BHP WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
TX1160015

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019
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. BHP WSC provides surface water from Lake Lavon located in Collin County.

For more information regarding this report contact:
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Este reporte incluye information importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (972)636-2154

Sources of Drinking Water

BHP WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION is Purchased Surface Water
The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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 amount 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 EPSs 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 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 systems 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 have 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 Assessments

B H P WSC purchases water from NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP. NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP provides purchase surface water from Lake Lavon located in Collin County.
The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your 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 Mike Krider, 972-636-2154.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM North Texas Municipal Water District TX043044 BHP WSC draws its water from Lake Lavon	Surface Water		Lake Lavon

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 of 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	2019	1.3	1.3	0.71	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	0	15	1.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2019	21	15.3-22.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	35	24.2-44.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2019	1	0.712-0.712	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 of Drinking Water
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2019	1.38	.50-2.40	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations Table

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Na			

Regulated Contaminants for North Texas MWD Wylie WTP

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2019	19.4	19.4-19.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	27.4	27.4-27.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminents	**Date Sampled**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**#Sites Over AL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead	2017	15	0.52	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits. Action level + 15 ppb
Copper	2017	1.3	0.37	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Unregulated Contaminants for North Texas MWD Wylie WTP

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2019	11.1	5.72-11.1	Ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2019	1.01	1.01-1.01	Ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2019	9.97	6.73-9.97	Ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2019	5.28	2.96-5.28	Ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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 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. ALG's 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 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)

Water Quality Test Results

ppb: micrograms per liter or part per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm: milligrams per liter of parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

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

ppq parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.