

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 at 7:00 PM on July 21, 2020 (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
312 S. Oak Branch Road
Waxahachie, TX 75167

Buena Vista Bethel SUD

PWS ID# TX0700037 and

PWS ID# TX0700008

2019

*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, 2019. 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 Confidence 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>.

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

2019 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).

Buena Vista Bethel SUD - PWS ID# TX0700037

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2019	0.089	0.0036 - 0.089	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	2019	6	3.4 - 6	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride (ppm)	2019	1.39	1.39-1.39	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2019	0.242	0.0614-0.242	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizere use; eaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products							
Contaminant (Units)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDLG]	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids(HAA5) (ppb)	2019	5*	0 - 5.7	No goal for the total	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2019	17**	5.12 - 23.4	No goal for the total	80	No	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)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2015	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (Units)	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sizes Over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3	0.126	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems

Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant (Units)	Collection Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Free Chlorine (ppm)	2019	2.0		4	4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

City of Waxahachie - PWS ID# TX0700008

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2019	0.056	0.051 - 0.056	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	2019	84.1	0 - 84.1	200	200	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	0.17	0.119 - 0.17	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	1.15	0.821 - 1.15	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Collection Date	Highest	Range of Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine (ppb)	2019	1	0.4 - 0.7	3	3	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine (ppb)	2019	0.17	0 - 0.17	4	4	No	Herbicide runoff.

Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant (Units)	Collection Date	Highest	Range of Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2019	44	0.3 - 75.9	60	No goal for the total	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2019	62	35.8 - 100	80	No goal for the total	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorite (ppm)	2019	0.488	0 - 0.488	1	<0.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants Chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to the distribution system.

Contaminant (Units)	Collection Date	Highest	Lowest	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform (ppb)	2019	48.8	22.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2019	17.0	13.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2019	4.96	4.64	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (Units)	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppm)	2016	0	0.015	0.002	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	1.3	0.069	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Contaminant (Units)	Collection Date	Highest	Lowest	Average	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	2019	4.8	0.05	3.3	4	<4.0	No	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide (ppm)	2019	0.48	0.03	0.02	0.8	<0.8	No	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)*	2017	4.8	4.8 - 4.8	0	50	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2017	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Total Coliform

Highest No. of Positive Samples	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2.30%	0	<5%	No	Naturally present in the environment.

What are coliforms?

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 harder than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Total Organic Carbon

Contaminant (Units)	Highest	Lowest	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water (ppm)	6.7	2.9	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Drinking Water (ppm)	3.8	1.9	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Removal Ratio (% removal)	2.70	1.26	No	NA

Fecal coliform bacteria and, in particular, E. coli, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (E. coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material. The following table indicates whether total coliform or fecal coliform bacteria were found in the monthly drinking water samples submitted for testing by your water supplier last year.

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfectant byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THM's) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Turbidity

Contaminant (Units)	Highest	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single (NTU)	0.17	1 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Lowest Monthly % meeting limit (NTU)	100%	0.3 NTU	No	Soil runoff

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.

Secondary and Other Non-Regulated Constituents

Contaminant (Units)	Highest	Lowest	Limit	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum (ppm)	0.041	0.028	0.05	No	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Bicarbonate (ppm)	126	106	NA	No	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Calcium (ppm)	62.7	45.5	NA	No	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride (ppm)	18.3	15.6	300	No	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of field activity.
Copper (ppm)	0.017	0.0012	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Magnesium (ppm)	2.96	1.91	NA	No	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel (ppm)	0.0015	0.00114	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH (units)	9.21	6.93	≥ 7	No	Measure of corrosiveness of water.
Sodium (ppm)	28.4	24.7	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
Sulfate (ppm)	59.4	50.8	300	No	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct, byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	126	106	NA	No	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	262	236	1000	No	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	164	126	NA	No	Naturally occurring calcium.

Violations

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	12/12/2019	01/22/2020
Violation Explanation		
We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.		