439 WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

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Annual Water Quality Report for 2024

PWS ID # TX0140076 and TX0140016

Public Participation Opportunities: Monthly Board of Directors Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month. We are located at 6202 Sparta Rd. in Belton, TX and can be reached at (254) 933-2133.

Questions: For questions or more information regarding this report please contact Larry Zehr, Director of Operations, at (254) 933-2133.

Español: Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (254) 933-2133.

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 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 naturally occur 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 Director of Operation.

Some people 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.

In compliance with the new rule from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), 439 WSC prepared a Lead Service Line Inventory in 2024. This Service Line Inventory was done to determine the materials used in service lines, which are connected from the distribution system to the customer's water meter. The result of the inventory established that there are no lead or galvanized lines requiring replacement within the system-owned portion or the customer-owned portion. You can find a copy of the report online at https://439watersupply.com/lead-service-line-inventory-report.

Additional Resources

- Information on lead in drinking water: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead (opens in a new window)
- Requirements of the Water Quality Report (also known as the Consumer Confidence Report): http://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/201405/documents/guide_qrg_ccr_2011.pdf (opens in a new window)
- The Safe Drinking Water Act: www.epa.gov/sdwa (opens in a new window)
- CDC Guide to Understanding your CCR: http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/understanding_ccr.html (opens in a new window)

Information about Source Water

Most drinking water in the United States comes from a river, a lake, or from an underground well. 439 WSC purchases water from BELL COUNTY WCID 1. BELL COUNTY WCID 1 obtains surface water from Lake Belton.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of the sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this consumer confidence report

The following table lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed were found in your water.

For more information on sources, water assessments and protection efforts at 439 Water supply Corporation please contact Larry Zehr, Director of Operations at (254) 933-2133. For Bell County WCID 1 please contact Ricky Garret, General Manager at (254) 501-9243.

Bell County WCID 1 (TX0140016)

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chloramine (as Cl2) (mg/L)	4	4	3.5	3.02	3.9	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	24.1	NA	NA	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	46.5	NA	NA	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0588	.0397	.0684	2024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	120	110	130	2024	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Bell County WCID 1 (TX0140016) Cont.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.19	.18	.19	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. The district does not utilize fluoride in our treatment process per census of customers.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.28	.07	.37	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		29.5	19.7	48	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Microbiological Contaminants								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Total Coliform (RTCR)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100	NA	NA	2024	No	Soil runoff
100% of the samples were below the TT value of .3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was .3. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	.12	.1	.12	2024	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Bell County WCID 1 (TX0140016) Cont.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.0227	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppb)	.00282	.00281	.00282
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppb)	.00282	.00281	.00282
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppb)	.00376	.00374	.00376

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppb)	.00376	.00374	.00377
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppb)	.00376	.00374	.00376

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Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	19	10.4 - 29.8	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)	2024	36	27.4 - 37.5	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 Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	1	0.4 - 0.76	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Total CL2	2024	2.35	0.50 – 4.40	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/17/2022	1.3	1.3	0.1215	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) Levels

439 WSC has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. The table below shows results of the unregulated contaminants that were detected. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you would like additional information, please contact Larry Zehr at 254-933-2133.

Unregulated Contaminant	Minimum Reporting Levels MRL (µg/L)	Total Results	Non-Regulatory Health-Based Ref Conc (µg/L)	Results > MRL (µg/L)	Result > Health-Based Ref Conc	Collection Date
PFBA	<0.005	0.007	6	0.007	0	2024

Violations

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Public notice rule linked to violation	11/01/2024	12/24/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
* 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).			

Definitions and abbreviations:

The tables on the previous pages contain scientific terms, measures, and abbreviations, some of which may require explanation. To help better understand these terms we have provided the flowing definitions:

Action Level or AL– 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 is 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 an incredibly detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) shy an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or or why total coliform bacteria has 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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MLCGs 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 the addition of disinfectants is necessary for control or 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.

Variances and Exemptions – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MFL – Million Fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos)

Mg/L – Milligrams per Liter or Part per Billion

MNR – Monitoring not Regulated

MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

MREM – Millirems per Year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NA – Not Applicable

ND – Not Detected

NR – Monitoring not required, but recommended

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

PPT – Parts per Trillion, or Nanograms per liter (ng/L)

TT - Treatment Technique, A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water

% Positive Samples / Month – Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive

Positive Samples – The number of positive samples taken that year.