
Mailing: 2106 Klattenhoff
Physical: 14205 Burnet Rd.
Suite #505
Austin, TX 78728
www.wellsbranchmud.com
512-251-9814

Wells Branch water meets or exceeds all Federal (EPA) standards.

Your drinking water is supplied to you through the distribution system owned by Wells Branch Municipal Utility District, a political subdivision of the State of Texas. The District purchases drinking water for its residents from the City of Austin, which obtains surface water from the Colorado River as it flows into Lake Austin and Lady Bird Lake. The City of Austin treats and filters the water from these lakes according to federal and state standards, removing harmful contaminants.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or other Immune Problems...

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Flouride	0.75	0.72	0.79	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Nitrate	0.39	0.36	0.41	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Simazine	0.01	0	0.12	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year or Range	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2010	Chloramines	1.9	1.0	2.9	4	<4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year or Range	Contaminant	LR Annual Average	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Total Haloacetic Acids	20.3	12.9	35.3	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Total Trihalomethanes	37.8	24.4	62.6	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Chloroform	20.15	8.4	44.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Bromoform	<1.0	1.2	<1.0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Bromodichloromethane	11.6	9.3	14.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Dibromochloromethane	5.8	3.2	8.2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Total Coliform

Reported monthly tests found one positive sample in October.

Fecal Coliform

Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria.

Definitions

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurements of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.014	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Turbidity	0.3	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Source Water	3.97	2.94	9.81	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2010	Drinking Water	2.58	2.07	3.39	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2010	Removal Ratio	1.88	0.9	2.94	% of removal*	NA

*Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

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

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006	Aluminum	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.2	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	Bicarbonate	54	51	56	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009	Carbonate	19	18	19	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2007	Calcium	45.1	45.1	45.1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	Chloride	35	35	35	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Magnesium	15	7	21	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	16	15	16	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009	pH	9.4	9.3	9.4	7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009	Sodium	22	22	22	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Sulfate	29	28	29	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	75	72	77	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009	Total Dissolved Solids	200	197	202	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2006	Total Hardness as CaCO3	33	23	89	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

WELLS BRANCH MUD

Wells Branch Municipal Utility District
2106 Klattenhoff Dr.
Austin, Texas 78728

www.wellsbranchmud.com
e-mail: info@wellsbranchmud.com
512-251-9814

YOUR 2010 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water sources. Ours comes from Lake Austin. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for our drinking water sources 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 our drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions.

The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Crossroads Utility Services at 512-246-1400.

The EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems to ensure that tap water is safe to drink. The Food and Drug Administration regulations must prescribe the same limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Wells Branch MUD works to assure that its system is not breached to allow any contamination. This effort includes a special pressure augmentation device to serve portions of the District. Wells Branch Municipal Utility District is committed to reliable provision of safe drinking water.

Information on the Internet.

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (http://water.epa.gov) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) websites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health.

All drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Opportunities for public participation.

The Board of Directors meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Wells Branch Community Center, 2106 Klattenhoff, Austin, Texas. Please call 512-251-9814 to confirm meeting dates and times. The District's water system is operated by Crossroads Utility Services. If you have any questions concerning water quality or the source of your water, please call 512-246-1400 or 512-246-5905.

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 512-246-1400 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.