CITY OF BRAZOS COUNTRY
PWS Number TX0080025
2020 Drinking Water Quality Report

This is your water quality report
for **January 1 – December 31, 2020**

The City of Brazos Country provides ground water from the Chicot and Evangeline Aquifers in Austin County, Texas.

For more information regarding this report contact:
Name: Mary Lou Craig
Phone: 979-627-1037
Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en espanol, favot de llamar al telefono (979) 627-1037.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 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.

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

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 about Source Water TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **Mary Lou Craig, 979.627.1037.**

Source Water Name
Standing Oaks Lane/Entrance/GW/Active
Standing Oaks Lane/GST/GW/Active

Public participation Opportunities – **City Council Meetings are held on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 7:00 pm. These are currently conducted by Zoom and the login information is always posted on the Public Notice Boards at the BC entrances, as well as on the website www.citybrazoscountry.org.**

Water Loss – In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period January – December 2020, our system lost an estimated 3,000,500 gallons of water. If you have questions about the water loss audit, please call (979)627-1037.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	05/17/2018	1.3	1.3	0.14	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	05/17/2018	0	15	5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2020 Water Quality Test Results

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	08/10/2018	3.7	3.7 - 3.7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	08/10/2018	0.207	0.207 - 0.207	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	08/10/2018	0.17	0.17 - 0.17	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]	2020	0.35	0.35 - 0.35	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	08/10/2018	4.4	4.4 - 4.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	05/07/2015	3.8	3.8 - 3.8	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	05/07/2015	3	3 - 3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	05/07/2015	1.4	1.4 - 1.4	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Sodium Hypochlorite	2020	**1.1**	**0.5 – 1.8**	4	4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Definitions:
Action Level [AL] – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
Avg -Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual averages 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 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 [MCL] – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set a 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 risk to health. 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 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.
Treatment Technique [TT] – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 cause for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in the document but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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Other testing: **Organic Contaminants:** Testing waived, not reported, or none detected.
E Coli: Reported monthly tests found no E Coli bacteria.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 [UCMR3]
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants are reported in the following tables. For additional information and data visit https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/second-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.
Unregulated Contaminants: No contaminants found above detection limit.

Abbreviations:
MFL – million fibers per liter (asbestos measurement
mrem – millirems per yr (measurement of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU – nephelometric turbidity units
pG/L – picocuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)
ppb – micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm – milligrams per liter or parts per million or one ouce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
NA – not applicable
ND – none dectected