



Consumer Confidence Report TCEQ Certificate of Delivery
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

For small systems - Only systems that serve 500 persons or fewer may use this form.

For Calendar year: 2019

Date Distributed to Customers: 6/12/2020

PWS ID Number: 1660007

PWS Name: CITY OF BUCKHOLTS

You must use at least one delivery method from the list below.

Delivery methods - You must use at least one delivery method (check all that apply):

- CCR availability notice was distributed by mail
- CCR availability notice was distributed by door-to-door delivery
- CCR availability notice was posted in public places
- Posting the CCR on the Internet at [http:// BUCKHOLTS.TX.MYRURALWATER.COM](http://BUCKHOLTS.TX.MYRURALWATER.COM)
- Mailing CCR availability notice to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills.
- Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media.
- Posting the CCR in public places.
- Delivering multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons.
- Delivering multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations.

I certify that the community water system named above has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year of 2019 and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the TCEQ. Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the direct URL.

Certified By:

Name (print): William LAWSON Title: OPERATOR Phone Number: 512 740 9878

Signature: [Signature] Date: 6/11/2020

All systems are required to mail by July 1 the Certificate of Delivery and complete Consumer Confidence Report to:

Sending by certified mail:	Sending by regular mail:
TCEQ DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	TCEQ DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, PO Box 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087

2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF BUCKHOLTS

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2019

For more information regarding this report contact

CITY OF BUCKHOLTS provides Purchased Surface Water from Central Texas Water Supply located in Harker Heights, Texas

Name William Lawson

Phone 254-593-3111

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (254) 593-3111.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations

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 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:

millirem per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na:

not applicable.

NTU

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

PC/l

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.

Information about your 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 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 concern. 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Information about Source Water

CITY OF BUCKHOLTS purchases water from CENTRAL TEXAS WSC. CENTRAL TEXAS WSC provides purchase surface water from [insert source name of aquifer, reservoir, and/or river] located in [insert name of County or City].
 [insert a table containing any contaminant that was detected in the provider's water for this calendar year, unless that contaminant has been separately monitored in your water system (i.e. THM, HAA5, Lead and Copper, Coliforms).]

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact [insert water system contact][insert phone number].

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Monthly Sample	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/12/2018	1.3	1.3	0.192	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	06/12/2018	0	15	1.9	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2019 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halacetic Acids (HAAS)	2019	21	15.4- 25.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAAS sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	30	22.8 - 39.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	0.48	0.48 - 0.48	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

'A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template. You will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).'

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2019	2.36	0.62-3.57	4	4	ppm	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Violations

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 the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report IDLQORI.	01/01/2019	03/31/2019	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.
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report IDLQORI.	07/01/2019	09/30/2019	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.

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR REPORT	07/01/2019	2019	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

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 Plumbine materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	09/29/2018	01/31/2019	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.
WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LCR)	01/01/2019	06/30/2019	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.
WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LCR)	07/01/2019	12/31/2019	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	03/10/2019	2019	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	11/02/2019	2019	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

The 2019 CCR for City of Buckholts was missing the contaminant information from Central Texas WSC. Without this data, the CCR only provides a portion of contaminant information in the drinking water. Central Texas WSC should have provided this information to your system by April 1st of this year. You can also find it by generating a report for the provider system. I have copied the information to add to your report below.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2019	0.0574	0.0442 - 0.0574	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2019	120	110 - 120	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2019	0.3	0.23 - 0.26	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.4 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	99%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.