Utilities & Energy Services
FACILITIES & ENERGY SERVICES

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT FOR 2024

Texas A&M University

(979-862-7839)

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) monitors all public water systems within this state. The TCEQ has assessed our system and has determined that our water is safe to drink. The system maintains a "Superior Water System" rating from the TCEQ. As part of their ongoing monitoring of public water systems the TCEQ has requested us to provide you the following report. The Annual Drinking Water Report for 2024 is designed to inform you about the quality water we deliver for your use. This report is for the Texas A&M University Main Campus system (TCEQ PWS No. 0210017). Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the superior quality of your drinking water.

Texas A&M University pumps water from wells located on and north of the RELLIS Campus. Texas A&M owns and produces water from seven wells. Four of these wells produce water from low volume, shallow aquifers (Sparta and Carrizo) and the other three produce from deep, high-volume aquifers (Carrizo-Wilcox Simsboro Sand). Water from our deep wells is pumped through cooling towers to reduce their initial temperature from 130ºF to 90ºF. This makes a more desirable water temperature for use and improves our disinfection processes. Disinfection is the injection of sodium hypochlorite or chlorine into the water and assures potability. RELLIS Campus has its own disinfection and distribution system. Excess water from RELLIS Campus is blended with the water from the Wellfield. This water is then pumped 7.5 miles through a dual pipeline system to our main storage tanks at the corner of F&B and Finfeather Roads. From this facility we deliver water to both the main campus and west campus. Our elevated water storage tank holds more than 2 million gallons of water that is used to maintain water pressure throughout the campus and provides reserves for things like firefighting. We maintain three interconnections with the City of College Station. This improves our reliability to deliver water to you in the event we have a major line or equipment failure.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

Definitions and Abbreviations

In the following table 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:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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 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 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.
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)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable.
NTU	NTU
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

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.

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; 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).

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.

Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Darryl Petersen (979-862-7839).

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	5% of monthly samples are positive.	2.6	0	0	N	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	2024	1.3	1.3	0.103	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2024	0	15	1.08	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectant By-products

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	6	0 - 7.4	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	54	0 - 67	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

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	05/16/2022	0.0863	0.0659 - 0.0863	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	05/16/2022	15.9	0 - 15.9	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride	01/11/2023	0.48	0.48 - 0.48	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	0.07	0.06 - 0.07	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	05/16/2022	3.9	0 - 3.9	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measur	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine (Free)	2024	2.49	0.61 – 4.0	4	4	mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Units of Measure	Possible Source of Constituent
2023	**Bicarbonate**	472	472	472	na	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2023	**Chloride**	70	70	70	250	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2024	**pH**	8.6	8.3	8.6	>7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2023	**Sulfate**	7	7	7	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common byproduct of oil field activity
2023	**Total Alkalinity**	387	387	387	na	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2023	**Total Dissolved Solids**	589	589	589	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2022	**Hardness**	6.71	6.09	7.32	na	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2022	**Sodium**	205	194	215	na	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oilfield activity
2022	**Manganese**	0.0055	0.0037	0.0073	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2022	**Calcium**	2.69	2.44	2.93	na	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element

Violations

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	09/29/2024	2024	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results

*Results of the monitoring were provided to the consumers on time; however, confirmation of this delivery was not reported to TCEQ in a timely fashion.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you with clean, quality water this year. Please call our office if you have questions. We are at work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. If you have any questions about this report or the water you are using, please contact us at Utilities & Energy Services (979-862-7839) or by email to: darryl.petersen@tamu.edu.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (979) 862-7839.