2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
WICKSON CREEK SUD / WHEELOCK PWS# 1980010
Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

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. For more information regarding this report contact:

Karen Theiss, Office Manager: 979-589-3030 or karen@wicksoncreek.com
Wickson Creek SUD website: www.wicksoncreek.com

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en Espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 979-589-3030.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES:
Date: Every 3rd Thursday of the month (unless rescheduled, please see website)
Time: 6:00 pm
Location: 8770 Hwy 21 East, Bryan, Texas 77808
To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water or to request a schedule of one, please call us, or visit the website.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

WICKSON CREEK SUD / WHEELOCK IN ROBERTSON COUNTY

IS GROUND WATER FROM THE SIMSBORO AQUIFER

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 some small amounts of 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 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, 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised people such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; people 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 Assessments

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and the results indicate that some of the 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 Confident Report. For more information on source water assessment and production efforts at our system contact Karen Theiss at 979-589-3030.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaviie Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

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

Definitions:

Action Level:	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. AlG's allow for a margin of safety.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant 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 MRDL:	The highest level of disinfectant is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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)
Level 1 Assessment:	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.
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.
mrem:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

2024 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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

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.

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) *	2024	4.4	4.4 – 4.4	None	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	31.2	31.2 – 31.2	None	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	2022	0.0747	0.0747 - 0.0747	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	1.35	1.35 - 1.35	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	0.07 - 0.07	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2024	0.0011	0.0011 - 0.0011	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

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. ALG's 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	0.0779	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	0.86	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

In 2024 Wickson Creek SUD completed a Lead Service Line Inventory of utility and customer owned service lines. There were no lead lines found. There were no galvanized requiring replacement service lines found. To access the Lead Service Line Inventory please contact the office at 979-589-3030.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1.5	1.4	1.7	4	4	ppm	N	Water additives are used to control microbes.

As a retail public utility, Wickson Creek SUD is required to file a Water Loss Audit Report with the Texas Water Development Board. The 2024 water loss for Wickson Creek SUD Wheelock was 11%.

Our water system has sampled a series of 29 unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Karen Theiss at 979-589-3030 or PO Box 4756, Bryan Texas 77805.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINTS:
The EPA Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) required the water system to test for 29 PFAS and all results were below the level of detection.
EPA UCMR5 Sample Results (UCMR5 results will ultimately be released to the public via EPA's UCMR Occurrence Data Webpage & National Contaminant Occurrence Database – NCOD.)