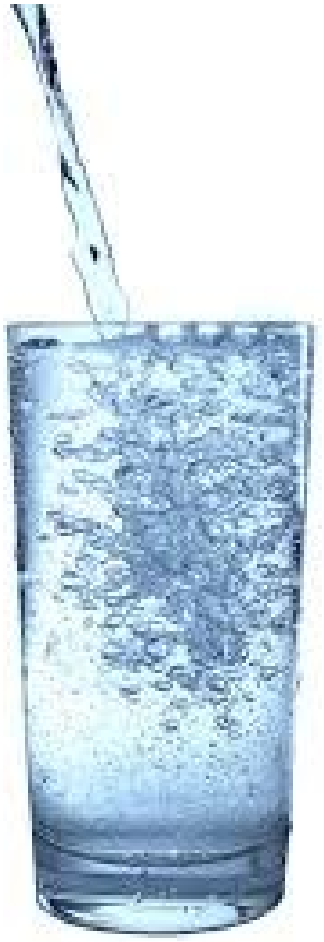
2021
Consumer Confidence Report
Annual Drinking
Water Quality Report



Bright Star-Salem
Special Utility District #2
State Hwy 19 @ RCR 3500
903-765-2701

PWS ID: 1900015

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

Bright Star-Salem Special Utility District #2 is pleased to share this report with you. This report is a summary of the quality of water we provide our customers. The analysis covers January 1 through December 31, 2021 and was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. Bright Star-Salem Special Utility District's drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Texas and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

In 2021 the water district pumped 5,785,600 gallons of water to our customers. Our total annual water loss is 8.5%.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of all 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.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Bright Star-Salem SUD #2 is a total GroundWater System. We have two groundwater wells as our source of water. Our wells are approximately 350' deep in the Carizzo Wilcox Aquifer. These wells serve the entire subdivisions of North Shores and Hide-A-Way located off State Hwy 19 and Rains County Road 3500 and a portion of Rains County Road 4325.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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. 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. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead and Drinking Water

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. Bright Star-Salem Special Utility District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in this table. For additional information and data visit http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

For More Information About Bright Star-Salem Special Utility District

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Wanda Gaby, General Manager, by calling (903) 765-2701 or writing to: 238 N. Osborn, Alba, TX 75410. You may also send email to brightstarsud@yahoo.com. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend public meetings on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. in the District Office. Find out more on the Internet at www.brightstarwater.com.

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 bottle 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 our office at 903-765-2701.

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 which 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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791. Cryptosporidium has not been detected in any of our samples tested.

2021 Monitoring Results PWS # 1900015

Year	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Bright Star-Salem SUD Highest	Range	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (NO VIOLATIONS DETECTED)						
2021	Barium (ppm)	0.025	0.025 – 0.025	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Fluoride (ppm)	0.312	0.312 – 0.312	4.0	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2021	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	0.0452	0.0452 – 0.0452	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
DISINFECTANTS and DISINFECTION By-Products (NO VIOLATIONS DETECTED)						
2021	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* (ppb)	12	5.9 – 24.2	60	No goal for the total	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2021	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)*	72	55.8 – 86.6	80	No goal for the total	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.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL		Average	Range of Levels			
2021	Chlorine Residual (ppm) measured as free	1.16	0.46 – 3.96	4.0	<4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.

LEAD AND COPPER 07/30/2019 No Violations			ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	
Lead (ppb)	No Sites Over Action Level	0.9 (90th percentile)	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	No Sites Over Action Level	0.54 (90th percentile)	1.3	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

PWS ID# 1900015

Information about Source Water Assessments:

Source Water Assessment

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Wanda Gaby, General Manager, at (903) 765-2701. See the table below for further details regarding your source water.

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

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:

Groundwater Well #1

Active Well Located on Rains County Road 3500.

Groundwater Well #2

Active Well Located on Rains County Road 3500.

DEFINITIONS

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal

and State laws. In the tables on this page you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) – 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.

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.

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 was found in our water system.

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.

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 a violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

MFL – million fibers per liter.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body

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.

N/A – not applicable.
ND – not detected.
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A measure of turbidity.

Parts per billion (ppb) – micrograms per liter (µg/l) or one ounce in 7,350/,000 gallons of water.

Parts per million (ppm) – milligrams per liter (mg/l) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanagrams per liter. (ng/L)

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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – a measure of radioactivity.

Treatment Technique (TT) – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

90th Percentile – 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.