2022 TEST RESULTS - BUENA VISTA BETHEL SUD

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.0729	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	12	0 - 35.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	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.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	58	4.09 - 165	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*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.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2022	0.085	0.0044 - 0.085	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2022	1.2	0 - 1.2	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	03/16/2020	2.45	1.3 - 2.45	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]	2022	0.1	0.053 - 0.1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2022	1.75	0.80 – 2.40	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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 6:00 PM on July 18, 2023 (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.

972 937-1212

BUENA VISTA BETHEL SUD

2022

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS ID# TX0700037 and PWS ID# TX0700008

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, 2022. 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?

Source Water Name	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 assesments 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 EPAs 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.

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

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.

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 (800) 726-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 (800) 426-4791.

2022 TEST RESULTS - WAXAHACHIE

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest	Lowest	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	37.9	20	60	No Goal	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	65.2	39.7	80	No Goal	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorite	ppm	0.447	0	1	<0.8	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level column is the highest of all TTHM/HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.

LOCATIONAL RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGES

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest	Description
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	46.9	This result is the highest location running annual average for Haloacetic Acid.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	62.0	This result is the highest locational running annual average for Total Trihalomethanes.

QUARTERLY LOCATIONAL RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR ALL QUARTERS OF 2022 FOR 2 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS SITE

Site 1	HAA5	TTHM	Site 4	HAA5	TTHM
1st Quarter	46.9	53.8	1st Quarter	34.4	57.4
2nd Quarter	39.2	54.3	2nd Quarter	26.0	57.4
3rd Quarter	33.9	51.0	3rd Quarter	33.8	53.5
4th Quarter	30.3	52.7	4th Quarter	29.2	54.5

*As individual sample results for monitoring locations exceeded the TTHM or HAA5 MCL, the system must report locational running annual average.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	ppb	0.001	0	10	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	ppm	0.040	0.040	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	0.316	0.316	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	ppm	0.341	0.341	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	ppb	151	0	200	200	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest	Lowest	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Atrazine	ppb	0.1	0.1	3	3	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

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 on the top of this page.

Contaminant	Unit of measure	Highest	Lowest	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Source Water	ppm	6.8	3.9	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Drinking Water	ppm	4.1	2	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Removal Ratio	% removal	2.5	0.95	N	NA

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	Unit of Measure	Highest	Lowest	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Chloroform	ppb	29.9	23.2	NR MCL	NR MCLG	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	16.9	13.5	NR MCL	NR MCLG	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochlormethane	ppb	5.88	0	NR MCL	NR MCLG	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

TOTAL COLIFORM

Highest No. of Positive Samples	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Violation	Source of Contaminant
1	<5%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Water Loss as Reported in the Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 2022 to December 2022 – our system total water loss was an estimated 263,992, 144 gallons of water or 9.16% of total water produced. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (469) 309-4320.

LEAD AND COPPER

Year	Contaminant	Unit of Measure	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Lead	ppb	0.002	0	0	15	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Copper	ppm	0.07	0	1.3	1.3	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest	Lowest	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Chloramines	ppm	4.4	0.5	4	<4.0	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	ppm	0.14	0.00	0.8	<0.8	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

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	Unit of Measure	Highest	Lowest	Limit	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	ppm	0.032	0.018	0.05-0.2	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Bicarbonate	ppm	103	64.5	NA	N	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Calcium	ppm	43	24.6	NA	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	ppm	34.6	19.5	300	N	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
Copper	ppm	0.0058	0.001	1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Manganese	ppm	0.011	0	0.05	N	Naturally occurring mineral
Magnesium	ppm	3.07	1.95	NA	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	ppm	0.0014	0	NA	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	ppm	8.94	7.00	≥7	N	Measure of corrosiveness of water.
Potassium	ppm	4.46	4.06	NA	N	Dissolved from rock or soil.
Sodium	ppm	30.9	26.6	NA	N	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
Sulfate	ppm	60.4	41.8	300	N	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	ppm	103	67.6	NA	N	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	247	210	1000	N	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	ppm	115	74.2	NA	N	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	ppm	0	0	5	N	Naturally present in the water.

TURBIDITY

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest	Limit	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Highest Single	NTU	0.34	1	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	NTU	100%	0.3	N	Soil Runoff

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Year	Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest	Lowest	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	1.5	1.5	5	0	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
2019	Beta/Photon Emitters	pCi/L	5.6	4.8	50	0	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

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