

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Bolivar Water Supply Corporation

(940) 458-3931

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made to provide safe drinking water.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Immune-compromised person such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from your health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. We 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>.

The source drinking water used by Bolivar WSC is Ground Water

Sources of 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 human activity.

- 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 naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. conditions. The info contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Board of Directors Meeting:

DATE: Second Thursday of Each Month
TIME: 7:00 pm
LOCATION: 4151 FM 455 West, Sanger, TX 76266
Phone: (940) 458-3931

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).

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, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): 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 & determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems (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 MCLG 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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 contamination.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).

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

na: not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one once in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one once in 7,350 gallons of water

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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

2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	13	1.2 – 1.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	11	10.9 – 10.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium	2020	0.0068	0.0051 - 0.068	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2020	3.4	0 – 3.4	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2020	0.1	0.0901 – 0.69	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]	2020	0.0641	0.0184 – 0.0641	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Beta/photon emitters	2016	5.6	0 – 5.6	0	50	pCi/L *	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	3.9	0.86 – 3.9	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2018	0.00107	0 – 0.00107	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories. Discharge from chemical factories.
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	#Sites over all	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.0893	0	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories. Discharge from chemical factories.
Lead	2020	0	15	1.6	0	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum factories. Discharge from chemical factories.

Lead and Copper Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water above which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source of Drinking Water Ground Water
CHLORINE FREE	2020	0.62	0.20 – 2.20	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Information about Source Water:

‘TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact (James Parkman, General Manager Source Water at 940-458-3931)’

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:
<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Name:	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 – Bolivar PS / 8949 Sam Bass Rd	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
3 – Lois PS / 3683 CR 336	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
5 – Canyon Lake PS / 6253 Canyon Rd	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
7 – Vista Acres -2 PS / 9036 Indian Trail Rd	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
8 – Kit Carson PS / 83 W Lone Oak Rd	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
9 – Taylor McCarroll / 180 PR 2826	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
10 – Fortenberry PS / 15412 FM 455	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
11A – Green Valley PS / 2888 Sheppard Rd	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
11B – Green Valley PS / 2888 Sheppard Rd	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
12 – Riekrich 1 / 6875 Donald Rd	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
13 – Spindle PS / 6080 Nance Rd	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
15 – Odom PS / 7295 Odom Rd & CR 2450	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
16 – Woolard PS / 3310 Lois Rd East	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
17 - Plainview PS / 11955 FM 1173	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
18 – Miller PS / 597 CR 247	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
19 – Teague PS / 7191 Davidson Rd	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
20 – Shifflett PS / 11300 FM 1173 W of Krum	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
21 – Terrace Acres/ Terrace Rd, E of Sanger	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
22 - Melton Rd / 2451 Melton Rd E of Sanger	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
24 – Metz Rd / 2570 CR 200 SE of Valley View	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2020 our system had an estimated loss of 100m+ gallons over the 325 plus miles of water transmission lines. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call our office at 940-458-3931.

En Espanola

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Por favor hable a (940) 458-3931 (ext. 2) -para hablar con una persona bilingüe es español.