

Bethesda Water
Supply Corporation
PO Box 130
509 S Burleson Blvd
Burleson, TX 76097-0130

BETHESDA WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Contact Information

509 S. Burluson Blvd. Burluson, Texas 76028

Business Hours: 8:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m. Mon-Fri

Office Phone (817)295-2131

Fax (817)447-9370

24 hour Bill Pay by Phone (877)435-5641

Meter Readings by email meterreadings@flash.net

Website: www.bethesdawatersupply.com

EPA Drinking Water Hotline: (800)426-4791

After hours emergencies: (817)295-2131

Board of Directors

Melvin Ables	President
Harold Moore	Vice President
Charles Clark	Secretary/Treasurer
Grady Lewis	Director
Gary L. Wilson	Director
Marianna Wilson	Director
Bob Wolfe	Director

Management Staff

Steve Sievers	General Manager
Dana Wells	Office Administrator
Carl Nowak	Operations Superintendent

******Warning******

A dual check/backflow assembly valve may have been installed at the meter in the service line serving your residence. This installation creates a closed system. It is necessary that all water heaters have a working pressure relief valve (pop-off valve) to guard against damage from high pressure created by thermal expansion.

En Espanola

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE ELDERLY,

INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS,

PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS, OR OTHER IMMUNE PROBLEMS

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised 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* contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

ABOUT BETHESDA WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

Bethesda Water Supply Corp. (BWSC) is a non-profit organization governed by a Board of Directors elected by the Membership. Monthly Board meetings are held at the Corporation's office on the third Tuesday of each month at 1:00 pm. Agenda topics are posted at the Johnson County and Tarrant County Courthouses, as well as the Bethesda WSC office. Membership meetings are held annually in March.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater formations of the Paluxy and Trinity aquifers, and blended with treated surface water purchased from the City of Fort Worth Water Department. Fort Worth uses water from Lake Bridgeport, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Worth, Lake Benbrook, Cedar Creek Reservoir and Richland Chambers Reservoir. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality is updating a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. More information on source water assessments is available at <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds all Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. B) 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. C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems. E) 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 of 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 system's business office.

Water Restrictions

Bethesda Water Supply Corporation's is contractually obligated to impose the same watering restrictions as the City of Fort Worth does on it's customers.

Landscape watering is limited as scheduled below:

Watering lawns with irrigation systems or sprinklers is prohibited between the hours of 10:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. year round.

Watering Schedule

Landscape watering is limited to the following twice per week schedule. Watering with a soaker hose, drip irrigation or by hand is allowed at any time Exceptions:

- ◆ Foundations may be watered up to two hours on any day using a handheld hose, soaker hose or drip irrigation system placed within 24 inches of the foundation.
- ◆ Establishing new turf is discouraged. If hydromulch, grass sod, or grass seed has been installed, watering is allowed for the first 30 days to establish roots. After that, the above schedule applies. This does not include over-seeding.
- ◆ All users are encouraged to reduce the frequency of draining and refilling swimming pools.
- ◆ Washing of any motorized vehicle is limited to a hand-held bucket or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive-pressure shutoff nozzle for quick rinses. Vehicle washing may be done at any time on the premises of a commercial car wash or commercial service station.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
No Outdoor Watering	Non-Residential	Residential Address Ending in (0, 2, 4, 6, 8)	Residential Address Ending in (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)	Non-Residential	Residential Address Ending in (0, 2, 4, 6, 8)	Residential Address Ending in (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)

Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly Requirements

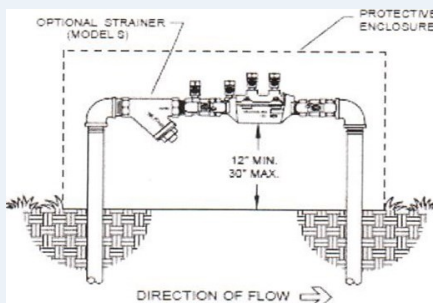
Landscape irrigation systems on property that have **On-Site Sewage Facilities** (such as a septic tank or aerobic system) are considered a health hazard cross-connection to the water system due to the potential of backflow from the sprinkler heads entering the public water supply. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) requires the installation of a **Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly (RP)** on irrigation systems that have on-site sewage facilities, chemical injection, or an additional water source.

Texas Administrative Code

<u>Title 30</u>	Environmental Quality
<u>Part 1</u>	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
<u>Chapter 344</u>	Landscape Irrigation
<u>Subchapter E</u>	Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connections
Rule § 344.51	Specific Conditions and Cross-Connection Control

Existing irrigation systems installed when Double-Check Valve Assemblies were allowed will require a RP be installed after major irrigation system maintenance, alteration, repair, or service is performed.

All backflow assemblies are required to be tested when installed by a licensed backflow prevention tester. If a health hazard exists, the device must be tested annually thereafter. Original test results shall be provided to Bethesda Water Supply Corporation.



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

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

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 Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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.

Maximum Fibers Per Liter (MFL) A measure of asbestos.

NTU Nephelometric turbidity units. A measure of turbidity.

pCi/L Picocuries per liter. A measure of radioactivity.

Avg Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l). Example: a single penny in \$10,000, (\$01/\$10,000.00)

ppb Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l). Example: a single penny in \$10,000,000. (\$01/\$10,000,000.00)

ppt Parts per trillion per liter.

ppq Parts per quadrillion per liter.

na not applicable

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.

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 MCE violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

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. 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>.*

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Unit s	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.1702	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	15	3.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2017	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters	2017	6.4	0-6.4	0	4	Mrem /yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Ranges of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2017	0.1	0-0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Year	Disinfection	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfection
2017	Chloramines	3.50	3.27	3.73			ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2017, our system lost an estimated 1,369,511,690 gallons of water (6.5% of total production). If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call **817-295-2131**

Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Asbestos	08/20/2012	0.7512	0.7512-0.7512	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains. Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2017	0.05	0.0021-0.05	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2017	5	1.5-5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2017	105	0-105	0	10	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2017	1.3	0.548-1.78	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	2017	1	0.057-0.685	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2017	0.471	0.0775-0.471	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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

Analyte	Method ID	Value/Range	Unit	Status	Sample Date
Chromium-6	EPA 218.7	.0362-.111	ug/L	Statehold	2013
Molybdenum	EPA 200.8	1.28-2.18	ug/L	Statehold	2013
Strontium	EPA 200.8	75-1380	ug/L	Statehold	2013
Vanadium	EPA 200.8	.2-1.14	ug/L	Statehold	2013

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to 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, contact Dana Wells at our office.

Unregulated Contaminants 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.

Contaminant	Measure	Range of Detects	2015 Level	MCL	MCLG	Common Source of Substance
Bromoform	ppb	0-1.48	.34	Not regulated	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	1.24-5.18	3.79	Not regulated	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Chloroform	ppb	0-10.4	4.76	Not regulated	70	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	1.27-4.10	2.75	Not regulated	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	0-3.60	.33	Not regulated	70	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2-10.6	6.46	Not regulated	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0-1.50	.49	Not regulated	20	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	0-0	0	Not regulated	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	0-2.90	.95	Not regulated	None	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids

Sources Of Water

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- 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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.

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.

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Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ethylbenzene	2015	2.13	0-2.13	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2015	0.0265	0-0.0265	10	10	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Secondary Constituents This chart lists other items for which the water is tested. These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industrial users.

Item	Measure	2014 Range
Bicarbonate	mg/l	81.8-404
Calcium	mg/l	3.45-54.4
Chloride	mg/l	16.9-53.9
Conductivity	µmhc/cm	320-1130
Magnesium	mg/l	.859-4.33
Sodium	mg/l	15.5-288
Sulfate	mg/l	22.2-158
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	mg/l	81.8-437
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	184-684
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/l	2.82-3.98

Regulated Contaminants

Collection Date	Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Range of Levels Detected	Highest Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
2017	Haloacetic Acids(HAA5)	4.4-10.9	13	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2017	Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM)*	12	7.94-12.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

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