



2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

Rockett Special Utility District

Phone Number: (972) 617-3524

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community Public water supplies:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

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

Time: 7:00pm

Location: Rockett SUD

126 Alton Adams Dr. Waxahachie, Texas 75165

Phone Number: (972) 617-3524

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

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

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

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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

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

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

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by ROCKETT SUD is Purchased Surface Water from Robert W. Sokol WTP (Cedar Creek, Richland Chambers Reservoirs), City of Midlothian (Joe Pool, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek), and City of Waxahachie (Lake Waxahachie, Lake Bardwell). The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Jacob Morales - Operations Manager. Information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following: URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc>. Details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us. Do you conserve water? You can do your part to conserve water by: not watering between the hours of 10:00 am to 6:00 pm (this is the hottest part of the day); do not water the gutters and sidewalks; water every third to fifth day instead of every day. More water saving information is available at www.rockettwater.com.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

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

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Abbreviations

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

Definitions

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na: not applicable.

NTU nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

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

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

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

2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source
2023 Chloramines	3.15	0.8	3.5	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes
2023 Free Chlorine	2.9	2.0	3.5	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.0902	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	0	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2023	23	12 – 28.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	45	24.5 – 46.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Substance	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2023	1	0.0863 – 0.619	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	2018	0.281	0.281-0.281	1	1	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Asbestos	2021	0.197	0.197-0.197	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	1.9		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Turbidity

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

Water Loss as Reported in the Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January-December 2023, our system lost an estimated 230,312,156 gallons (percentage of 8%). If you have any questions, please contact our office at (972) 617-3524.

City of Waxahachie 2023 Water Quality Report

Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2023	0.349	0 - 0.349	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	29	19.6 - 31.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	65	40.9 - 80.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2023	0.051	0.026 - 0.051	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.3	0.208 - 0.272	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2023	1	0.0403 - 0.618	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides & Herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2023	0.2	0 - 0.2	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2023	0.07	0 - 0.07	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

Secondary Constituents

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

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Total Organic Carbon	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water	2023	5.6	4.3 - 5.6	ppb	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Drinking Water	2023	4.6	2.9 - 4.6	ppb	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Removal Ratio	2023	34.64%	26.62% - 34.64%		N	N/A

Unregulated Contaminants

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

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2023	20.4	8.72 - 20.4	NR MCLG	NR MCL	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2023	25.5	6.21 - 25.5	NR MCLG	NR MCL	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2023	19.4	4.05 - 19.4	NR MCLG	NR MCL	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Coliform

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Containment Level	Violation	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive	1.9	0.31%	N	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/30/2022	1.3	1.3	0.1065	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/30/2022	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Additional Health Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water supply is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 726-4791 or at

<https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Individual Samples	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2023	3.2	0.5 - 4.7	4	<4.0	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2023	.06	0 - 0.4	0.8	<0.8	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Secondary Constituents

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

Secondary and Other Non-Regulated Constituents

Secondary and Other Non-Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Limit	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum	2023	0.091	0.062 - 0.091	.05-0.2	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Bicarbonate	2023	91.2	75.4 - 91.2	NA	ppm	N	Corrosion of rocks such as limestone.
Calcium	2023	33.2	29.2 - 33.2	NA	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2023	33.5	32.3 - 33.5	300	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; Byproduct of oil field activity.
Copper	2023	0.0076	0.0023 - 0.0076	1	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Manganese	2023	0.082	<0.00100 - 0.082	0.5	ppm	N	Naturally occurring mineral.
Magnesium	2023	3.58	2.37 - 3.58	NA	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2023	0.0019	0.0012 - 0.0019	NA	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2023	9.43	6.92 - 9.43	>7	units	N	Measure of corrosiveness of water.
Potassium	2023	6.5	5.88 - 6.5	NA	ppm	N	Dissolved from rock or soil.
Sodium	2023	50.9	39.1 - 50.9	NA	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Byproduct of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2023	75.8	51 - 75.8	300	ppm	N	Naturally occurring; Common industrial byproduct; Byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO_3	2023	91.2	75.4 - 91.2	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2023	248	221 - 248	1000	ppm	N	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO_3	2023	97.6	82.5 - 97.6	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2023	0.0067	<0.005 - 0.0067	5	ppm	N	Naturally present in the water.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	0.22 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly & Meeting Limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

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

Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2023	5.1	5.1 - 5.1	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Water Loss as Reported in the Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 2023 to December 31, 2023 – our system total water loss was an estimated 421,717,293 gallons of water or 12% of total water produced. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (469) 309-4320.

City of Midlothian 2023 Water Quality Report

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/23/2022	1.3	1.3	0.3	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2023	0.687	0.124 – 0.687	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	21	11 – 25.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	42	19.2 – 47.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2023	0.056	0.042 – 0.056	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	178	56.1 – 178	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2023	0.3	0.19 – 0.268	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	0.405	0.312 – 0.405	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2023	0.2	0.1 - 0.2	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2023	0.17	0 – 0.17	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
	2023	3.32	2.31-3.91	4	4	ppm		Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.6 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

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

Coliform Bacteria

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