

2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System BASTROP COUNTY MUD 1

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2019

For more information regarding this report contact Bastrop County MUD 1 at 512-402-1990.

BASTROP COUNTY MUD 1 provides ground water from the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer located in Bastrop County.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 402-1990.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
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. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
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	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.
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
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 EPA's 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 a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **Bastrop County MUD 1 at (512) 402-1990**.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/30/2017	1.3	1.3	0.28	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	06/30/2017	0	15	0.8	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2019 Water Quality Test Results – PWS 0110049

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	09/25/2018	6.4	6.4 - 6.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	09/25/2018	35.1	35.1 - 35.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	0.07	0.07 - 0.07	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

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
Chlorine	2019	1.50	1.0 - 1.9	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Total Coliform: Reported monthly tests, none detected

Fecal Coliform: Reported monthly tests, none detected

Information about Source Water

BASTROP COUNTY MUD 1 purchases water from AQUA WSC. AQUA WSC provides purchase ground water from **Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer** located in **Bastrop County**.

'[insert a table containing any contaminant that was detected in the provider's water for this calendar year, unless that contaminant has been separately monitored in your water system (i.e. TTHM, HAA5, Lead and Copper, Coliforms)].'

2019 Provider Water Quality Test Results for Aqua WSC

**Aqua Water Supply Corporation
2019 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

DBP - 2

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Date	154 FM 2239 (DBP2-1)	5554 FM 535 Cedar Creek VFD (DBP2-2)	Bateman Road & Red Rock Ranch Rd. (DBP2-3)	973 & New Sweden Rd. Bohls Tank (DBP2-4)	Range	Highest	Likely Source
Year Sampled				2019	2019	2019	2019			
Total HAA5 (ppb)			3/15/2019	7.8	5.1	5.1	5.2	3.2 - 14.5	17.3	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
			5/15/2019	9.7	6.7	7.4	7.6			
			8/16/2019	13.5	4.7	8.0	4.9			
			11/11/2019	17.3	3.6	7.4	12.6			
			Locational Running Annual Average	N/A	60.0	12.1	5.0			
Operational evaluation Level			14.5	4.7	7.6	9.4				
Total THM (ppb)			3/15/2019	22.3	34.1	45.0	36.0	24.3 - 80.6	56.6	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
			5/15/2019	27.3	56.6	51.1	52.0			
			8/16/2019	30.4	40.2	52.5	33.0			
			11/15/2019	30.2	35.0	44.2	51.6			
			Locational Running Annual Average	N/A	80.0	27.8	41.5			
Operational evaluation Level			19.5	41.7	48.0	47.1				

Aqua Water Supply Corporation

Inorganics (Nitrate/Nitrite)

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Range	Highest	Likely Source
Year Sampled			2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019			
Nitrite as N (ppm)	1	1	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05			Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	<0.05	0.2	<0.05	0.11	<0.05	0.06	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05-0.2	0.2	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits.

**Aqua Water Supply Corporation
2019 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule IV**

Entry Points

Semivolatile Chemicals

Contaminate	Units	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Range	Average	Highest	Likely Source	
Year Sampled		4/24/2019																
O-toluidine	µg/L	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007			0	Used in the production of dyes, rubber, pharmaceuticals and pesticides	
Quinoline	µg/L	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			0	Used as a pharmaceutical (anti-malarial) and flavoring agent; produced as a	
Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA)	µg/L	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03			0	Used as a food additive (antioxidant)	

Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC)

Contaminate	Units	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Range	Average	Highest	Likely Source	
Year Sampled		4/24/2019																
2-Propen-1-ol	µg/L	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5			0	Used in the production of flavoring, perfumes and other chemicals	
1-Butanol	µg/L	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<1.9	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0			0	Used as a solvent, food additive and in production of other chemicals	
2-Methoxyethanol	µg/L	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4			0	Used in a number of consumer products, such as synthetic cosmetics.	

Metals

Contaminate	Units	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Range	Average	Highest	Likely Source	
Year Sampled		4/24/2019																
Manganese, Total	µg/L	6.6	3.8	1.7	18.2	9.1	15.8	1.7	0.4	3.6	0.9	3.5	3.3	0.4-18.2	5.7	18.2	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with	
Germanium, Total	µg/L	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3			0	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with	

Pesticides & Pesticide Manufacturing Byproduct

Contaminate	Units	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Range	Average	Highest	Likely Source	
Year Sampled		4/24/2019																
Ethoprop	µg/L	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03			0	Used as an insecticide	
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane (Alpha-BHC)	µg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01			0	Component of benzene hexachloride (BHC); formerly used as an insecticide	
Dimethipin	µg/L	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2			0	Used as a herbicide and plant growth regulator	
Chloropyrifos	µg/L	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03			0	Organophosphate; used as an insecticide, acaricide and miticide	
Profenofos	µg/L	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3			0	Used as an insecticide and acaricide	
Tribufos	µg/L	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07			0	Used as insecticide and cotton defoliant	
Oxyfluorfen	µg/L	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05			0	Used as a herbicide	
Tebuconazole	µg/L	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2			0	Used as a fungicide	
Permethrin, Total (cis- & trans-)	µg/L	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04			0	Used as an insecticide	

Distribution Points

Haloacetic Acid (HAA) Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminate	Units	154 FM 2239 (DBP1)	5554 FM 535 (DBP2)	Bateman & Red Rock (DBP3)	FM 973 & New Sweden (DBP4)	Range	Average	Highest	
Year Sampled		4/24/2019							
Bromochloroacetic acid	µg/L	3.25	2.44	2.75	4.18	2.44-4.18	3.155	4.180	
Bromodichloroacetic acid	µg/L	2.16	1.52	1.5	1.66	1.5-2.16	1.710	2.160	
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	µg/L	1.38	2.39	2.37	2.15	1.38-2.39	2.073	2.390	
Dibromoacetic acid	µg/L	1.83	4.75	6.9	5.1	1.83-6.9	4.645	6.900	
Dichloroacetic acid	µg/L	3.79	0.79	0.82	2.06	0.79-3.79	1.865	3.790	
Monobromoacetic acid	µg/L	0.458	0.567	0.806	0.679	0.458-0.806	0.628	0.806	
Monochloroacetic acid	µg/L	<2.00	<2.00	<2.0	<2.0			0.000	
Tribromoacetic acid	µg/L	<2.00	3.46	4.52	<2.0	<2.00-4.52	3.990	4.520	
Trichloroacetic acid	µg/L	2.83	<0.500	<0.500	<0.500	<0.500-2.83	2.830	2.830	

Contaminate	Units	154 FM 2239 (DBP1)	5554 FM 535 (DBP2)	Bateman & Red Rock (DBP3)	FM 973 & New Sweden (DBP4)	Range	Average	Highest	
Year Sampled		4/24/2019							
HAA ₅	µg/L	8.908	6.107	8.526	7.839	6.107-8.908	7.845	8.908	
HAA ₅ Br	µg/L	9.078	15.127	18.846	13.769	9.078-18.846	14.205	18.846	
HAA ₆	µg/L	15.698	15.917	19.666	15.829	15.698-19.666	16.778	19.6660	

Source Water

Indicators Total Organic Carbon (TOC) & Bromide

Contaminant	Units	Rosanky (1)	S (2West)	S (2East)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Samp Swift (5Old)	Camp Swift (5New)	M (6M)	M (6HT)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Range	Average	Highest
Year Sampled		10/24/2019																	
Bromide	mg/L	0.0642	0.282	0.238	0.429	0.0473	0.157	0.151	0.0773	0.101	0.0561	0.216	0.152	0.112	0.131	0.277	0.0473-0.429	0.166	0.429
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	<0.5	0.883	0.504	<0.500	<0.500	0.54	<0.500	<0.500	<0.500	<0.500	<0.500	<0.500	0.5	<0.500	<0.500	<20.0-31.3	0.607	0.883

Entry Points

Semivolatile Chemicals

Contaminant	Units	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Range	Average	Highest	Likely Source
Year Sampled		10/24/2019															
O-toluidine	µg/L	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007	<0.007			0	Used in the production of dyes, rubber, pharmaceuticals and pesticides
Quinoline	µg/L	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			0	Used as a pharmaceutical (anti-malarial) and flavoring agent; produced as a
Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA)	µg/L	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03			0	Used as a food additive (antioxidant)

Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC)

Contaminant	Units	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Range	Average	Highest	Likely Source
Year Sampled		10/24/2019										12/31/2019					
2-Propen-1-ol	µg/L	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5			0	Used in the production of flavoring, perfumes and other chemicals
1-Butanol	µg/L	<1.9	<1.9	<1.9	<1.9	<2.0	<1.9	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0			0	Used as a solvent, food additive and in production of other chemicals
2-Methoxyethanol	µg/L	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4			0	Used in a number of consumer products, such as synthetic cosmetics,

Metals

Contaminant	Units	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Range	Average	Highest	Likely Source
Year Sampled		10/24/2019															
Manganese, Total	µg/L	7.4	31.5	4.5	17.4	5.0	15.0	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	2.6	<0.4	<0.4-31.5	7.9	31.5	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with
Germanium, Total	µg/L	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3			0	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with

Pesticides & Pesticide Manufacturing Byproduct

Contaminant	Units	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Range	Average	Highest	Likely Source
Year Sampled		10/24/2019															
Ethoprop	µg/L	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03			0	Used as an insecticide
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane (Alpha-BHC)	µg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01			0	Component of benzene hexachloride (BHC); formerly used as an insecticide
Dimethipin	µg/L	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2			0	Used as a herbicide and plant growth regulator
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03	<0.03			0	Organophosphate; used as an insecticide, acaricide and miticide
Profenofos	µg/L	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3			0	Used as an insecticide and acaricide
Tribufos	µg/L	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.08	<0.08	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07			0	Used as insecticide and cotton defoliant
Oxvfluorfen	µg/L	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05			0	Used as a herbicide
Tebuconazole	µg/L	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2			0	Used as a fungicide
Permethrin, Total (cis- & trans-)	µg/L	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04			0	Used as an insecticide

Distribution Points

Haloacetic Acid (HAA) Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	Units	154 FM 2239 (DBP1)	5554 FM 535 (DBP2)	Baleman & Red Rock (DBP3)	FM 973 & New Sweden (DBP4)	Range	Average	Highest	
Year Sampled		10/24/2019							
Bromochloroacetic acid	µg/L	4.36	3.06	3.29	6.11	3.06-6.110	4.205	6.110	
Bromodichloroacetic acid	µg/L	2.81	1.44	1.27	1.83	1.27-2.810	1.838	2.810	
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	µg/L	1.53	2.33	2.34	1.85	1.53-2.340	2.013	2.340	
Dibromoacetic acid	µg/L	2.27	6.09	7.96	6.51	2.27-7.960	5.708	7.960	
Dichloroacetic acid	µg/L	7.33	1.1	0.975	4.11	0.975-7.330	3.379	7.330	
Monobromoacetic acid	µg/L	0.826	0.708	0.83	0.996	0.708-0.996	0.840	0.996	
Monochloroacetic acid	µg/L	<2.00	<2.00	<2.0	<2.0			0.000	
Tribromoacetic acid	µg/L	<2.00	4.81	6.9	<2.0	<2.00-6.900	5.855	6.900	
Trichloroacetic acid	µg/L	3.95	0.603	0.512	0.806	0.512-3.950	1.468	3.950	

Contaminant	Units	154 FM 2239 (DBP1)	5554 FM 535 (DBP2)	Baleman & Red Rock (DBP3)	FM 973 & New Sweden (DBP4)	Range	Average	Highest	
Year Sampled		10/24/2019							
HAA ₅	µg/L	14.376	8.501	10.277	12.422	8.501-14.376	11.394	14.376	
HAA ₆ Br	µg/L	11.796	18.438	22.59	17.296	11.796-22.590	17.530	22.590	
HAA ₉	µg/L	23.076	20.141	24.077	22.212	20.141-24.077	22.377	24.077	

Source Water

Indicators Total Organic Carbon (TOC) & Bromide

Contaminate	Units	Rosanky (1)	S (2West)	S (2East)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Samp Swift (5Old)	Camp Swift (5New)	M (6M)	M (6HT)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Range	Average	Highest	
Year Sampled		10/24/2019																		
Bromide	mg/L	0.0655	0.296	0.29	0.426	0.0486	0.182	0.154	0.0763	0.11	0.0479	0.218	0.148	0.114	0.134	0.195	0.0479-.4260	0.1670	0.4260	
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	<0.5	1.01	0.531	<0.500	<0.500	<0.50	<0.500	<0.500	<0.500	<0.500	<0.500	<0.500	<0.500	<0.500	<0.500	<0.500-1.010	0.771	1.010	

**Aqua Water Supply Corporation
2019 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results
Volatile Organic Compounds**

Contaminate	MCLG	MCL	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Range	Average	Highest	Likely Source
Year Sampled			2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2018	2019	2017	2018	2018				
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Monochlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
para-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene (ppb)	1	1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from petroleum factories.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.05	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.05	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.05	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.05	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl chloride (ppb)	0	2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.05	<0.5	<0.5				Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from plastic factories.
Total Xylenes (ppb)	10	10	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
Chloroform (µg/L)*			3.3	1.5	<1.0	2.1	1.3	1.3	2.5	<1.0	10.0	1.5	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0-10.0	2.9	10.0	
Bromodichloromethane (µg/L)*			3.4	3.6	<1.0	1.4	3.2	1.6	2.7	1.1	12.0	2.8	<1.0	1.2	<1.0-12.0	3.3	12.0	

Contaminate	MCLG	MCL	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Range	Average	Highest	Likely Source
Year Sampled			2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2018	2019	2017	2018	2018				
Dibromochloromethane (µg/L)*			3.4	7.5	<1.0	1.1	5.2	2.0	2.1	2.6	12.0	3.5	<1.0	3.3	<1.0-12.0	4.3	12.0	
Bromoform (µg/L)*			<1.0	5.7	<1.0	<1.0	2.6	<1.0	<1.0	3.2	6.1	1.2	<1.0	4.9	<1.0-6.1	4.0	6.1	
Dibromomethane (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,1-Dichloropropene (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,1-Dichloroethane (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,3-Dichloropropane (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Chloromethane (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
Bromomethane (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Chloroethane (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
2,2-Dichloropropane (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
2-Chlorotoluene (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
4-Chlorotoluene (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Bromobenzene (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
n-Propylbenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
n-Butylbenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Naphthalene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Hexachlorobutadiene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
4-Isopropyltoluene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Isopropylbenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
t-Butylbenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
s-Butylbenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Trichlorofluoromethane (µg/L)**			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
Dichlorodifluoromethane (µg/L)**			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
Bromochloromethane (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Acetone (µg/L)**			<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10				
Acrylonitrile (µg/L)**			<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10				
2-Butanone MEK (µg/L)**			<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10				
Carbon disulfide (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Ethyl methacrylate (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
2-Hexanone (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Iodomethane (µg/L)**			<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<2.0	<5.0	<5.0				
Methyl Methacrylate (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
4-Methyl-2-pentanone MIBK (µg/L)**			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
Methyl-t-butyl ether MTBE (µg/L)**			<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2.0	<0.5	<0.5	<2.0	<2.0				
Tetrahydrofuran (µg/L)**			<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0				
Vinyl acetate (µg/L)**																		

* Monitored Compounds [40 CFR 141.40(e)]

** Monitored Compounds [40 CFR 141.40(j)]

*** Other Compounds