

How Can I Learn More About Our Drinking Water?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call (972) 937-1212 or by writing to this address: 312 S. Oak Branch Road, Waxahachie, TX 75167.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend a scheduled public meeting at our office on July 17, 2018 (312 S. Oak Branch Road, Waxahachie, TX 75167).

Buena Vista Bethel SUD
312 S. Oak Branch Road
Waxahachie, TX 75167

En Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Buena Vista Bethel SUD

PWS ID #TX0700037

2017

*Annual Drinking
Water Quality
Report*



Buena Vista Bethel SUD is pleased to share this water quality report with you. It describes to you, our customer, the quality of your drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2017. Our drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations from both the State of Texas and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to prepare reports like this every year.

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

| | Type of Water |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1811 Old May Pearl | GW |
| 3813 FM 1446 | GW |
| 852 Hoyt Road | GW |
| 3800 FM 66 | GW |
| SW from TX0700008 | SW |

Source Water Assessment Program

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 sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, call (972) 937-1212.

What Contaminants Can Be In Our 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 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 Buena Vista Bethel SUD at (972) 937-1212 .

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead and Drinking Water

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>.

2017 Test Results

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).

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|--|
| Contaminant (Units) | Violation | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Barium (ppm) | No | 2016 | 0.081 | 0.081 - 0.081 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide (ppb) | No | 2017 | 31.8 | 0 - 31.8 | 200 | 200 | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories. |
| Flouride (ppm) | No | 2017 | 2.34 | 1.21 - 2.34 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm) | No | 2017 | 0.326 | 0.0594 - 0.326 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizere use; eaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| Contaminant (Units) | Violation | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG [MRDLG] | MCL [MRDLG] | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Haloacetic Acids(HAA5) (ppb) | No | 2017 | 9* | 0 - 5.2 | No goal for the total | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | No | 2017 | 28** | 4.66 - 24.5 | No goal for the total | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.

**The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Contaminant (Units) | Violation | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L) | No | 2015 | 1.5 | 1.5 - 1.5 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------|------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Contaminant (Units) | Violation | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level | 90th Percentile | # Sizes Over AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper (ppm) | No | 2016 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.17 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead (ppb) | No | 2016 | 0 | 15 | 1.2 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

| Disinfectant Residual | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-------|--|
| Contaminant (Units) | Violation | Collection Date | Average Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chlorine (ppm) | No | 2017 | 1.43 | 0 - 1.43 | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes. |

| Violations | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Chlorine | | | |
| Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort. | | | |
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR) | 04/01/2017 | 06/30/2017 | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. |

Definitions:

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

Action Level Goal – 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 average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is a very 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 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 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 risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a 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 contaminants.

NA – not applicable

Parts per billion (ppb) – micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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

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

Abbreviations:

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

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

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

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Fluoride

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call Buena Vista Bethel SUD at (972) 937-1212. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

