

Dear Bastrop County Water District Customers,

Welcome to the 2022 edition of the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or the water quality report as it is more commonly called. The CCR water quality data is for the calendar year 2021 as required by the regulatory agencies. Bastrop County WCID #2 provides groundwater from Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer located in Bastrop, County.

Finally!! We are in a new home. The District offices moved into the renovated maintenance building at the end of April. If you haven't seen the new offices, we are located at 112 Corporate Drive. Please stop by and say Hello!

Since our last CCR was published, your District has been very busy this past year with many capital improvement projects.

The Neptune meter replacement project is completed. The new meters are now a cellular read. We will be sending out more information soon regarding the customer portals, where you will be able to see your water consumption. We are very exciting about the installation of the new meters and software.

We also started a water line replacement project on Tahitian Drive. This was an aging line that has needed to be replaced for some time. This will cut down on the line repairs on Tahitian Drive as well as save us many gallons of lost water, due to the many leaks over the years.

Another project was the installation of the charcoal filtration system that was installed at Plant 2. This will address the THM problems that the District has had for many years. Essentially, it acts like a home filtration system, but in a larger scale. It makes the water much better going out to the customers.

In May, the District elections were held and we had Place 1, 2 and 3 with terms expiring. Place 1 was held by Sam Kier who decided not to run again for his seat, therefore it was a contested seat with Jessica Zamora and Michele Plummer running for Place 1.

Many thanks to Sam Kier who served 2 terms on the Board. Mr. Kier dedicated countless hours of his time to the District.

Place 2 was held by Butch Carmack and Place 3 held by Mary Beth O'Hanlon, both which ran uncontested.

We welcome Michele Plummer to the Board and Mary Beth O'Hanlon & Butch Carmack, we appreciate your continued dedication to the Board and its employees.

Please join the Directors at the monthly meeting which is typically held on the third Thursday of each month at 6:30 PM. The meeting location is at the District offices located at 112 Corporate Drive. All meetings are held in person.

If you have not signed up for email notifications, you may also do so from the website or call the office and someone will be glad to enroll you.

Sincerely,
The Board of Directors

Website:
<https://bcwcid2.org>
PWS Number: TX
0110020

WATER QUALITY

The following information is a requirement of this report:

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 contamination. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

EPA STATEMENT

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 office at 512-321-1688.

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>.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Water may become contaminated through natural activities or due to the action of society. The following are the type of contaminants for which the water quality is constantly monitored:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that 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, can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

Some common questions that are asked about the water quality:

Is the water hard? No, it is actually considered soft. It does have a fair amount total dissolved solids but not in the form that results in a hard water. You do not necessarily need a water softening to reduce the “hardness” in the water.

What is the pH of the water? The pH is consistently 8.3 – 8.6 range which is classified as a water on the basic side.

Is there Fluoride in the water? Fluoride is not added to the water, but it does occur naturally in the water supply at a significant level. The fluoride is within the acceptable limits and can vary from well to well. Consult with a dentist if you have questions with respect to fluoride and the health of teeth, especially with children.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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:	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 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.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED - 2021 WATER QUALITY DATA

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)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/12/2019	1.3	1.3	0.46	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/12/2019	0	15	1.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2021 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	10	0 – 14.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	70	5.3 - 102	No goal for 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
Barium	01/16/2019	0.0879	0.0251 - 0.0879	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	04/20/2020	2.07	0 - 2.07	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	.08	0 – 0.8	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	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine – Free	2021	1.2 ppm	0.52 - 2.0	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system Bastrop County WCID2 has a fluoride concentration of 0.74 mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call Paul Hightower of Bastrop County WCID2 at 512-321-1688. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

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 systems is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in the Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Paul Hightower, 512-321-1688.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 512-321-1688.

BASTROP COUNTY WATER CONTROL *and* IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT#2

A member of the Operations staff is on **call 24 hours per day/365 days per year**. Each of the Operations Staff is a licensed water and or wastewater operator which requires substantial experience and a formal written testing process.

The District owns a small line of construction equipment which allows most water system repairs to be made quickly.

If you ever have an urgent need for a service man, **call 512-321-1688** during or after normal working hours.

Payment Options

Online

Make a payment 24/7 by visiting www.bcwcid2.org

Auto Pay

Sign up for recurring payments. Automatically drafted from your credit card or checking account.

Mail

Send your payment and billing stub to:
Bastrop County WCID #2
112 Corporate Drive
Bastrop, TX 78602

In Person

Stop by the office at 112 Corporate Drive. Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. or drop off your payment in our drop box located under the building on the west side of the building.

By Phone

Pay your bill through our automated phone system 24/7 by calling 855-213-4937

Mobile App

Download our new mobile app MyCivic Utilities for iOS or Android users

Your BCWCID #2 Team



Front row (left to right): Dawn Hedgpeth, Alma Rodriguez, Nicki Swain
Second row: Cody Ely, Dana Piper, Barbara Brown, Patricia Lujan
Last row: Paul Hightower, William Turner, Erik Anderson, Tyler Walsh, Adam Brown
Not pictured: Mallorie Binner and Shawn Littleton