



Brushy Creek Municipal Utility District

Consumer Confidence Report for 2025

PWS ID: 2460061





A Message From Your General Manager

Dear BCMUD Residents,

Enclosed is your annual water quality Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which provides important information about the quality of your drinking water. Delivering clean, safe, and reliable water remains the District's highest priority, and we are committed to keeping residents informed about the systems, testing, and infrastructure that protect public health.

This report is designed to provide confidence and peace of mind regarding your drinking water. Inside, you will find information about your water source, the results of extensive water quality testing, and the proactive measures the District takes to safeguard the water supply for you and your family.

The District is proud to maintain the designation of a Superior Public Water System, awarded by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This distinction is reserved for systems that meet or exceed state standards for water quality, treatment, pumping capability, and storage capacity.

In addition to maintaining this "Superior" designation, BCMUD was honored in 2025 with three prestigious TCEQ awards recognizing excellence, innovation, and leadership in water system management:

- **2025 Outstanding Public Drinking Water System Award:**
This award recognizes water systems that demonstrate exceptional water quality, operational performance, and regulatory compliance while consistently providing safe and dependable drinking water. BCMUD earned this recognition by maintaining zero violations from state and federal regulatory agencies, exceeding required standards for water production, storage, and pumping capacity, promoting year-round water conservation, and implementing a comprehensive source water protection program.
- **2025 Innovative or Proactive Water System Award:**
This award honors systems that implement forward-thinking technologies and programs that improve water quality, conservation, and long-term sustainability beyond standard compliance requirements. BCMUD received this award for implementing a copper ion treatment system designed to prevent zebra mussels from infiltrating critical water infrastructure. Since the system became operational in 2022, the District has observed strong evidence that zebra mussels are no longer present within the BCMUD water system.

- **2025 Water System Security Program Award:**

This award recognizes water systems that maintain robust security and emergency preparedness programs to protect public infrastructure and public health. BCMUD received this recognition for significant investments in water system security, including surveillance cameras, motion-detection systems, enhanced facility lighting, and emergency-alert capabilities. The District also works closely with local and state agencies and actively participates in programs such as TxWARN to strengthen emergency response coordination and public communication efforts.

The District's long-term planning remains committed to balancing responsible financial stewardship with our essential mission to deliver drinking water that meets the highest standards of quality, reliability, and safety.

If you have any questions after reviewing this report, please contact us at (512) 255-7871.

Sincerely,



Shean Dalton

16318 Great Oaks Dr.

www.bcmud.org

About Your Water



Where Your Drinking Water Comes From

The District has two raw water sources located within Williamson County. Surface water travels through an eleven-mile pipeline from Lake Georgetown. Additionally, the District receives groundwater (under the influence of surface water) from three wells that pump out of the Edwards Aquifer. Both sources are blended at the District's raw water basin located at the Membrane Microfiltration Water Treatment Facility.

How Water Gets To Your Tap

Before treated water reaches your tap, it undergoes a rigorous multi-step purification and monitoring process to ensure the highest standards of safety and quality.

Raw Water: BCMUD blends surface water from Lake Georgetown with groundwater from the Edwards Aquifer, screening it initially to remove larger debris and sediment.

Treatment: Next, the District utilizes advanced membrane microfiltration technology to filter out microscopic particles, including bacteria. The filtered water is then treated with chloramines to provide long-lasting disinfection protection throughout our entire distribution system.

Distribution and Storage:

Treated water travels through large underground transmission mains to elevated storage towers in the North and South sections of the District. Gravity and pressure then convey this water safely through the local distribution system directly to homes and businesses.



24/7 Quality Assurance

- **Continuous Monitoring:** Certified operators monitor water quality 24/7 and perform extensive laboratory testing year-round.
- **Testing Points:** Sampling and testing occurs at the raw water intake, the treatment facility, storage tanks, and throughout the distribution system.
- **"Superior" Rating:** This rigorous oversight ensures BCMUD consistently delivers water that meets the state's "Superior" water system classification.
- **Advanced Detection:** Modern laboratory testing can detect trace substances at parts-per-billion or parts-per-trillion levels.

What Is in Your 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 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (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, color, or odor of drinking water, please contact please contact us at (512) 255-7871.

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 (800) 426-4791.

DEFINITIONS:

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

Average or Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria has been found in a water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria has been found in a water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur, and which allows an adequate margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The highest 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.

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

Locational Running Annual Average or LLRA: Refers to the average of sample results taken at a *particular*, fixed monitoring location over the previous four calendar quarters.

HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (5 groups: Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid)

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

MFL: Million Fibers Per Liter

Mrem: Millirems Per Year

MRL: Minimum Reporting Level

N/A: Non-Applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L: Picocuries Per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: Parts Per Billion

ppm: Parts Per Million

ppt: Parts Per Trillion

µg/L: Parts Per Billion

About the Tables

The tables list all the federally regulated or monitored constituents that have been found in your drinking water. Constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) that can be found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. These types of issues are not necessarily a cause for health concerns. Answers to questions about discolored water, aesthetics, hardness, lead, fluoride, and others can be found on our website at <https://www.bcmud.org/content/13126/13250/13453.aspx>.

Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Brushy Creek MUD

Our water system was sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should set a standard maximum contaminant level. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Customer Service at (512) 255-7871 or 16318 Great Oaks Drive, Round Rock, TX 78681.

This notice is being sent to you by Brushy Creek MUD. State Water System ID#: 2460061

Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper	Sampling Period	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Range (low-high)	Units	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2023-2025	1.3	1.3	0.152	.0237 – 0.319	ppm	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023-2025	0	15	1.28	0 – 1.73	ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	1/16/25	0.0418	0.0418	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	1/16/25	70	70	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	1/16/25	0.2	0.2	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
DIBROMOCHLORO METHANE	1/16/25	17.1	3.5 – 17.1	60	NA	UG/L	N	May form when chlorine reacts with other naturally occurring substances in water.
Nickel	1/16/25	0.0015	0.0015	0.1	0	ppm	N	Leaching of the metal from plumbing fixtures, valves, and stainless steel fittings into the water supply.
Nitrate	1/16/25	0.2	0 – 0.2	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low-high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	400 HILLSIDE DR, ROUND ROCK	2025	20	9.8 – 38.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	5025 BARLOW DR, ROUND ROCK	2025	14	9.9 – 20.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	7022 RAMBOLLET TERRACE, ROUND ROCK	2025	15	10.4 – 25.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	8667 EPHRAIM RD, ROUND ROCK	2025	23	10.8 – 24.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	400 HILLSIDE DR, ROUND ROCK	2025	50	39.8 – 60.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of water chlorination.
TTHM	5025 BARLOW DR, ROUND ROCK	2025	54	42.9 – 75.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of water chlorination.
TTHM	7022 RAMBOLLET TERRACE, ROUND ROCK	2025	53	41.5 – 55.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of water chlorination.
TTHM	8667 EPHRAIM RD, ROUND ROCK	2025	43	31.1 – 53.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of water chlorination.

*Value in the Highest LRAA column is the highest average of all HAA5 / TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Synthetic organic contaminants, including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2025	<0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2025	<1.0	0	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2025	1.70	0.50 – 2.58	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Highest single measurement	Month Occurred	Violation	Source	Likely Source of Contamination
% of Samples in Compliance w/ STD	99.00%	1.0 NTU	0.49 NTU	July	N	SWTP – 2300 Great Oaks Dr.	Soil runoff.

*Information Statement: Turbidity is a measure of water cloudiness and has no direct health effects. However, excessive turbidity can interfere with the disinfection process, making it easier for bacteria to grow. High turbidity may therefore indicate the presence of bacteria or other disease-causing organisms, such as viruses and parasites, which can cause symptoms like nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and headaches.

UCMR 5 Results (Fifth *Unregulated* Contaminant Monitoring Rule)

Unregulated Contaminant	Average Level (µg/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	UCMR MRL (µg/L)	Health-Based Reference Concentration (µg/L) (Recommended, not required in the CCR)
Lithium	14.9	13.3 - 16.3	9	10
PFBS	0.0043	0.0037 - 0.0055	0.003	N/A
PFHxA	0.0036	0.0034 - 0.0038	0.003	N/A
PFHxS	0.0035	0.0031 - 0.0037	0.003	N/A
PFPeA	0.0052	0.0045 - 0.0060	0.003	N/A
PFBA	0.0057	0.0052 - 0.0061	0.005	N/A

*Lithium is currently an unregulated constituent under EPA monitoring programs. The reported health-based reference concentration is a non-regulatory screening value, not an enforceable drinking water standard. Monitoring data is collected to assist EPA in evaluating future regulatory considerations. This data is part of UCMR5 results, including minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

**BCMUD participated in EPA-required monitoring for emerging contaminants, including certain PFAS compounds. The reported values were detected at extremely low levels measured in parts per trillion. At this time, these compounds are part of ongoing EPA monitoring programs and most, currently do not have enforceable drinking water standards. BCMUD will continue to monitor evolving EPA guidance and maintain proactive testing practices to ensure water quality and public safety

Coliform

Year	Constituent	Highest No. Positive	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	Total Coliform	1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Naturally present in the environment

Sampling and Testing

We test more than 200 constituents in our water system, including bacteria, metals, and chemicals, to ensure the water is safe to drink.

Bacteria

We regularly test for bacteria, as required by law, and we collect samples for analysis at 20 locations in the water system each month. If bacteria are found in any test, more thorough testing, evaluation, and action are required.

Disinfection by-products (Trihalomethane (THM) or Haloacetic Acids (HAA))

Maintaining consistent disinfectant levels protects public health by preventing harmful waterborne bacteria and viruses from growing in the water system. Disinfection is a critical, legally mandated shield that keeps your drinking water safe.

However, when chlorine interacts with organic matter, it can form new compounds. At high concentrations over long periods, specific disinfection by-products (DBPs) like trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA) can pose health risks, including cancer. To maintain the highest standards of safety, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) enforce strict regulatory limits of 80 parts per billion (ppb) for THM and 60 ppb for HAA. BCMUD continuously balances effective disinfection with trace compound management by testing four strategic locations quarterly, ensuring our water consistently remains safely below all regulatory standards.

Stay Informed About Your Water

Public Participation Opportunities Notice:

Residents are encouraged to attend Board meetings and participate in discussions regarding water quality, infrastructure planning, and capital improvements.

See www.bcmud.org for upcoming Board of Directors Meetings

Location: Brushy Creek Community Center
16318 Great Oaks Drive, Round Rock, Texas

Social Media

Follow us on:

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/bcmud/>

LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/68292810/admin/dashboard/>

Nextdoor: <https://nextdoor.com/city/feed/?>

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/@BrushyCreekMUD>

Additional Resources

- Information on lead in drinking water: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead (opens in a new window)
- The Safe Drinking Water Act: www.epa.gov/sdwa (opens in a new window)
- CDC Guide to Understanding your CCR:
http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/understanding_ccr.html (opens in a new window)
- American Water Works Association: <http://www.awwa.org> (opens in a new window)
- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality: www.tceq.texas.gov/agency/water_main.html

Tips:

Run Water After Vacation

Water age and stagnation can impact the water quality inside your home.

When a home or business is vacant for an extended period, such as during a vacation, water sits motionless in the plumbing system. Over time, stagnant water can experience a breakdown in disinfectant residuals, which may allow natural bacteria to grow or permit trace metals like lead and copper to leach from older household plumbing fixtures.

Fortunately, refreshing your home's water is simple. Upon returning from an extended absence, run your cold-water faucets on high for one to two minutes before drinking or cooking to “flush” the plumbing. Additionally, always use cold water for cooking and drinking, as it draws fresh water directly from the main water supply.

Safely Connect Outdoor Hoses

Another factor that can influence water quality in your home are connections to your water outside your home. The outdoor spigot connection to a hose can provide a pathway for pollutants to enter your plumbing. If you use the hose to spray chemicals on your yard by connecting the nozzle to a spray bottle, or if you have a sprinkler system connected, there is a risk that chemicals from the bottle or the lawn could be accidentally sucked back into your internal plumbing. To prevent this, the Uniform Plumbing Code (603.3.3) requires a non-removable hose bib vacuum breaker to prevent backflow.

En español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 255-7871.