



Bolivar Water Supply Corporation

940-458-3931

2025 Annual Drinking Consumer Confidence Report

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)

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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 in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Source 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

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Board of Directors Meeting:



Date: Second Thursday of Every Month

Time: 6:00pm

Location: 4151 FM 455 W. Sanger, TX 76266

Phone Number: (940) 458-3931

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

En Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Por favor hable a (940) 458-3931 (ext. 3) – para hablar con una persona bilingüe es español

Where do we get our drinking water?

As The source of drinking water used by Bolivar WSC Ground Water. Bolivar WSC Ground Water comes from the Trinity Aquifers. Bolivar WSC Serves Denton, Cooke, and Wise Counties.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact (Brandi Boggs, General Manager Source Water at 940-458-3931

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview/>

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

Source Water Name:	Type of Water	Report Status	Y/N	Address / County	Aquifer
1 – Bolivar PS	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	8949 Sam Bass Rd / Denton	Trinity
3 – Lois PS	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	3683 CR 336 / Cooke	Trinity
5 – Canyon Lake PS	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	6253 Canyon Rd / Denton	Trinity
7 – Vista Acres -2 PS	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	9036 Indian Trail Rd / Denton	Trinity
8 – Kit Carson PS	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	83 W Lone Oak Rd / Cooke	Trinity
9 – Taylor McCarroll	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	180 PR 2826 / Wise	Trinity
10 – Fortenberry PS	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	15412 FM 455 / Wise	Trinity
11A – Green Valley PS /	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	2888 Sheppard Rd / Denton	Trinity
11B – Green Valley PS	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	2888 Sheppard Rd / Denton	Trinity
12 – Riekrich 1	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	6875 Donald Rd / Denton	Trinity
13 – Spindle PS	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	6080 Nance Rd / Denton	Trinity
15 – Odom PS	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	7295 Odom Rd / Denton	Trinity
16 –Woolard PS	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	3310 Lois Rd East / Denton	Trinity
17 - Plainview PS	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	11955 FM 1173 / Denton	Trinity
18 – Miller PS	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	597 CR 247 / Cooke	Trinity
19 – Teague PS	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	7191 Davidson Rd / Denton	Trinity
20 – Shifflett PS	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	11300 FM 1173 W / Denton	Trinity
21 – Terrace Acres	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	10291 Terrace Rd / Denton	Trinity
22 - Melton Rd	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	2451 Melton Rd E / Denton	Trinity
23 – Slidell Well	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	17636 FM 455 Slidell / Wise	Trinity
24 – Metz Rd	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	2570 CR 200 / Cooke	Trinity
25 – Jackson Rd	GW	<u>Active</u>	Y	12492 Jackson Rd / Denton	Trinity
*Meadows Well 1	GW	<u>Active</u>	N	Meadow Development / Denton	Trinity

*Meadow Well Owned By VS Development.

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 (800) 426- 4791.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Secondary Constituents

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 Bolivar WSC office. The taste and odor contaminants 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.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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 are 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 and Abbreviations	The following table contains 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(AGL)	The level of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. – Margin for 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 or 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 or 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 or 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 or 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.
MFL:	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).
mrem:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
N/A:	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 ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppq:	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L).
ppt:	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
RAA	Running Annual Average

Lead and Copper

Bolivar WSC has developed an inventory of both WSC-owned and customer-owned service lines. This inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. To access the inventory, please visit: <https://www.bolivarwatersc.com/system-information> and click on LCRR

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Range	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2025	0 – 0.097	1.3	00.0467	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	0 – 41.8	15	0	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants-Disinfection By-Products

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)*	2025	2	1.5 – 1.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2025	6	5.52	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest LRAA	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2025	0.082	0.0046 - 0.082	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	2025	0.0014	0 – 0.0014	0.1	n/a	MG/L	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	35.3	0 – 35.3	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2024	0.0935	0.0935 – 0.0935	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	2025	0.0564	0.0147 – 0.0564	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Dibromochloromet-hane	2025	2.41	0 – 2.41	0	0.06	ug/L	N	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDL G	Unit s	Violation	Source of Drinking Water Ground Water
CHLORINE	2025	.80	0.20 – 2.20	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

EPA:

Our water system participated in monitoring under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have drinking water standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Monitoring helps the EPA determine the occurrence of these contaminants and whether regulation is warranted.

During the most recent monitoring period, the following unregulated contaminant was detected:

Contaminants Detected:

EPA UCMR5

Year	Substance	Avg Level	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MRL	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	Lithium	33.8	0 – 51.1	<MRL	9	µg/L	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; Lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.

Additional Information: Lithium is monitored un UCMR5 and is not currently regulated. Lithium was detected at levels above the EPA health-based reference concentration of 10 µg/L. The presences of this contaminant does not necessarily indicate that water posse a health risk. EPA continues to evaluate this contaminant to determine whether regulation is needed.

Water Loss:

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec, 2025, our system lost an estimated 102+million gallons of water.

Violation:

BWSC water system continuously monitors water quality: during the 2025 reporting period, our water system did **NOT** have any violations of state or federal drinking water regulations.

