

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 18, 2017 (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

2016

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, 2016. 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, 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.

In order to assure tap water is safe to drink, EPA has regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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, 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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>.

2016 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 such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk infections. You should seek advice about drinking water your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	No	2016	0.82	0 - 0.82	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	No	2016	0.085	0.007 - 0.085	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	No	2016	4.5	0 - 4.5	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	No	2014	5.03	0 - 5.03	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Flouride (ppm)	No	2014	2.56	1.35 - 2.56	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	No	2016	1	0.0425 - 1.1	10	10	Runoff from fertilizere use; eaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	No	2016	2.4	0 - 2.4	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

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	2016	8	0 - 26.6	No goal for the total	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	No	2016	26	4.95 - 67.7	No goal for the total	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Toluene (ppm)	No	2016	0.0006	0 - 0.0006	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Xylenes (ppm)	No	2016	0.0018	0 - 0.0018	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Violations

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2011	2016	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.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	12/01/2016	12/31/2016	We failed to collect all required routine samples of 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.

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.

Abbreviations:

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

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

