2012 Drinking Water

Quality Report

PWS ID Number TX0210016

Wellborn Special Utility District

P.O. Box 250, Wellborn, Texas 77881

(979) 690-9799

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by Wellborn SUD to provide safe drinking water. 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 is in your drinking water.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: The third Tuesday of each month
Time: 6:30 P.M.
Location: Wellborn Special Utility District
4118 Greens Prairie Road W.
College Station, Texas
Phone Number: 979-690-9799

To learn more about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please contact us.

Special Notice

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 1-800-426-4791.

En Espanol

Este informe incluye información impotante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (979) 690-9799 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Source of Drinking Water

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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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 agricultural, 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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, odor or color 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 Wellborn SUD office at 979-690-9799.

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

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by Wellborn SUD is surface and ground water. It comes from the YEGUA AQUIFER, SIMSBORO AQUIFER and Navasota River located in Brazos County and Robertson County.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sampling data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Stephen Cast at 979-690-9799. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/.

Treatment of Water

Wellborn SUD treats both groundwater and surface water for disinfection purposes with chlorine or chloramine. In order to ensure that our water is safe, fifteen water samples are taken each month from designated sites throughout the community and analyzed in the Brazos County Health Department Laboratory. This laboratory is approved by the TCEQ.

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

Reading and Understanding the Table

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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 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 or (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 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 contamination.

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

ppm – Parts per million or milligrams per liter – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb - Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppt – Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq – Parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L).

na – Not applicable.

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.

MFL – Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).

NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity).

MFL – Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

mrem/year – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

Zone 1 – Wellborn SUD

Zone 2 – Formerly Brushy Water Supply Corporation.

Zone 3 – Formerly OSR water Supply corporation.

Water Conservation Tips

Water is a precious resource. Unfortunately, it is also a limited resource that is being stretched to accommodate the growing number of users that rely on it. Conserving our water by using it efficiently is the simplest and most cost-effective way to stretch our water supplies and to insure there will be enough to go around.

- Repair dripping faucets by replacing washers. One drop per second wastes 2,700 gallons of water per year.
- Operate automatic dishwashers only when they are fully loaded
- Store drinking water in the refrigerator. Do not let the tap run while you are waiting for water to cool.
- Plant native and/or drought-tolerant grasses, ground covers, shrubs, and trees. Avoid over watering your lawn. A heavy rain eliminates the need for watering for up to two weeks.
- Use mulch to retain moisture in the soil. Mulch also helps to control weeds that compete with landscape plants for water.

For your Convenience

A night deposit drop is located on the right side of our Building for the convenience of any customers who may need to drop off a payment after hours. If you are interested in having your water bill drafted from your bank account, please call the office and one of the staff persons will assist you with the procedure.

Check our website at www.wellbornsud.com to pay your bill online.

Wellborn Special Utility District (WSUD) is here for you, our customers, 24 hours a day. If you should have a water emergency after hours, simply call our office at (979-690-9799) and our answering service will dispatch your call to our water operator.

ZONE 1
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2012	13	0-134.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2012	34	7.9-146.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest level detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely source of Contamination**
Barium	2012	0.161	0.0516-0.161	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2012	0.2	0.15-1.99	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) -- Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.	2012	6	005-6.3	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2012	3.2	0-3.2	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

ZONE 1

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Atrazine	2012	0.11	0-0.11	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2012	0.1	0-0.1	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

LEAD AND COPPER

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (AGL): 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.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Copper	08-04-2010	1.3	1.3	0.306	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural Deposits: Leaching from wood preservatives: corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08-04-2010	0	15	4.82	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

TURBIDITY

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.33 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil Runoff.

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

ZONE 2

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	06-24-2010	15.3	15.3-15.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	06-24-2010	16.7	16.7-16.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest level detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely source of Contamination**
Barium	02-24-2009	0.14	0.14-0.14	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2012	2.08	2.08-2.08	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)	2012	0.15	0.15-0.15	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks: sewage: Erosion of natural deposits.

Zone 3

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	06-24-2010	6.7	6.7-6.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	06-24-2010	23	23-23	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Barium	02-24-2009	0.0851	0.0851-0.0851	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refinderies; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	02-24-2009	0.35	0.35-0.35	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)	03-29-2011	0.05	0.05-0.05	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks: sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	02-24-2009	4.5	4.5-4.5	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries: Erosion of natural deposits: Discharge from mines.

MAXIMUM RESIDENTIAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Zone	Year	Constituent	Annual Average	Highest Average (quarterly)	Range of Detects (high-low)	MRDL	MCLG	Units	Source
Zone 1	2012	Chloramine Disinfectant	1.1	1.4	.8-2.0	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Zone 2	2012	Chlorine Disinfectant	1.2	1.5	.8-1.9	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Zone 3	2012	Chlorine Disinfectant	1	1.3	.7-2.0	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.