

2024

A high-speed photograph of a water splash, with droplets frozen in mid-air, creating a dynamic and refreshing visual. The water is a clear, vibrant blue, and the background is a soft, out-of-focus white and light blue.

Drinking
Water
Quality
Report

City of Bryan

2024

Drinking Water Quality Report

For the period ending December 31, 2024 – City of Bryan, Public Water System ID Number: TX0210001

To ensure the safest tap water, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes set standards requiring utilities to monitor regularly for specific substances in the water they produce. An independent laboratory certified by the EPA and the State of Texas performs testing as required. These pages list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Water Sources:

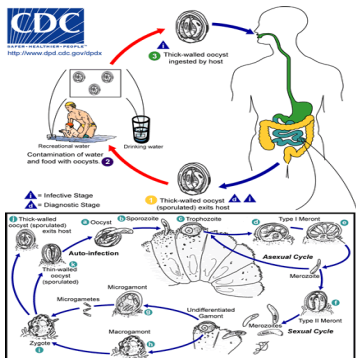
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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.

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. Information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. Contaminants 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 City of Bryan Water Services at 979-209-5900.

Source Water Assessment:

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: SIMSBORO AQUIFER located in Brazos County. The 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 are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Charles Rhodes at 979.209.5900.



Special Notice for Elderly, Infants, and Immuno Compromised People:

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 at (800) 426-4791. More information on *Cryptosporidium* can be found by visiting the EPA website at <https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/table-regulated-drinking-water-contaminants>.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

- Bryan City Council Meetings are generally held the second Tuesday of each month at City Hall.
- To view upcoming meetings and agendas, visit <https://bryantx.gov/calendar>.
- To learn more about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) or to request to schedule one, please contact us at 979.209.5900.

Water Loss Audit Results

The Texas Legislature requires all retail public water suppliers to file a water loss report annually and notify their customers of the water loss audit results. In the most recent water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January – December 2024, the City of Bryan water system lost an estimated 368,239,835 gallons or 7.24% of the total (≤10% for loss is within industry standard). Losses of this nature are attributed to water line breaks, inaccurate meter registration, theft, and other causes. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please contact Charles Rhodes at 979.209.5900.

Water Quality Test Results

Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants – Screened in the Distribution System

Year	Constituent	Total Coliform MCL	Highest Number of Positive	Fecal Coli or E. Coli MCLG	Fecal Coli/E. Coli Samples	Violation? Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
2024	Total Coliforms*	≥ 5% of samples/month	1%	0 positive samples	1	N	Naturally present in the environment.

*A total of 1,209 routine water samples were collected to be tested for Total Coliform bacteria. There were two positive samples for coliform bacteria and one positive sample for Escherichia coli (E. coli). Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

Disinfectant Monitoring

Disinfectant Residual – Screened in the Distribution System

Year	Constituent	Highest Avg 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.

Disinfection By-Products

Disinfectant By-Products – Screened in the Distribution System

Year	Constituent	Highest Avg Detected	Quarterly Avg Ranges	MDRL Goal	MDRLG	Violation? Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
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.

Total Trihalomethanes are regulated as a group that contains: Bromoform, Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, and Dibromochloromethane. *Total Haloacetic Acids are regulated as a group that contains: Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, and Dibromoacetic acid. Monitored compounds include Bromochloroacetic acid and Dalapon. The value in the Highest Avg Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected over a location over a year.

Lead and Copper Monitoring

Lead and Copper Results – Screened in the Distribution System

Year	Constituent	90th 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.

Violations

None			
Description:			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
None	N/A	N/A	None

City of Bryan – Service Line Inventory

In 1986, Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act which banned the use of lead in new pipe, solder, and flux in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a residential or non-residential facility providing water for human consumption. On July 1, 1988, lead piping was banned in Texas. Any house or structure built after 1989 in Texas is presumed to be lead free as far as having a lead service line. On October 8, 2024 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized the first major update to the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) in nearly 30 years. The revised LCR requires all public drinking water systems in the nation to replace any lead service lines within 10 years. The first step in this process was the Lead Service Line Initial Inventory that was completed on October 16, 2024, by reviewing records and plans. Any customers with a lead service line, galvanized requiring replacement service line, or unknown service line were notified of the service line status within 30 days. Here are the findings:

Address Points	Unknown	Non-Lead	Vacant	Galvanized Requires Replacement	Lead Service Lines
36,446	17,759	15,910	2,775	2	0

Below are definitions of the different service lines.

Lead Service Line - where the service line is made of lead.

Galvanized Requiring Replacement - a galvanized service line or was at any time downstream of a lead service line or is currently downstream of a "Lead Status Unknown" service line. If the water system is unable to demonstrate that the galvanized service line was never downstream of a lead service line, it must presume there was an upstream lead service line.

Non-Lead - the service line is determined through an evidence-based record, method, or technique not to be lead or galvanized requiring replacement.

Unknown - the service line material is not known to be lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or a non-lead service line, such as where there is no documented evidence supporting material classification.

The following link will take you to the Service Line Inventory Map <https://service-line-inventory-mapbryan.hub.arcgis.com/>. Customers may use the search bar in the map to look up their address and view the current classification. This inventory will be updated regularly. If you have any questions concerning the status of your service line you may call 979-209-5900.

NEXT PHASE

Water Services staff will be conducting field investigations to physically identify both public and private service lines, just outside the meter box for those service lines that are unknown. If Water Services finds a lead service line or a galvanized requiring replacement service line, staff will notify the customer and advise the customer on next steps that can be taken.

ABOUT LEAD

Lead poses a risk in older homes and structures as it can leach into tap water from service lines, solder, and fixtures, becoming a notable source of exposure. This is a concern when the water is corrosive with a pH of 6.5 or less. Bryan's water has historically tested with a pH of 8.3-8.5.

Lead levels for Bryan's water are historically below actionable levels. Bryan has tested for the presence of lead since 1994. Historic results range from 1.5-2 ppb (parts per billion) where the threshold for action is 15 ppb. The latest LCR update lowered the threshold for action to 10 ppb.

Health Information about Lead in Drinking Water

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. The City of Bryan 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 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>.

Inorganic Monitoring

Inorganic Contaminants – Screened at the Production Facilities						
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 factories.
2022	Mercury	2 ppb	< 0.4 ppb	2 ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland.
2024	Nitrate	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.

Secondary and Other Non-Regulated Constituents

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

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) 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 concerns, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5)

UCMR5 – Screened at the Production Facility							
Year	Constituent	MCL	Detected Level	Year	Constituent	MCL	Detected Level
2024	Lithium Total	NA	20.8 ppb	2024	6:2FTS (CAS 27619-97-2)	NA	ND
2024	PFBA(CAS 37S-22-4)	NA	ND	2024	PFDA(CAS33S-67-1)	NA	ND
2024	PFMPA (CAS377-73-1)	NA	ND	2024	PFHpS(CAS 37S-92-8)	NA	ND
2024	PFPeA (CAS 2706-90-3)	NA	ND	2024	PFNA (CAS 375-95-1)	NA	ND
2024	PFBS (CAS 37S-73-5)	NA	ND	2024	PFOS(CAS 1763-23-1)	NA	ND
2024	PFMBA (CAS 863090-89-5)	NA	ND	2024	9Cl-PF3ONS (CAS 759426-58-1)	NA	ND
2024	PFEESA(CAS 113507-82-7)	NA	ND	2024	8:2FTS (CAS 39108-34-4)	NA	ND
2024	NFDHA(CAS 151772-58-6)	NA	ND	2024	PFDA (CAS 335-76-2)	NA	ND
2024	4:2FTS (CAS 757124-72-4)	NA	ND	2024	PFUnA (CAS 2058-94-8)	NA	ND
2024	PFHxA (CAS 307-24-4)	NA	ND	2024	11Cl-PF3UdS (CAS 763051-92-9)	NA	ND
2024	PFpS (CAS 2706-91-4)	NA	ND	2024	PFDoA (CAS 307-55-1)	NA	ND
2024	HFPO-DA (CAS 13252-13-6)	NA	ND	2024	NMeFOSAA(CAS2355-31-9)	NA	ND
2024	PFHpA (CAS37S-BS-9)	NA	ND	2024	NEIFOSAA(CAS 2991-50-6)	NA	ND
2024	PFHXS (CAS 355-46-4)	NA	ND	2024	PFTDa (CAS 72629-94-8)	NA	ND
2024	ADONA (CAS919005-14-4)	NA	ND	2024	PFTeDA(CAS376-06-7)	NA	ND

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Any unregulated contaminants are reported in the following tables. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 Disinfection Level (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 Disinfection Level Goal (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 contamination.

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

Level 2 Assessment – 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 a water system on multiple occasions (see below).

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.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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 (ug/L)

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

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

ND – non detect

Level 1 Assessment

The Level 1 assessment is an evaluation to identify the possible presence of Sanitary Defects, defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices, and (when possible) the likely reason that the PWS triggered the assessment. As defined in Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §290.103(35), a Sanitary Defect is: "A defect that could provide a pathway of entry for microbial contamination into the distribution system or that is indicative of a failure or imminent failure in a barrier that is already in place."

Level 2 Assessment

The Level 2 Assessment is an evaluation to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects, defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices, and (when possible) the likely reason that the public water system triggered the assessment...Minimum elements include review and identification of atypical events that could affect distributed water quality or indicate that distributed water quality was impaired; changes in distribution system maintenance and operation that could affect distributed water quality (including, but not limited to, water storage); source and treatment considerations that bear on distributed water quality, where appropriate; existing water quality monitoring data; and inadequacies in sample sites, sampling protocol, and sample processing.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe, favor de llamar al tel. (979) 209-500 para hablar con una persona en español.