BETHEL-ASH WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

Public Water System ID Number: 1070034 BETHEL PLANT

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.

For more information contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

Special Notice
Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Supplies:

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 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; those 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 provider. 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. Bethel-Ash WSC is 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 minimum exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The source of drinking water used by Bethel-Ash WSC is Ground Water from the Wilcox Aquifer in Henderson & Van Zandt Counties.

Information on Sources of 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 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.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date:	Board Meeting 2nd Wednesday
Time:	6:00 P.M.
Location:	6435 State Highway 19 N Athens, TX 75752
Phone #:	903-675-8466

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

Information about Source Water Assessments

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources of 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
1 – Bethel Plant	GW	A	4302 County Rd 3923 Athens, TX 75752
Source Water Name 2 – Ott Plant Well is now G1070255A	**Type of Water** GW	**Report Status** A	**Location** 13740 County Rd 3507 Murchison, TX 75778
Source Water Name 3 – Hall Plant Emergency	**Type of Water** GW	**Report Status** A	**Location** 5797 County Rd 3704 Athens, TX 75751

Definitions and Abbreviations *the following tables contain scientific terms & measures, some of which may require explanation.*

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.

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 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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a Treatment technique under certain conditions

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)

Avg: Average – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average under certain conditions.

RAA: Running Annual Average

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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)

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectant Residual
All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Units
Free Chlorine	2025	0.98	0.83 – 1.12	4	4	ppm

Regulated Contaminants
In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead & Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% Of your water utility Levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2022 – 2024	0.194	0.00847 – 0.256	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022 – 2024	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Service Line Inventory
A service line inventory has been completed, and no reportable lead and galvanized line was found to be present at this well site that required replacement. To access the Inventory, please contact Cody Rayburn at (903) 675-8466 or email at baw@bethelashwater.com.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	4813 CR 3923 Athens	2023 - 2025	26	25.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	4813 CR 3923 Athens	2023 - 2025	62	62.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

*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.

**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.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	7/12/2023	0.044	0.044	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	9/17/2025	16.7	16.7	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	12/5/2024	0.0899	0.0899	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes Strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	12/5/2024	0.0126	0.0126	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

In the Water Loss Audit submitted for the Bethel Well to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan – Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 128,003 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-675-8466.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

Bethel Well is ROUTE 1 - ***To determine which well you are on, look at your water bill payment stub. On the right hand side of the card beside your account number is your ROUTE #.***

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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; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
2 – Lowe Plant	GW	A	3851 County Road 3711 Athens, TX 75752

2025 Water Quality Test Results

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Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Units
Free Chlorine	2025	1.02	0.95 – 1.11	4	4	ppm

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead & Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% Of your water utility Levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2021 – 2023	0.177	0.0124 – 0.302	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021 – 2023	1.2	0 – 2.61	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been completed, and no reportable lead and galvanized line was found to be present at this well site that required replacement. To access the Inventory, please contact Cody Rayburn at (903) 675-8466 or email at baw@bethelashwater.com.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2922 FM 2752 Athens	2025	8	7.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2922 FM 2752 Athens	2025	18	17.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

*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.

**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.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	5/13/2025	0.048	0.048	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Chromium	5/13/2025	1.2	1.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	5/13/2025	6.87	5.85 – 6.87	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	08/12/2024	0.129	0.129	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes Strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	5/13/2025	0.0424	0.0424	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

In the Water Loss Audit for the Lowe Well submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan – Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 5,104,851 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-675-8466.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

Lowe Well is ROUTE 2 - ***To determine which well you are on, look at your water bill payment stub. On the right hand side of the card beside your account number is your ROUTE #.***

PUBLIC NOTICE
UCMR 5 WATER TESTING RESULTS
LOWE PLANT 2025

Bethel Ash WSC is required to monitor for unregulated contaminants under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR).

What are UCMR 5 and PFAS?

- **UCMR 5:** The fifth cycle of the EPA's program to monitor contaminants that are currently unregulated. but may require future regulation.
- **PFAS Compounds**: Often called "forever chemicals," these substances can persist in the environment and may have health implications. Testing for PFAS is an essential step in understanding their presence in our water supply.

Why Does This Matter?

Monitoring water quality is crucial to protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our community's water supply. By staying informed, you can better understand what's in your water and how it is being managed.
The EPA selected the **Bethel Ash WSC's Lowe Plant TX1070240** as the designated site for these unregulated contaminants.
On **February 10, 2025**, and **August 13, 2025**, samples were collected and tested for **29 PFAS compounds** (man-made chemicals found in various products) and **Lithium**, to determine whether additional regulations might be needed to ensure the safety of your drinking water in the future.
The only reportable levels on both testing periods showed levels of Lithium exceeding minimum reporting levels.
Attached to this notice are copies of the test results for each testing period as well as EPA Technical Fact Sheets for Lithium in Drinking Water.
A copy of this public notice may be provided upon request by contacting our office at **(903) 675-8466**.
You may also access this public notice on our website at **www.bethelashwater.com under the heading "Recent News."**

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2025 UCMR 5 WATER TESTING RESULTS
02/10/2025

PWS	Analysis Date	Facility ID	Sample Event	Sample Point Name	Sample Point Type	Analyte	Result	Minimum Reporting Level
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	lithium	13.5	9
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	11Cl-PF3OUdS	< MRL	0.005
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	4:2 FTS	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	6:2 FTS	< MRL	0.005
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	8:2 FTS	< MRL	0.005
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	9Cl-PF3ONS	< MRL	0.002
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	ADONA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	HFPO-DA	< MRL	0.005
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	NFDHA	< MRL	0.02
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFBA	< MRL	0.005
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFBS	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFDA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFDoA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFEESA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFHpA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFHpS	< MRL	0.003

TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFHxA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFHxS	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFMBA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFMPA	< MRL	0.004
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFNA	< MRL	0.004
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFOA	< MRL	0.004
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFOS	< MRL	0.004
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFPeA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFPeS	< MRL	0.004
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFUnA	< MRL	0.002
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	NEtFOSAA	< MRL	0.005
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	NMeFOSAA	< MRL	0.006
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFTA	< MRL	0.008
TX1070240	2/10/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE1	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFTrDA	< MRL	0.007

2025 UCMR 5 WATER TESTING RESULTS
08/13/2025

PWS	Analysis Date	Facility ID	Sample Event	Sample Point Name	Sample Point Type	Analyte	Result	Minimum Reporting Level
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	lithium	13.5	9
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	11Cl-PF3OUdS	< MRL	0.005
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	4:2 FTS	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	6:2 FTS	< MRL	0.005
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	8:2 FTS	< MRL	0.005
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	9Cl-PF3ONS	< MRL	0.002
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	ADONA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	HFPO-DA	< MRL	0.005
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	NFDHA	< MRL	0.02
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFBA	< MRL	0.005
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFBS	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFDA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFDoA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFEESA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFHpA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFHpS	< MRL	0.003

TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFHxA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFHxS	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFMBA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFMPA	< MRL	0.004
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFNA	< MRL	0.004
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFOA	< MRL	0.004
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFOS	< MRL	0.004
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFPeA	< MRL	0.003
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFPeS	< MRL	0.004
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFUnA	< MRL	0.002
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	NEtFOSAA	< MRL	0.005
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	NMeFOSAA	< MRL	0.006
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFTA	< MRL	0.008
TX1070240	8/13/2025	BETHEL ASH WSC LOWE PLANT	SE2	3851 CR 3711, Athens	Well Tap	PFTrDA	< MRL	0.007

BETHEL-ASH WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

Public Water System ID Number: 1070241 MCATEE PLANT

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.

For more information contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

Special Notice
Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Supplies:

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 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; those 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 provider. 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. Bethel-Ash WSC is 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 minimum exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The source of drinking water used by Bethel-Ash WSC is Ground Water from the Wilcox Aquifer in Henderson & Van Zandt Counties.

Information on Sources of 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 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.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date:	Board Meeting 2nd Wednesday
Time:	6:00 P.M.
Location:	6435 State Highway 19 N Athens, TX 75752
Phone #:	903-675-8466

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

Information about Source Water Assessments

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources of 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
1 - McAtee Plant	GW	A	6970 Woodland Dr Athens, TX 75752

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Definitions and Abbreviations *the following tables contain scientific terms & measures, some of which may require explanation.*

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.

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 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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a Treatment technique under certain conditions

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)

Avg: Average – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average under certain conditions.

RAA: Running Annual Average

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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)

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Units
Free Chlorine	2025	1.07	0.99 – 1.14	4	4	ppm

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead & Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% Of your water utility Levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2021 – 2023	0.188	0.0114 – 0.234	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021 – 2023	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been completed, and no reportable lead and galvanized line was found to be present at this well site that required replacement. To access the Inventory, please contact Cody Rayburn at (903) 675-8466 or email at baw@bethelashwater.com.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Units	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	McAtee Sample STA: 3120 Trey Cir, Athens	2025	5	5.8	ppb	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	McAtee Sample STA: 3120 Trey Cir, Athens	2025	13	12.8	ppb	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

*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.

**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.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	7/12/2023	0.071	0.071	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	5/13/2025	5.1	3.59 – 5.1	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	5/13/2025	0.105	0.105	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes Strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	5/13/2025	0.0272	0.0272	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate - Nitrite	03/17/2020	0.0235	0.0235	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate (Nitrite) in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

In the Water Loss Audit for the McAtee Well submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan – Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 2,782,153 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-675-8466.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

McAtee Well is ROUTE 3 - ***To determine which well you are on, look at your water bill payment stub. On the right hand side of the card beside your account number is your ROUTE #.***

BETHEL-ASH WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

Public Water System ID Number: 1070243 WALTON PLANT

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.

For more information contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

Special Notice
Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Supplies:

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 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; those 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 provider. 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. Bethel-Ash WSC is 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 minimum exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The source of drinking water used by Bethel-Ash WSC is Ground Water from the Wilcox Aquifer in Henderson & Van Zandt Counties.

Information on Sources of 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.

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- 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.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date:	Board Meeting 2nd Wednesday
Time:	6:00 P.M.
Location:	6435 State Highway 19 N Athens, TX 75752
Phone #:	903-675-8466

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

Information about Source Water Assessments

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources of 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
1 – Walton Plant	GW	A	6947 Fm 1861 Athens, TX 75751

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Definitions and Abbreviations *the following tables contain scientific terms & measures, some of which may require explanation.*

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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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.

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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. 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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a Treatment technique under certain conditions

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)

Avg: Average – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average under certain conditions.

RAA: Running Annual Average

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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)

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Units
Free Chlorine	2025	1.10	0.98 – 1.16	4	4	ppm

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead & Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% Of your water utility Levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2023 – 2025	0.48	0.0194 – 0.699	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023 – 2025	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been completed, and no reportable lead and galvanized line was found to be present at this well site that required replacement. To access the Inventory, please contact Cody Rayburn at (903) 675-8466 or email at baw@bethelashwater.com.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	13707 CR 3900, Athens	2025	13	17	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	VZCR 4301 and VZCR 4305, Athens	2025	15*	12.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	13707 CR 3900, Athens	2025	58	70	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	VZCR 4301 and VZCR 4305, Athens	2025	61**	71.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

*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.

**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.

TTHMs: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explaination and Corrective Action
TTHM LRAA MCL	10/22/2019	3/07/2025	Failed to comply maximum contaminant level of 0.080 milligrams per liter for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) based on the locational running annual average. Public Notice issued notifying all customers affected on this well. Quarterly microbial test results above maximum contaminant level reported until running average reached below 0.080 milligrams per liter.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	10/23/2025	0.027	0.027	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	9/17/2025	25.2	10.1 – 25.2	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	08/12/2024	0.183	0.183	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes Strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10/23/2025	0.059	0.059	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes, Total	10/23/2025	0.00185	0.00185	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Nitrate (Nitrite) in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

In the Water Loss Audit for the Walton Well submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan – Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 2,739,956 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-675-8466.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

Walton Well is ROUTE 4 - ***To determine which well you are on, look at your water bill payment stub. On the right hand side of the card beside your account number is your ROUTE #.***

BETHEL-ASH WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

Public Water System ID Number: 1070238 DOUGLAS PLANT

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.

For more information contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

Special Notice
Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Supplies:

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 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; those 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 provider. 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. Bethel-Ash WSC is 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 minimum exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The source of drinking water used by Bethel-Ash WSC is Ground Water from the Wilcox Aquifer in Henderson & Van Zandt Counties.

Information on Sources of 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 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.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date:	Board Meeting 2nd Wednesday
Time:	6:00 P.M.
Location:	6435 State Highway 19 N Athens, TX 75752
Phone #:	903-675-8466

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

Information about Source Water Assessments

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources of 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
1 – Douglas Plant	GW	A	7286 County Road 3704 Athens, TX 75751

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Definitions and Abbreviations *the following tables contain scientific terms & measures, some of which may require explanation.*

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.

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 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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a Treatment technique under certain conditions

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)

Avg: Average – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average under certain conditions.

RAA: Running Annual Average

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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)

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Units
Free Chlorine	2025	0.96	0.90 – 1.01	4	4	ppm

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead & Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% Of your water utility Levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2021 – 2023	0.234	0.00699 – 0.348	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021 – 2023	4.5	0 – 8.9	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been completed, and no reportable lead and galvanized line was found to be present at this well site that required replacement. To access the Inventory, please contact Cody Rayburn at (903) 675-8466 or email at baw@bethelashwater.com.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6865 CR 3704, Murchison	2025	1	1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	6865 CR 3704, Murchison	2025	10	10.1	ppb	60	0	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.

**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.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	5/13/2025	0.057	0.057	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Chromium	5/13/2025	1	1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	5/13/2025	3.94	2.87 – 3.94	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	12/5/2024	0.071	0.071	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes Strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	5/13/2025	0.0406	0.0406	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	12/05/2024	1.5	1.5	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

In the Water Loss Audit for the Douglas Well submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan – Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 1,505,287 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-675-8466.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

Douglas Well is ROUTE 5 - ***To determine which well you are on, look at your water bill payment stub. On the right hand side of the card beside your account number is your ROUTE #.***

BETHEL-ASH WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

Public Water System ID Number: 1070242 MURPHY PLANT

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.

For more information contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

Special Notice
Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Supplies:

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 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; those 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 provider. 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. Bethel-Ash WSC is 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 minimum exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The source of drinking water used by Bethel-Ash WSC is Ground Water from the Wilcox Aquifer in Henderson & Van Zandt Counties.

Information on Sources of 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 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.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date:	Board Meeting 2nd Wednesday
Time:	6:00 P.M.
Location:	6435 State Highway 19 N Athens, TX 75752
Phone #:	903-675-8466

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

Information about Source Water Assessments

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources of 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
1 – Murphy Plant	GW	A	14501 St Hwy 19 N Athens, TX 75752
Emergency GW I/C with Bethel Ash WSC BET	GW	A	4302 CR 3923 Athens, TX 75752

Definitions and Abbreviations *the following tables contain scientific terms & measures, some of which may require explanation.*

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.

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 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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a Treatment technique under certain conditions

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)

Avg: Average – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average under certain conditions.

RAA: Running Annual Average

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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)

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Units
Free Chlorine	2025	0.99	0.84 – 1.10	4	4	ppm

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead & Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% Of your water utility Levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2025	0.345	0.0059 – 0.738	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	0	0 – 2.71	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been completed, and no reportable lead and galvanized line was found to be present at this well site that required replacement. To access the Inventory, please contact Cody Rayburn at (903) 675-8466 or email at baw@bethelashwater.com.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	3594 CR 3800, Murchison	2025	14	14.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	862 CR 3800, Athens	2025	14	14.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	3594 CR 3800, Murchison	2025	54	54.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	862 CR 3800, Athens	2025	46	45.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*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.

**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.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	5/13/2025	0.03	0.03	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Chromium	5/13/2025	1.6	1.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	5/13/2025	18	10.5 - 18	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	8/12/2024	0.174	0.174	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes Strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	5/13/2025	0.0433	0.0433	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

In the Water Loss Audit for the Murphy Well submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan – Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 2,634,552 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-675-8466.

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Our Commitment Our Profession

Murphy Well is ROUTE 6 ***To determine which well you are on, look at your water bill payment stub. On the right hand side of the card beside your account number is your ROUTE #.***

BETHEL-ASH WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

Public Water System ID Number: 1070239 HALL PLANT

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.

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The source of drinking water used by Bethel-Ash WSC is Ground Water from the Wilcox Aquifer in Henderson & Van Zandt Counties.

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Public Participation Opportunities

Date:	Board Meeting 2nd Wednesday
Time:	6:00 P.M.
Location:	6435 State Highway 19 N Athens, TX 75752
Phone #:	903-675-8466

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

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For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources of 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
1 – Hall Plant	GW	A	5797 County Road 3704 Athens, TX 75751

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Definitions and Abbreviations *the following tables contain scientific terms & measures, some of which may require explanation.*

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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.

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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of 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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a Treatment technique under certain conditions

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)

Avg: Average – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average under certain conditions.

RAA: Running Annual Average

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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)

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Units
Free Chlorine	2025	1.08	0.98 – 1.27	4	4	ppm

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead & Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% Of your water utility Levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2021 – 2023	0.084	0.0171 – 0.105	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021 – 2023	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been completed, and no reportable lead and galvanized line was found to be present at this well site that required replacement. To access the Inventory, please contact Cody Rayburn at (903) 675-8466 or email at baw@bethelashwater.com.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6650 CR 3704, Athens	2025	0	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	6650 CR 3704 Athens	2025	3	3.33	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*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.

**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.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	9/12/2024	0.097	0.097	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	5/13/2025	1.04	0 – 1.04	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	9/12/2024	0.0968	0.0968	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes Strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	5/13/2025	0.0118	0.0118	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	9/12/2024	8.1	8.1	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

In the Water Loss Audit for the Hall Well submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan – Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 2,051,251 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-675-8466.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

Hall Well is ROUTE 7 - ***To determine which well you are on, look at your water bill payment stub. On the right-hand side of the card beside your account number is your ROUTE #.***

BETHEL-ASH WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

Public Water System ID Number: 1070248 HAWN PLANT

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.

For more information contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

Special Notice
Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Supplies:

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 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; those 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 provider. 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. Bethel-Ash WSC is 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 minimum exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The source of drinking water used by Bethel-Ash WSC is Ground Water from the Wilcox Aquifer in Henderson & Van Zandt Counties.

Information on Sources of 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 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.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date:	Board Meeting 2nd Wednesday
Time:	6:00 P.M.
Location:	6435 State Highway 19 N Athens, TX 75752
Phone #:	903-675-8466

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

Information about Source Water Assessments

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources of 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
1 – Hawn Plant	GW	A	8001 County Road 3918 Athens, TX 75752

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Definitions and Abbreviations *the following tables contain scientific terms & measures, some of which may require explanation.*

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.

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.

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Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a Treatment technique under certain conditions

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)

Avg: Average – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average under certain conditions.

RAA: Running Annual Average

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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)

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Units
Free Chlorine	2025	1.07	0.97 – 1.30	4	4	ppm

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead & Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% Of your water utility Levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2021 – 2023	0.138	0.0168 – 0.144	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021 – 2023	1	0 - 2	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been completed, and no reportable lead and galvanized line was found to be present at this well site that required replacement. To access the Inventory, please contact Cody Rayburn at (903) 675-8466 or email at baw@bethelashwater.com.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	5920 CR 3911, Athens	2023 - 2025	6	5.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	5920 CR 3911, Athens	2023 - 2025	23	23.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*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.

**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.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	3/19/2025	0.024	0.024	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	5/13/2025	9.47	5.23 – 9.47	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	12/05/2024	0.0883	0.0883	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes Strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	3/19/2025	0.0352	0.0352	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	12/05/2024	1.5	1.5	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

In the Water Loss Audit for the Hawn Well submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan – Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 969,782 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-675-8466.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

Hawn Well is ROUTE 8 - ***To determine which well you are on, look at your water bill payment stub. On the right-hand side of the card beside your account number is your ROUTE #.***

BETHEL-ASH WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

Public Water System ID Number: 1070251 WATERS EDGE Plant

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.

For more information contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

Special Notice
Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Supplies:

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 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; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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The source of drinking water used by Bethel-Ash WSC is Ground Water from the Wilcox Aquifer in Henderson & Van Zandt Counties.

Information on Sources of 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:

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- 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.
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Information about Secondary Contaminants

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date:	Board Meeting 2nd Wednesday
Time:	6:00 P.M.
Location:	6435 State Highway 19 N Athens, TX 75752
Phone #:	903-675-8466

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

Information about Source Water Assessments

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources of 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
1 – Waters Edge Plant	GW	A	4765 Pine Ridge Court Athens, TX 75752

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Definitions and Abbreviations *the following tables contain scientific terms & measures, some of which may require explanation.*

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.

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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of 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.

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pCi/L: picocuries per liter - a measure of radioactivity.

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

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Units
Free Chlorine	2025	0.96	0.84 – 1.05	4	4	ppm

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead & Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% Of your water utility Levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2021 – 2023	0.486	0.0109 – 0.501	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021 – 2023	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been completed, and no reportable lead and galvanized line was found to be present at this well site that required replacement. To access the Inventory, please contact Cody Rayburn at (903) 675-8466 or email at baw@bethelashwater.com.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6738 FM 1616, Athens	2025	4	3.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	5281 Saddle Rdg, Athens	2025	8	8.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*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.

**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.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	9/12/2024	0.076	0.076	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	5/13/2025	3.33	1.59 – 3.33	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	9/12/2024	0.13	0.13	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes Strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	3/19/2025	0.0119	0.0119	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

In the Water Loss Audit for the Waters Edge Well submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan – Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 1,785,135 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-675-8466.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

Waters Edge Well is ROUTE 9 - ***To determine which well you are on, look at your water bill payment stub. On the right-hand side of the card beside your account number is your ROUTE #.***

BETHEL-ASH WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

Public Water System ID Number: 1070255 OTT PLANT

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.

For more information contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

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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 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; those 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 provider. 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. Bethel-Ash WSC is 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 minimum exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The source of drinking water used by Bethel-Ash WSC is Ground Water from the Wilcox Aquifer in Henderson & Van Zandt Counties.

Information on Sources of 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 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.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date:	Board Meeting 2nd Wednesday
Time:	6:00 P.M.
Location:	6435 State Highway 19 N Athens, TX 75752
Phone #:	903-675-8466

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

Information about Source Water Assessments

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources of 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
1 – Ott Plant Formerly G1070034B	GW	A	13740 County Road 3507 Murchison, TX 75778

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Definitions and Abbreviations *the following tables contain scientific terms & measures, some of which may require explanation.*

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.

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 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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a Treatment technique under certain conditions

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)

Avg: Average – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average under certain conditions.

RAA: Running Annual Average

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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)

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Units
Free Chlorine	2025	1.08	0.94 – 1.22	4	4	ppm

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead & Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% Of your water utility Levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2021 – 2023	0.177	0.0182 – 0.188	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021 – 2023	1.88	0 – 2.54	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been completed, and no reportable lead and galvanized line was found to be present at this well site that required replacement. To access the Inventory, please contact Cody Rayburn at (903) 675-8466 or email at baw@bethelashwater.com.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	11293 CR 3810, Murchison	2025	6	6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	11293 CR 3810, Murchison	2025	19	18.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*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.

**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.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	7/12/2023	0.014	0.014	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Benzene	03/19/2025	0.93	0.93	ppb	5	0	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Dibromochloromethane	5/13/2025	7.65	4.41 – 7.65	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	7/12/2023	0.0686	0.0686	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes Strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	3/19/2025	0.0373	0.0373	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

In the Water Loss Audit for the Ott Well submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan – Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 1,109,435 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-675-8466.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

Ott Well is ROUTE 10 - ***To determine which well you are on, look at your water bill payment stub. On the right-hand side of the card beside your account number is your ROUTE #.***

BETHEL-ASH WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

Public Water System ID Number: 1070258 LAKE PLANT

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.

For more information contact Cody Rayburn at 903-675-8466.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

Special Notice
Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Supplies:

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 business office.

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Further details about sources of 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
1 – Lake Plant	GW	A	7280 County Road 3700 Athens, TX 75751

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Definitions and Abbreviations *the following tables contain scientific terms & measures, some of which may require explanation.*

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

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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

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

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

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Units
Free Chlorine	2025	1.06	0.99 – 1.21	4	4	ppm

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead & Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% Of your water utility Levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2022 – 2024	0.235	0.00457 – 0.26	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022 – 2024	0	0 – 1.13	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been completed, and no reportable lead and galvanized line was found to be present at this well site that required replacement. To access the Inventory, please contact Cody Rayburn at (903) 675-8466 or email at baw@bethelashwater.com.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1967 CR 4826, Athens	2025	1	1.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2314 Bear Creek Cir, Athens	2025	1	1.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	1967 CR 4826, Athens	2025	11	11	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2314 Bear Creek Cir, Athens	2025	11	11.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*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.

**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.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	7/12/2023	0.015	0.015	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	5/13/2025	4.45	3.76 – 4.45	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	7/12/2023	0.0759	0.0759	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes Strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	3/19/2025	0.0415	0.0415	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

In the Water Loss Audit for the Lake Well submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan – Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 2,456,894 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-675-8466.

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