



2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

Rockett Special Utility District

Phone Number: (972) 617-3524

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community Public water supplies:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune compromised 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).

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: District Board Meetings, 3rd Tuesday of each month.

Time: 7:00pm

Location: Rockett SUD

126 Alton Adams Dr. Waxahachie, Texas 75165

Phone Number: (972) 617-3524

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

En Español Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel.

(972) 617-3524 -para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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. 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.

Source of 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.

- 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.

The source of drinking water used by ROCKETT SUD is Purchased Surface Water from Robert W. Sokol WTP (Cedar Creek, Richland Chambers Reservoirs), City of Midlothian (Joe Pool, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek), and City of Waxahachie (Lake Waxahachie, Lake Bardwell). The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The 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 information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Robert Woodall - Operations Manager. 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>. Details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us. Do you conserve water? You can do your part to conserve water by: not watering between the hours of 10:00 am to 6:00 pm (this is the hottest part of the day); do not water the gutters and sidewalks; water every third to fifth day instead of every day. More water saving information is available at www.rockettwater.com.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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>.

Abbreviations

- NTU -Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL -million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L -picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb -parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- ppt -parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq -parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Definitions

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)

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.

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

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

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source
2022 Chloramines	3.2	0.5	4.0	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes
2022 Free Chlorine	2.9	2.0	4.0	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

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	2022	1.3	1.3	0.0902	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	0	1	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)*	2022	28	3.4 – 45.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	55	25.5 – 71.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	0.332	0.098 – 0.332	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	2018	0.281	0.281-0.281	1	1	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Asbestos	2022	0.197	0.197-0.197	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.43 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Violations Table

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

Water Loss as Reported in the Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January-December 2022, our system lost an estimated 404,456,690 gallons. If you have any questions, please contact our office at (972) 617-3524.

City of Waxahachie 2022 Water Quality Report

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest	Lowest	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	37.9	20	60	No Goal	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	65.2	39.7	80	No Goal	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorite	ppm	0.447	0.0	1	<0.8	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level column is the highest of all TTHM/HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.

Locational Running Annual Averages

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest	Description
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	46.9	This result is the highest location running annual average for Haloacetic Acid.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	62.0	This result is the highest location running annual average for Total Trihalomethanes.

Quarterly Locational Running Annual Average for All Quarters of 2022 for 2 Disinfection Byproducts Site

Site 1	HAA5	TTHM	Site 4	HAA5	TTHM
1st Quarter	46.9	53.8	1st Quarter	34.4	57.4
2nd Quarter	39.2	54.3	2nd Quarter	26.0	57.4
3rd Quarter	33.9	51.0	3rd Quarter	33.8	53.5
4th Quarter	30.3	52.7	4th Quarter	29.2	54.5

*As individual sample results for monitoring locations exceeded the TTHM or HAA5 MCL, the system must report locational running annual averages.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest Level Detected	Lowest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	ppb	0.001	0	10	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	ppm	0.040	0.034	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	0.316	0.130	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	ppm	0.341	0.234	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	ppb	151	0	200	200	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest	Lowest	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Atrazine	ppb	0.1	0.1	3	3	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfectant byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THM's) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported on the top of this page.

Contaminant	Unit of measure	Highest	Lowest	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Source Water	ppm	6.8	3.9	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Drinking Water	ppm	4.1	2.0	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Removal Ratio	% removal	2.5	0.95	N	NA

Unregulated Contaminants

Chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to the distribution system.

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest	Lowest	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Chloroform	ppb	29.9	23.2	NR MCL	NR MCLG	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	16.9	13.5	NR MCL	NR MCLG	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	5.88	0.0	NR MCL	NR MCLG	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Coliform

Highest No. of Positive Samples	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Violation	Source of Contaminant
6.6	<5%	0.0%	N	Naturally present in the environment.

What are total coliforms?

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are hardier than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption. Fecal coliform bacteria and, in particular, E. coli, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (E. coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material. The following table indicates whether total coliform or fecal coliform bacteria were found in the monthly drinking water samples submitted for testing by your water supplier last year.

Surface Water Monitoring

The City of Waxahachie water system, PWS ID TX0700008 has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC) Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems that treat surface water and/or ground water under the direct influence of surface water are required to submit monthly operating reports with operational data of the treatment, disinfection and quality of the water provided to their customers.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation

Water Loss as Reported in the Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 2022 to December 2022 – our system total water loss was an estimated 398,313,345 gallons of water or 12.11% of total water produced. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (469) 309-4320.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	Unit of Measure	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead	ppb	0.000	0	0	15	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Copper	ppm	0.1065	0	1.3	1.3	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives.

Additional Health Information for Lead

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. This water supply 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 (800) 726-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest	Lowest	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Chloramines	ppm	4.4	0.5	4	<4.0	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	ppm	0.14	0.00	0.8	<0.8	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Secondary and Other Non-Regulated Constituents

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest	Lowest	Limit	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	ppm	0.032	0.018	0.05-0.2	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Bicarbonate	ppm	103	64.5	NA	N	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Calcium	ppm	43	24.6	NA	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	ppm	34.6	19.5	300	N	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
Copper	ppm	0.0058	0.001	1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Manganese	ppm	0.011	0	0.05	N	Naturally occurring mineral
Magnesium	ppm	3.07	1.95	NA	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	ppm	0.0014	0.0	NA	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	ppm	8.94	7.00	≥7	N	Measure of corrosiveness of water.
Potassium	ppm	4.46	4.06	NA	N	Dissolved from rock or soil.
Sodium	ppm	30.9	26.6	NA	N	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
Sulfate	ppm	60.4	41.8	300	N	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ppm	103	67.6	NA	N	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	247	210	1000	N	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	ppm	115	74.2	NA	N	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	ppm	0.0	0	5	N	Naturally present in the water.

Turbidity

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest	Limit	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Highest Single	NTU	0.34	1	N	Soil Runoff.
Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	NTU	100%	0.3	N	Soil Runoff.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Highest	Lowest	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	1.5	1.5	5	0	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
2019	Beta/Photon Emitters	pCi/L	4.8	4.8	50	0	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA Considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

City of Midlothian 2022 Water Quality Report

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.3	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2022	0.706	0.257 – 0.706	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	25	10.7 – 23.8	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)	2022	36	13.9 – 43.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*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
Barium	2022	0.043	0.039 – 0.043	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2022	124	0 – 124	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2022	0.2	0.136 – 0.22	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]	2022	0.329	0.142 – 0.329	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2022	0.4	0.1 - .04	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2022	0.13	0 – 0.13	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.53 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Smples	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	7	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive.	2	N	Naturally present in the environment.