2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

TRAVIS COUNTY M.U.D. # 2

Office Phone No. (512) 246-1400

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water than the general population. 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. The 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 (1-800-426-4791.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors meets on the 1st Wednesday every other month at 12:00 p.m. at Armbrust & Brown, 100 Congress Ave., Ste. 1300, Austin, TX 78701. Please call 435-2300 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 our Regulatory Department at (512) 246-1400 or (512) 246-5905.

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

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

WATER SOURCES: 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol favor de llamar al tel. (512) 246-1400 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Your drinking water is supplied through the distribution system owned by Cottonwood Creek M.U.D. # 1. The District purchases water from Wilbarger Creek M.U.D. # 2. Wilbarger Creek M.U.D. # 2 purchases water from Metro H_2O. Metro H_2O purchases water from Cross County W.S.C (CCWSC). CCWSC obtains ground water from the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer in Caldwell County. CCWSC and Metro H_2O treat the water from these sources according to federal and state standards, removing harmful contaminants. The District constantly works with Metro H_2O to provide safe drinking water. TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our 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 report.

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 concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of 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 (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 contamination.

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

Action Level (AL)
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 (a measure of asbestos)
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 (mg/L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2010	Antimony (ppm)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; solder; test addition.
2010	Arsenic (ppm)	<0.0018	<0.0018	<0.0018	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and production wastes.
2012	Barium (ppm)	0.130	0.130	0.130	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Beryllium (ppm)	<0.000052	<0.000052	<0.000052	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories
2010	Cadmium (ppm)	0.00036	0.00036	0.00036	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Chromium (ppm)	0.00023	0.00023	0.00023	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
2012	Fluoride (ppm)	0.24	0.24	0.24	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2012	Asbestos (MFL)	<0.1883	<0.1883	<0.1883	7	0	Naturally occurring mineral, Leaching from asbestos pipe
2013	Nitrate (ppm)	0.0325	0.0325	0.0325	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2012	Nitrite (ppm)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2012	Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	0.03	0.03	0.03	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Selenium (ppb)	<2.7	<2.7	<2.7	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2010	Gross alpha (pCi/L)	3.6	3.60	3.6	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Gross beta emitters	4.8	3.6	3.6	50	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2012	Vinyl Chloride	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	2	ppb	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge of plastic factories

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Disinfectant
2013	Chlorine (ppm)	2.08	1.4	3.5	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	R. Annual Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2013	Total Haloacetic Acids	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2013	Total Trihalomethanes	12.9	12.9	12.9	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

Unregulated Contaminants

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

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2013	Bromoform	2.3	2.3	2.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2013	Chloroform	1.92	1.92	1.92	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2013	Bromodichloromethane	3.92	3.92	3.92	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2013	Dibromochloromethane	4.76	4.76	4.76	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.
Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2013	Lead	1.2	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Copper	0.0537	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Source of Contaminant
2010	Aluminum (ppb)	3.6	3.6	3.6	50	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2010	Bicarbonate (ppm)	200	200	200	NA	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2012	Calcium (ppm)	9.13	9.13	9.13	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2012	Chloride (ppm)	23	23	23	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2010	Copper (ppm)	0.0027	0.0027	0.0027	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2010	Iron (ppm)	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel delivery equipment or facilities.
2012	Magnesium (ppm)	3.25	3.25	3.25	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2012	Manganese (ppm)	0.125	0.125	0.125	50	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2012	pH (units)	8.1	8.1	8.1	>7	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2012	Sodium (ppm)	83.4	83.4	83.4	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2010	Sulfate (ppm)	<0.41	<0.41	<0.41	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2012	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	200	200	200	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2012	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	257	257	257	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2012	Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	36.2	36.2	36.2	NA	Naturally occurring calcium.
2010	Zinc (ppm)	.004	.004	.004	5	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

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