

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CITY OF BELLVILLE

Public Water System ID: TX0080001

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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. (Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (979) 865-3136).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Nicholas Rains

Phone: 979-877-7354

Sources of Drinking Water

CITY OF BELLVILLE is Ground water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
10 - NICHOLS RD	NICHOLS RD	Ground water	Active	Nichols RD
11 - 30 S HOLLAND		Ground water	Active	30 S Holland
12 - 227 W AUSTIN ST		Ground water	Active	227 W Austin ST
9 - E HELMUTH	E HELMUTH	Ground water	Active	E Helmuth

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 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 stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides - which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants - including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants – which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

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.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. CITY OF BELLVILLE is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact CITY OF BELLVILLE at 979-865-3136. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at <https://www.cityofbellville.com/upload/page/0201/Inventory%20Summary%202025.pdf>

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level 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.

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.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

RAA: Running Annual Average.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

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

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chlorine (Free)	2025	3.72	ppm	.5-7.4	4/4

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 and 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	0.1971	0.007 - 0.2323	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	2.2	0 - 5.5	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	36 S FRONT, BELLVILLE	2025	0	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	36 S FRONT, BELLVILLE	2025	0	0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	1/9/2025	0.0853	0.0853	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	3/1/2023	0.3	0.3	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	1/9/2025	0.11	0.11	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	1/9/2025	2.95	2.95	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE	1/9/2025	6.4	6.4	µCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

ACTIVITY							
RADIUM-228	1/9/2025	1.45	1.45	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
7/2/2025 - 4/30/2026	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL	
12/30/2025	LEAD & COPPER RULE	LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	Failed to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Inventory Summary

PWS Name: City of Bellville
PWSID: TX0080001

Purpose of this worksheet: For water systems to provide a summary of the service line inventory, including information on ownership, inventory format, and the number of service lines for each of the four required materials classifications.

Note: Cells that have a superscript ^x are required fields.

Part 1. General Information

1. Is this the Initial Inventory or an Inventory Update ? ^x	Initial Inventory
2a. Who owns the service lines in your system? <i>If other, please explain below.</i> ^x	Ownership is split
2b. Is there documentation that defines service line ownership in your system, such as a local ordinance? <i>If yes, please describe below and explain where ownership is split (e.g., property line, curb stop).</i>	No
3a. Describe when lead service lines were generally installed in your system below. Lead service lines are most likely in homes built before 1989, so it is assumed that all homes built prior to 1989 have lead service lines (both system-owned and customer-owned portions).	
3b. When were lead service lines banned for the system? Reference the state or local ordinance that banned the use of lead in your system. The Texas lead ban went into effect on July 1, 1988. The 1994 Bellville Code of Ordinances banned the use of lead lines in the City's water system. This inventory assumes that all buildings that were constructed after 1989 have non-lead service lines (both system-owned and customer-owned portions).	
4. Are there lead goosenecks, pigtails or connectors in the system?	No

Part 2. Inventory Summary Table ¹

When using the **Detailed Inventory** worksheet, the classifications in the Column "Entire Service Line Material Classification" (Column Q) will be used to calculate the total number of service lines for each of the four material classifications below. **Remember this is the classification for the entire service line.**

Service Line Material Classification	Definition	Total Number of Service Lines (REQUIRED to be reported under the LCRR) ^x
Lead	Any portion of the service line is known to be made of lead. ²	0
Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR)	The service line is not made of lead, but a portion is galvanized and the system is unable to demonstrate that the galvanized line was never downstream of a lead service line.	0
Non-Lead	All portions of the service line are known NOT to be lead or GRR through an evidence-based record, method, or technique.	766
Lead Status Unknown	The service line material is not known to be lead or GRR. For the entire service line or a portion of it (in cases of split ownership), there is not enough evidence to support material classification.	1,603
TOTAL		2,369

Notes

¹This summary table is for reporting material for the entire service line connecting the water main to the customer's plumbing. See the **Classifying SLs** worksheet for additional guidance on assigning a materials classification to the entire service line when ownership is split. Remember that systems must track the system-owned and customer-owned portions separately in their inventory.

²A lead-lined galvanized service line is consistent with the definition of an LSL under the LCRR ("a portion of pipe that is made of lead, which connects the water main to the building inlet") (40 CFR §141.2) and must therefore be classified in the inventory as an LSL. Do not, however, count non-lead service lines with a lead gooseneck or pigtail as lead service lines.