

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

YEAR 2021 DATA

DRINK WITH CONFIDENCE

WATER IS THE MOST CRITICAL RESOURCE ISSUE OF OUR LIFETIME AND OUR CHILDREN'S LIFETIME. THE HEALTH OF OUR WATER IS THE PRINCIPAL MEASURE OF HOW WE LIVE ON THE LAND

— LUNA LEOPOLD



bwa

El reporte está disponible en español.
Visite www.benbrookwater.com para
más información.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

Benbrook Water Authority (BWA) is an independent water district created by the Texas legislature in 1955. We are proud of our legacy of taking care of this community by providing high-quality drinking water and protecting our environment with our sanitary sewer system. Speaking of high-quality drinking water, the data provided in this report demonstrates our commitment to protecting our community's health. We know it is good because we drink the water too!

Your utility bill allows us to keep things flowing so you can keep going. Your water and wastewater fees are an investment. These funds help us serve you by keeping us prepared to address important issues like extreme weather, economic growth, and the public health of our community.

You can also help us care for our community by following these tips for water conservation and protecting our sewer assets:

- Use only what you need, don't let water drip or run when it isn't needed
- Water your lawn in the morning before it gets hot.
- Flush only the 3Ps: pee, poo, and toilet paper.
- Scrape fats, oils, and grease into the trash can instead of the drain

Sincerely,



David Smith, P.E.
General Manager



BWA DRINKING WATER - WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?

BWA obtains its drinking water from ground and surface water sources.

Your water comes mostly from Benbrook Lake, which is owned and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and managed by Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD). We

purchase the lake water from TRWD to treat at our water treatment plant. Likewise, 10 wells supplement the supply from Benbrook Lake.

We serve 23,000 consumers in the area and own and operate our own conventional water treatment plant.



A NOTE FOR OUR NEIGHBORS WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

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).

INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER, IN GENERAL

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

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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

TASTE AND ODOR

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. The Tarrant Regional Water District and BWA continually

study the best way to remove these tastes and odors and treat the water.

For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please call us at 817-249-1250.

DID YOU KNOW?

BWA is 1 of 3 plants in Texas to achieve 15 years of the Texas Optimization Program recognition—which is the highest award a water system can receive from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

WHAT THIS DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT INDICATES

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (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 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, call us at 817-249-1250.

DID YOU KNOW?

We test your drinking water up to 126 times per day. Our team works around the clock to ensure you receive safe, clean drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact us at 817-249-1250. Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 817-249-1250.

DEFINITIONS & 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.

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 (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 (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 (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 (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).

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.

ppm

milligrams per liter or parts per million.

ppq

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

ppt

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

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



WINTER QUARTER AVERAGE BILLING BEGINS

Last year, BWA notified you that we are transitioning to Winter Quarter Average (WQA) billing for sewer charges, and on June 1, 2022 you began to see this new rate for the “sewer” line of your bill. The “water” line item on your bill will not be affected by WQA.

Considered industry best-practice, WQA means you will be charged the same amount each month for wastewater service based on your average water usage over three winter months.

Bill without WQA - - - **Factura sin la tarifa WQA**
Bill with WQA — **Factura con la tarifa WQA**



We have answered many of your questions on our website, so scan the QR code to visit our webpage on WQA.

2021 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

This is your annual drinking water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2021.

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL

Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
2021	2.05	0.24 - 4.00	4.00		ppm	N	

LEAD AND COPPER

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/06/2019	1.3	1.3	0.1318	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/06/2019	0	15	1.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

WHAT ABOUT LEAD AND COPPER?

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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2021	0.26	0 - 0.26	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
	Collection Date	Highest Locational Running Average	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2021	23	0 - 34.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2021	55	0 - 81.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

*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
Barium	2021	0.045	0.045 - 0.045	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	0.175	0.175 - 0.175	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)	2021	0.233	0.0681 - 0.233	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from specific tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/pton emitters*	05/20/2019	6.9	6.6 - 6.9	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	05/20/2019	2.5	0 - 2.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	05/20/2019	8.4	5.3 - 8.4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

TURBIDITY

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.

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.1 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

188,315,584 GALLONS

WATER LOSS AUDIT INFORMATION

This is adjusted for total water loss volume

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

TOC has no health effects. Disinfectants can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that the water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids which are reported elsewhere in this report.

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.





BENBROOK WATER AUTHORITY

Main Office

1121 Mercedes Street

P.O. Box 26929

Benbrook, TX 76126

BWA is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high quality drinking water. The water that is delivered to your tap meets or exceeds all state and federal water quality standards.

We invite you to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of water. The BWA Board of Directors meet on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 3 p.m.

Want to receive notifications? Sign up for our WaterSmart Customer Portal at benbrookwater.com