2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

BOIS D' ARC MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID NUMBER: TX0740044 **PWS NAME: BOIS D' ARC MUD**

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021

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.

Bois D' Arc MUD provides Ground Water from the Woodbine Aquifer located in Fannin County.

For more information regarding this report Contact: Billy Stevens @ 903-227-1450

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 903-227-1450.

Information about your Drinking Water

The Source 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, 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 EPAs 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 seed 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, 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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Every third Friday of each month
Time: 9:00 am
Location: District Office, 14101 E FM 1396, Honey Grove, Texas 75446
Phone: 903-378-7361
To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

Information about Source Water

Bois D' Arc MUD purchases water from City of Dodd City. City of Dodd City provides purchase ground water from the Woodbine Aquifer located in Dodd City.

TCEQ completed an assessment for your source water, and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to 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 Billy Stevens, 903-378-7361.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant with, 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.
Leve 2 Assessment:	A Leve 2 assessment is 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 disinfectants 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)
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
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or pictograms 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.

Bois D' Arc MUD – 0740044 – Coliform Bacteria

Coliform Bacteria					
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	**Highest No. of Coliform Positive**	**E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level**	**Total No. of positive E.Coli Coliform Samples**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
0	1	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also E. coli positive	1	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Bois D' Arc MUD – 0740044 – Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper								
Lead and Copper	**Date Sampled**	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**# Sites over AL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	.15	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Bois D' Arc MUD – 0740044 - 2020 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2021	3.5	2.8-3.5	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 HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	30.1	27.4-30.1	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 TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2021	0.0042	0.0042-0.0042	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2021	2	2-2	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pump mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2021	1.48	1.48-1.48	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	0.129	0.0474-0.129	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Individual Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Ethylbenzene	2021	4.06	0-4.06	700	700	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes	2021	0.016	0.00052-0.016	10	10	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories, Discharge from chemical factories

Bois D' Arc MUD – 0740044

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant	**Year**	**Average Level**	**Minimum Level**	**Maximum Level**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Unit of Measure**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (Free)	2021	2.14	1.28	3.3	4	4	mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations			
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)	10/01/2020	08/27/2021	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	10/02/2021	01/07/2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.