

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City Of Bellmead

TX 1550001

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022

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.

For more information regarding this report contact: Public Works Director: Herb Blomquist Phone: (254)799-2436
Este reporte incluye informacion sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, Favor de llamar al telefono (254)799-2436

The City of Bellmead is a Self Supplied Ground Water System that pumps water from the Trinity Sands Aquifer. There are 5 well sites that are used.

The City of Bellmead uses has in place a connection to the City of Waco water supply in case of emergency use. THIS CONNECTION WAS NOT USED DURING 2022 CALENDER YEAR.

For information about City of Waco water quality call 254-299-2489

The City of Bellmead holds monthly Council meeting where important decisions can be made about the water system. Public participation is encouraged. The meeting are held the second Tuesday of each month at Bellmead City Hall, 3015 Bellmead Dr. Bellmead, Tx 76705.

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 pickup 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

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 system's business office. 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). 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 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://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Information about Source Water Assessments

TCEQ has completed an assessment of Bellmead's 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 sampling data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our systems, contact Scott Coleman Director of Public Works

Some susceptible contaminants reported by TCEQ are METALS, MINERALS, and VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS. According to TCEQ assessment "HIGH" susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed that make it likely that chemicals constituents may possibly come into contact with the source water. It Does Not Mean That There Are Any Health Risk Present. For more information on how this assessment was made and by WHOM contact TCEQ 512-239-6576.

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 – Parrish Well	GW		2801 Parrish St.
2 - Barlow Well	GW		3709 Hatcher St.
3 - Concord Well	GW		4505 Concord Ave.
4 - Meyers Well	GW		4410 Meyers Ln.
5 – Research Well	GW		601 Research Blvd.
Treated SW From City of Waco CC From TX 1550008 City of Waco			

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli of Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0 positive monthly sample	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.086	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022	0	15	1	0	ppb	n	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

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

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)

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 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.

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

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

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectant and By Product	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)*	2022	2	0-1.5	No Goal For The Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	16	0-17.2	No Goal The Total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2022	6	0-5.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste.

Barium	2022	.0918	0.0656-0.0918	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of Drilling waste; Discharge from metals refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	1.06	1.06-1.06	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	0.08	0.05-.08	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2020	0.0048	0-.05	.050	.050	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2022	0.0008	0-0.0008	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum / chemical factories

Disinfectant Residual Results								
Year	Disinfectant	Quarterly Average	Lowest	Highest	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source
2022	Free Chlorine	.93	.20	2.20	4.0	4.0	ppm	Injected 150 cylinder

Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of MRDL could experience stomach discomfort			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explain
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report	1/1/2022	3/31/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contamination and period indicated. Because of this failure , we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during th period indicated.

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)	10/1/2019	2/1/2022	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.
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/1/2020	2/1/2022	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.

Public Notification Rule
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	3/15/2021	2/8/2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	12/23/2021	02/8/2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Revised Total Coliform (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. 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,

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring Routine Minor	11/01/2022	11/30/2020	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.

Arsenic Health Language:

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.