

**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.



## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using 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.

### Facts About General 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 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.

### 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.

## Wellborn Special Utility District

P.O. Box 250 • Wellborn, TX 77881

### 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](http://www.wellbornsud.com) to pay 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.

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Wellborn, Texas 77881  
Permit No. 1

# 2010 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

## 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 (800) 426-4791.

## En Español

Este informe incluye información importante 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

# 2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

## Consumer Confidence Report

# WELLBORN SUD

Phone number: 979-690-9799

## Public Participation Opportunities

The Wellborn Special Utility District Board of Directors meet monthly and encourage public attendance.

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

**Date:** Every 3rd Tuesday of the month

**Time:** 6:30 pm

**Location:** 4118 Greens Prairie Road  
Wellborn, TX 77881

**Phone:** (979) 690-9799

**Fax:** (979) 690-1260

[www.wellbornsud.com](http://www.wellbornsud.com)

**Wellborn SUD Office**

**Hours:**

**Monday - Friday**

**8:00 am - 12 pm . 1:00 pm - 5:00 pm**

## Reading and Understanding the Table

**Maximum Contaminant Level or (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 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.

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

## Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by WELLBORN SUD are SURFACE AND GROUND water sources. It comes from the NAVASOTA RIVER and YEGUA AQUIFER. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) 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 your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source of water protection strategies. Some of this source water assesment information is available 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 us.

# 10 REASONS WATER IS THE BEST DRINK IN TOWN

**ONE** Water is essential for life. People can survive about 3 weeks or more without food, but only three days without water.

**TWO** Water makes up about two-thirds of your body weight; every system in your body depends on water.

**THREE** Water has no calories, no fat, and no sugar; it helps maintain healthy body weight by increasing metabolism and regulating appetite.

**FOUR** Your body uses water to flush out toxins and wastes.

**FIVE** Water helps transport nutrients and oxygen toward organs and cells.

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

**mrem** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**ppb** micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons or water.

**na** not applicable

**Avg** Regulator compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**ppm** milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

### 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

**ppt** – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**ppq** – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

### INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| Year (Range) | Inorganic Contaminant                    | Highest Single Sample | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminant   |
|--------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| 2010         | Barium                                   | 0.0874                | 0.0874 - 0.0874          | 2    | 2   | ppm   | N         | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| 2008         | Fluoride                                 | 0.29                  | 0.22 - 0.36              | 4    | 4   | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2010         | Nitrate<br><i>(Measured as Nitrogen)</i> | 0.45                  | 0.16 - 0.45              | 10   | 10  | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| 2009         | Nitrite<br><i>(Measured as Nitrogen)</i> | 0.2                   | 0.2 - 0.2                | 1    | 1   | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| 2008         | Selenium                                 | 3.9                   | 3.9 - 3.9                | 50   | 50  | ppb   | N         | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.                          |

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS - TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

### MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

| Year | Disinfectant  | Average Level | Minimum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Chemical                     |
|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-------|-----------------|--|
| 2009 | Free Chlorine | 1.8           | .2            | 4.0  | < 4.0 | ppm             | Disinfectant used to control Microbes. |
| 2010 | Chloramine    | 1.3           | .5            | 4.0  | < 4.0 | ppm             | Disinfectant used to control Microbes. |

### DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

| Year | Disinfectants & Disinfectants By-Products | Highest Single Sample | Range of Levels Detected | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminant               |
|------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| 2010 | Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*                  | 66.9                  | 1.2 - 66.9               | 60  | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| 2010 | Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*             | 204                   | 10.7 - 204               | 80  | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| 2010 | Chlorite                                  | .44                   | .36 - .51                | 1.0 | ppm   | N         | Disinfectant Byproduct.                    |
| 2010 | Chlorine Dioxide                          | 0.01                  | 0 - .12                  | 0.8 | ppm   | N         | Disinfectant Byproduct.                    |

### UNREGULATED BYPRODUCTS

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts**

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

| Year | Contaminant            | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant                     |
|------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|-----------------|---|
| 2008 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 12.9          | 10.5          | 16.7          | NA  | ppb             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2008 | Total Trihalomethanes  | 102           | 92.8          | 123.2         | NA  | ppb             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Contaminants** NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

### UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

**Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)**

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the 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 detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

| Year | Disinfectant        | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant     |
|------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 2009 | BDE-100             | <0.5          | <0.5          | <0.5          | ppb             | Runoff from chemical use. |
| 2009 | BDE-153             | <0.8          | <0.8          | <0.8          | ppb             | Runoff from chemical use. |
| 2009 | BDE-47              | <0.3          | <0.3          | <0.3          | ppb             | Runoff from chemical use. |
| 2009 | BDE-99              | <0.9          | <0.9          | <0.9          | ppb             | Runoff from chemical use. |
| 2009 | Dimethoate          | <0.7          | <0.7          | <0.7          | ppb             | Runoff from chemical use. |
| 2009 | HBB                 | <0.7          | <0.7          | <0.7          | ppb             | Runoff from chemical use. |
| 2009 | Terbufos Sulfone    | <0.4          | <0.4          | <0.4          | ppb             | Runoff from chemical use. |
| 2009 | 1, 3-dinitrobenzene | <0.8          | <0.8          | <0.8          | ppb             | Runoff from chemical use. |
| 2009 | RDX                 | <1            | <1            | <1            | ppb             | Runoff from chemical use. |
| 2009 | TNT                 | <0.8          | <0.8          | <0.8          | ppb             | Runoff from chemical use. |

### LEAD AND COPPER

| Year | Contaminant | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminant  |
|------|-------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| 2007 | Copper      | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.246           |                 | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| 2007 | Lead        | 0    | 15                | 1.9             |                 | 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. 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 |
|------|-------------|----------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 2009 | Turbidity   | 0.40                       | 97%  | 0.3              | NTU             | Soil Runoff.          |

**Cryptosporidium Monitoring Information**

\*We will be monitoring for Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite that may be commonly found in surface water. Cryptosporidium may come from animal and human feces in the watershed. The result of our monitoring indicated that there may be Cryptosporidium in the raw water and/or treated finished water. Although treatment by filtration removes Cryptosporidium, it cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The testing methods used cannot determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection with nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water.\*

### TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)

| Year | Contaminant               | Highest Measurement | Lowest Measurement | Average Measurement | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 2009 | TOC Source Navasota River | 12.8                | 6.0                | 8.7                 | ppm             | Naturally Occurring.  |

### TOTAL COLIFORM

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

| Year | Contaminant             | Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples | MCL | Units    | Source of Contaminant                 |
|------|-------------------------|--|-----|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 2009 | Total Coliform Bacteria | 1  | *   | Presence | Naturally present in the environment. |

We had one Bacteriological sample that was positive. Repeat samples were taken and were negative.

**FECAL COLIFORM** - REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

### SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED (NO ASSOCIATED ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS)

| Year (Range) | Constituent               | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Secondary Limits | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent   |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---|
| 2008         | Bicarbonate               | 441           | 381           | 501           | NA               | ppm             | Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.   |
| 2008         | Calcium                   | 1.5           | 1.5           | 1.5           | NA               | ppm             | Abundant naturally occurring element.   |
| 2008         | Chloride                  | 71            | 57            | 84            | 300              | ppm             | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.      |
| 2008         | Copper                    | 0.003         | 0.003         | 0.003         | 1                | ppm             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| 2008         | Iron                      | 0.063         | 0.063         | 0.063         | .3               | ppm             | Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.                      |
| 2008         | Lead                      | 0.004         | 0.004         | 0.004         | NA               | ppm             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.                                   |
| 2008         | Manganese                 | 0.0076        | 0.0076        | 0.0076        | .05              | ppm             | Abundant naturally occurring element.   |
| 2008         | Nickel                    | 0.005         | 0.005         | 0.005         | NA               | ppm             | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| 2008         | pH                        | 8.3           | 8.1           | 8.4           | >7.0             | units           | Measure of corrosivity of water.  |
| 2008         | Sodium                    | 234           | 234           | 234           | NA               | ppm             | Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.   |
| 2008         | Sulfate                   | 50            | 3             | 97            | 300              | ppm             | Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.                      |
| 2008         | Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 | 362           | 312           | 411           | NA               | ppm             | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.  |
| 2008         | Total Dissolved Solids    | 605           | 553           | 656           | 1000             | ppm             | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.  |
| 2008         | Total Hardness as CaCO3   | 4             | 4             | 4             | NA               | ppm             | Naturally occurring calcium.  |
| 2008         | Zinc                      | 0.402         | 0.402         | 0.402         | 5                | ppm             | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.                            |

### RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

| Year | Contaminant          | Highest Single Sample | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units   | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminant            |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|---------|-----------|---|
| 2010 | Beta/photon emitters | 5.7                   | 0 - 5.7                  | 0    | 4   | mrem/yr | N         | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

### SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES

| Year | Contaminants | Highest Single Sample | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminant                 |
|------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| 2010 | Dalapon      | 1.3                   | 0 - 1.3                  | 200  | 200 | ppb   | N         | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way. |