# Quality Report

**PWS ID Number TX0210016**


# Wellborn Special Utility District

P.O. Box 250
Wellborn, Texas 77881
979-690-9799


## Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by Wellborn SUD to provide safe drinking water. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

## Public Participation Opportunities

**Board of Directors Meeting:**
**Date:** The third Tuesday of each month.
**Time:** 6:00 P.M.
**Location:** Wellborn Special Utility District
6784 Victoria Avenue
College Station, Texas 77845
**Phone Number:** 979-690-9799

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

## En Espanol

Este informe incluye información impotante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al tel. (979) 690-9799.

## Information about your 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.

## ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. 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 agricultural, 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.

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 of 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 Wellborn SUD office at 979-690-9799.

## Special Notice

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, persons 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

## Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by Wellborn SUD is surface and ground water. It comes from the Yegua and Simsboro Aquifers and Navasota River located in Brazos County and Robertson County, as well as water purchased from the City of Bryan and the City of College Station.

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 CCR. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Campbell Young at 979-690-9799.

This information 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 information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. 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 and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:
http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

## Treatment of Water

Wellborn SUD treats both groundwater and surface water for disinfection purposes with chlorine or chloramine. In order to ensure that our water is safe, 30 water samples are taken each month from designated sites throughout the community and analyzed by Aqua-Tech Laboratories, Inc. or any other state approved laboratory. These laboratories are approved by the TCEQ.

## 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 cause for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of our water.

## About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 constituents.

## Reading and Understanding the Table – Definitions and Abbreviations

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

**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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or (MRDL)** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal 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.
**Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
**Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
**Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL)** – Considered the lowest concentration of a contaminant that can be accurately measured.
**Avg** – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
**ppm** – Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
**ppb** - Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
**ppt** – Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
**ppq** – Parts per quadrillion or pictograms per liter (pg/L).
**MFL** – Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).
**NTU** – Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity).
**pCi/L** – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
**mrem/year** – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
**na** – not applicable
**ND** – non detect
**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.

## Water Conservation Tips

Water is a precious resource. Unfortunately, it is also a limited resource that is being stretched to accommodate the growing number of users that rely on it. Conserving our water by using it efficiently is the simplest and most cost-effective way to stretch our water supplies and to ensure there will be enough to go around.

- Repair dripping faucets by replacing washers. One drop per second wastes 2,700 gallons of water per year.
- Operate automatic dishwashers and washing machines only when they are fully loaded.
- Check toilets for leaks. Put a few drops of food coloring in your toilet tank. If, without flushing, the coloring begins to appear in the bowl, you have a leak that may be wasting more than 100 gallons of water a day.
- Use mulch to retain moisture in the soil. Mulch also helps to control weeds that compete with landscape plants for water.
- Try trickle or drip irrigation systems in outdoor gardens. These methods use 25 to 50 percent less water than a hose or sprinkler method.
- Take a short shower, a 5-minute shower uses 4-5 gallons of water compared to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Clean the swimming pool filter often. You will not have to replace the water as often.
- Use your water meter to check for hidden water leaks. Read the house water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used. If the meter does not read exactly the same, there is a leak.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information on helpful water conservation tips.

## Water loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period of January – December 2024, our system lost an estimated 15%. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 979-690-9799.

## For your Convenience

A night deposit drop is in the front of the building for the convenience of any customers who may need to drop off a payment after hours. If you are interested in having your water bill drafted from your bank account, please call the office and one of the staff persons will assist you with the procedure. Check our website at www.wellbornsud.com to pay your bill online.

Wellborn Special Utility District (WSUD) is here for you, our customers, 24 hours a day. If you should have a water emergency after hours, simply call our office at 979-690-9799 and our answering service will dispatch your call to our water operator.

For more information regarding this report contact: Campbell Young, General Manager 979-690-9799.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 979-690-9799.

## Water system facts:

Wellborn Special Utility District was established in 1963 serving approximately 150 customers. As of December 2024, we were serving 10,088 customers spread across 267 square miles using a network of 581 miles of pipe. The District currently utilizes a Surface Water Treatment Plant, 8 groundwater wells, 6 elevated towers with a total storage capacity of 3.1 million gallons. The District can produce up to 5 million gallons of water per day. For emergency purposes, Wellborn SUD has interconnections with the City of College Station, City of Bryan and Wickson SUD.

### Supply Expansion Project

After a whole extra year of TWDB review, our supply expansion project is finally coming together. The project has three components: the wells, the treatment plant, and the pipeline. The wells component is now out for bid, with the bid opening scheduled for June 26th, 2025. The plant and the pipeline are soon to follow. We hope to have the project online for the summer of 2027.

### IGN Tower

A new elevated storage tank was completed and brought online in April 2024. This doubles the elevated storage capacity of the Wellborn area, which improves our ability to withstand periods of intense irrigation demand and provides additional storage for fire protection.

### No PFAS

We had testing performed in the Fall of 2024 and again in Spring of 2025 to confirm that there are no harmful PFAS chemicals in our water sources.

### Blind Taste Test

We entered our water in the Texas Rural Water Association 2025 Taste of Texas competition and won! Ours was picked as the best drinking water from among a handful of similar providers from across the state.

## 2024 Water Quality Test Results

| Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorite | 2024 | 0.93 | 0 - 0.93 | 0.8 | 1 | ppm | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2024 | 30 | 1 – 39.2 | 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) | 2024 | 42 | 6 – 42.1 | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antimony | 2024 | 4.5 | 0 – 4.5 | 6 | 6 | Ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition. |
| Barium | 2024 | 0.23 | 0.0751 – 0.23 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chromium | 2024 | 11.5 | 0 – 11.5 | 100 | 100 | Ppb | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide | 2024 | 70 | 70 - 70 | 200 | 200 | ppb | N | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| Fluoride | 2024 | 2.05 | 0 – 2.05 | 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) | 2024 | 7 | 0.07 – 6.7 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks: sewage: Erosion of natural deposits. |

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by Wellborn Special Utility District has a fluoride concentration of 2.05 mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and / or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated or remove the fluoride – containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call Campbell Young of Wellborn Special Utility District at 979-690-9799. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn about home water treatments units, you can call NSF international at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

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.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selenium | 2024 | 3.9 | 0 – 3.9 | 50 | 50 | ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely source of contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Beta / photon emitters** | 2024 | 4.3 | 4.3 – 4.3 | 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.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Combined Radium 226/228** | 4/26/2022 | 1.5 | 1.5-1.5 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | 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** | 2024 | 0.18 | 0 - 0.18 | 3 | 3 | ppb | N | Runoff from herbicide used in row crops |
| **Simazine** | 2024 | 0.1 | 0 – 0.1 | 4 | 4 | ppb | N | Herbicide runoff. |

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest level Detected | Range of individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Xylenes** | 2024 | 0.0009 | 0 - 0.0009 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |

**Coliform Bacteria**

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 3 | | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites over AL | Units | Violation | Likely source of contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | 2024 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.326 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural Deposits: Leaching from wood preservatives: corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 2024 | 0 | 15 | 1.49 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits. |

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. Wellborn Special Utility District 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 minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**Disinfectant Residual**

| Disinfectant | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MCLG | Units of Measure | Violation (Y/N) | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | 2024 | 1.89 | 1.1 - 2.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | Mg/L | N | Water Additive Used to Control Microbes |
| Chloramine | 2024 | 1.78 | 1- 3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | Mg/L | N | Water Additive Used to Control Microbes |

**Turbidity**

| | Level Detected | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Violations | Likely source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Highest single measurement | 0.25 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 the water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

**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.

**Water Purchased From City of College Station**

**Regulated Inorganic Contaminants**

| Year Sampled | Substance | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCL | MCLG | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2022 | Arsenic | 2.20 | 2.2 – 2.2 | 10 | n/a | ppb |
| 2022 | Barium | 0.077 | 0.077 - 0.077 | 2 | 2 | ppm |
| 2022 | Chromium | 13.7 | 13.7 – 13.7 | 100 | 100 | ppb |
| 2020 | Fluoride | 0.39 | 0.39 - 0.39 | 4 | 4 | ppm |
| 2022 | Selenium | 7.6 | 7.6 – 7.6 | 50 | 50 | ppb |

**Secondary Constituents**

| Year Sampled | Substance | Range of Levels Detected | Limit | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | Bicarbonate | 467 | No Recommendation | ppm |
| 2022 | Calcium | 2.41 | No Recommendation | ppm |
| 2023 | Carbonate | 12 | No Recommendation | ppm |
| 2023 | Chloride | 57 | 300 | ppm |
| 2022 | Copper | 0.0065 | 1 | ppm |
| 2023 | Diluted Conductance | 948 | No Recommendation | mmhos/cm |
| 2022 | Manganese | 0.0014 | 0.05 | ppm |
| 2023 | pH | 8.8 | >7.0 | N/A |
| 2023 | Phenolphthalein Alkalinity (as CaCO3) | 10 | No Recommendation | ppm |
| 2022 | Potassium | 1.45 | No Recommendation | ppm |
| 2022 | Sodium | 168 | No Recommendation | ppm |
| 2023 | Sulfate | 4 | 300 | ppm |
| 2023 | Total Alkalinity as CaCo3 | 407 | No Recommendation | ppm |
| 2023 | Total Dissolved Solids | 557 | 1000 | ppm |
| 2022 | Total Hardness (as CaCO3) | 6.02 | No Recommendation | ppm |

**Water Purchased From City of Bryan**
Wellborn SUD purchases water from City of Bryan, City of Bryan provides ground water from Simsboro Aquifer.

| Inorganic Contaminants – Screened at the Production Facility | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Constituent** | **MCL** | **Detected Level** | **MCLG** | **Violation? Y/N** | **Possible Source(s) of Contaminant** |
| 2022 | Barium | 2 ppm | 0.111 ppm | 2 ppm | N | Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 2022 | Chromium | 0.1 ppm | 0.0133 ppm | 0.1 ppm | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 2023 | Fluoride | 4 ppm | 0.62 ppm | 4 ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 2022 | Mercury (inorganic) | 2 ppb | <0.4 ppb | 2 ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland |
| 2024 | Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | 10 ppm | 0.05 ppm | 10 ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage |
| 2022 | Selenium | 0.05 ppm | 0.0078 ppm | 0.05 ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills |
| 2023 | Gross Alpha | 15 pCi/L | < 3 pCi/L | 0 pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Microbiological Contaminants – Screened in the Distribution System | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Constituent** | **Total Coliform MCL** | **Total Coliform** | **Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples** | **Fecal Coli or E. Coli MCLG** | **Fecal Coli/E. Coli Samples** | **Violation** | **Possible Source of Contaminant** |
| 2024 | Total Coliforms* | >5% of samples/month | 2 | 1% | 0 positive samples | 1 | N | Naturally present in the environment |

| Secondary Constituents -- Water Purchase from the City of Bryan | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Constituent** | **MCL** | **Detected Levels** |
| 2022 | Aluminum | 0.05 - 0.2 ppm | <0.02 ppm |
| 2023 | Bicarbonate | Not Regulated | 603 ppm |
| 2022 | Calcium | Not Regulated | 3.12 ppm |
| 2023 | Carbonate | Not Regulated | 14 ppm |
| 2023 | Chloride | 300 ppm | 66 ppm |
| 2022 | Copper | 1 ppm | 0.0223 ppm |
| 2022 | Hardness as Ca/Mg | Not Regulated | 7.79 ppm |
| 2022 | Magnesium | Not Regulated | <1 ppm |
| 2022 | Manganese | 0.005 ppm | 0.0051 ppm |
| 2022 | pH | >7.0 | 8.3 |
| 2022 | Sodium | Not Regulated | 247 ppm |
| 2023 | Sulfate | 300 ppm | < 1 ppm |
| 2023 | Total Alkalinity | Not Regulated | 518 ppm |
| 2023 | Dissolved Solids | 1000 ppm | 680 ppm |
| 2022 | Zinc | 5 ppm | <0.005 ppm |

| Disinfectant Residual, Disinfectant By-Products – Screened in the Distribution System – Water Purchased from the City of Bryan | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Constituent | Highest Average Detected | Quarterly Avg Ranges | MDRL | MDRLG | Violation? Y/N | Possible Source (s) of Contaminant |
| 2024 | Chlorine Disinfectant | 2.22 ppm | 2.07 – 2.22 ppm | 4 ppm | 2 ppm | N | Disinfectant used to control microbes |
| 2024 | Total Trihalomethanes** | 28.2 ppb | 15.8 – 28.2 ppb | 80 ppb | 0 ppb | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 2024 | Total Haloacetic Acids*** | 2.3 ppb | 1.2 – 2.3 ppb | 60 ppb | 0 ppb | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

| Lead and Copper Results – Screened in the Distribution System | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Constituent | 90$^{th}$ Percentile | Sites Exceeding Action Level | MCL | MCLG | Possible Source(s) of Contaminant |
| 2023 | Lead | 1.83 ppb | 0 | Action Level = 15 ppb | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2023 | Copper | 0.207 ppm | 0 | Action Level = 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |