

Felix Conde
WD/WWC Maintenance
Crew Leader

Felix Conde, Jr.
Davila Middle School

Jason Bienski
Mayor
City of Bryan

Dr. Thomas Wallis
Superintendent
Bryan ISD

2013
DRINKING WATER
QUALITY REPORT



2014-2015
CALENDAR



CITY OF BRYAN'S 2013 REPORT CARD ON WATER QUALITY

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 that 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Water Assessment:

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: SIMSBORO AQUIFER. 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 <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Charles Rhodes at 979.209.5900.

Public Participation Opportunities are noted throughout the calendar; to learn more about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) or to request to schedule one, please call us at 979.209.5900.

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
None	None	None	None	None

Inorganic Contaminants – Screened at the Production Facilities

Year	Constituent	MCL	Detected Level	MCLG	Violation? Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
2011	Arsenic	10 ppb	< 2 ppb	0 ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2011	Barium	2 ppm	0.0998 ppm	2 ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Chromium	100 ppb	< 10 ppb	100 ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Fluoride	4 ppm	0.51 ppm	4 ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2011	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.
2013	Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	0.41 ppm	10 ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
2011	Gross alpha	15 pCi/L	2.4 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual, Disinfectant By-Products – Screened in the Distribution System

Year	Constituent	Highest Avg Detected	Range Detected	MDRL	MDRLG	Violation? Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
2013	Chlorine Disinfectant	2.06 ppm	1.00 – 3.00 ppm	4 ppm	2 ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2013	Total Trihalomethanes**	44.4 ppb	12.6 – 69.3 ppb	80 ppb	0 ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2013	Total Haloacetic Acids***	5.6 ppb	0.0 – 7.7 ppb	60 ppb	0 ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper Results – Screened in the Distribution System

Year	Constituent	90th Percentile	Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
2012	Lead	1.91 ppb	0	Action Level = 15 ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2012	Copper	0.112 ppm	0	Action Level = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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>.

Microbiological Contaminants – Screened in the Distribution System

Year	Constituent	Total Coliform MCL	Total Coliform MCLG	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	Fecal Coli or E. Coli MCL	Fecal Coli/E. Coli Samples	Violation? Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
2013	Total Coliforms*	≥ 5% of samples/month	0	1.18%	1 positive sample	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Secondary Constituents			
Year	Constituent	MCL	Detected Levels
2011	Aluminum	0.05 – 0.2 ppm	< 0.02 ppm
2011	Bicarbonate	Not Regulated	508 ppm
2011	Calcium	Not Regulated	3.34 ppm
2011	Carbonate	Not Regulated	9 ppm
2011	Chloride	300 ppm	59 ppm
2011	Copper	1 ppm	0.0037 ppm
2011	Hardness as Ca/Mg	Not Regulated	8.34 ppm
2011	Magnesium	Not Regulated	< 1 ppm
2011	Manganese	0.05 ppm	0.003 ppm
2011	pH	>7.0	8.5
2011	Sodium	Not Regulated	213 ppm
2011	Sulfate	300 ppm	3 ppm
2011	Total Alkalinity	Not Regulated	432 ppm
2011	Dissolved Solids	1000 ppm	581 ppm
2011	Zinc	5 ppm	< 0.005 ppm

* A total of 1,010 routine water samples were collected to be tested for Total Coliform bacteria. There was 1 positive sample for coliform bacteria (September 11).

** 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.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January-December 2013, our system lost an estimated 334,435,490 gallons or 8.25% of the total (≤10% for loss is within industry standard). If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please contact Charles Rhodes at 979.209.5900.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

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 warranted. Any unregulated contaminants are reported in the following tables. For additional information and data visit <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr2/index.cfm>, or call the Safe Drinking water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Chlorinated Pesticides in Drinking Water				Organic Compounds in Drinking Water (cont.)			
Year	Constituent	Average	Range of Detects (low-high)	Year	Constituent	Average	Range of Detects (low-high)
2013	Aroclor 1016	ND	ND	2013	Trans-Nonachlor	ND	ND
2013	Aroclor 1221	ND	ND	2013	Dieldrin	ND	ND
2013	Aroclor 1232	ND	ND	2013	Endrin	ND	ND
2013	Aroclor 1242	ND	ND	2013	Heptachlor	ND	ND
2013	Aroclor 1248	ND	ND	2013	Heptachlor Epoxide	ND	ND
2013	Aroclor 1254	ND	ND	2013	Hexachlorobenzene	ND	ND
2013	Aroclor 1260	ND	ND	2013	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ND	ND
2013	Chlordane	ND	ND	2013	Lindane	ND	ND
2013	Toxaphene	ND	ND	2013	Methoxychlor	ND	ND
Organic Compounds in Drinking Water				2013	Metolachlor	ND	ND
2013	Alachlor	ND	ND	2013	Metribuzin	ND	ND
2013	Aldrin	ND	ND	2013	Pentachlorophenol	ND	ND
2013	Atrazine	ND	ND	2013	Propachlor	ND	ND
2013	Bromacil	ND	ND	2013	Simazine	ND	ND
2013	Butachlor	ND	ND	2013	Benzo(a)pyrene	ND	ND

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.

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 that a water system must follow.

Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL)

Considered the lowest concentration of a contaminant that can be accurately measured.

The state allows monitoring for some constituents less than once a year because the amount of these constituents does not change frequently. The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

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

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 causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in the document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre ese informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (979) 209-5900 – para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Only 3 percent of Earth's water is fresh water.
97 percent of the water on Earth is salt water.

JULY 2014

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4 <i>Independence Day (City Holiday)</i>	5
6	7	8 <i>Council Meeting</i>	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

H₂O CONSERVATION TIP
Soak pots and pans instead of letting the water run while you scrape them clean.

A SPECIAL TIP FROM THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
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 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/pathogens.cfm>.

Stanley McMurray
Water Quality Technician

Paiton Lucas
Bowen Elementary

CLAYTON'S
JAIL HOUSE
LEMONADE

H2O
HEROES

*When life
gives you lemons,
add water!*



Store drinking water in the refrigerator rather than letting the tap run every time you want a cool glass of water.

AUGUST 2014

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12 <i>Council Meeting</i>	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24/31	25  First Day of School	26 <i>Council Meeting</i>	27	28	29	30

H₂O CONSERVATION TIP
Cook food in as little water as possible. This also helps it retain more nutrients.

Clayton Sikorski
Mitchell Elementary

Carlos Carpio
Environmental Compliance Officer

Ben Emery
WD/WWC Maintenance Operator

Pablo Rodriguez
WD/WWC Maintenance Worker

H₂O HEROES

*H₂O
keeps this
band in line!*



Approximately 400 billion gallons of water are used in the United States per day.

SEPTEMBER 2014

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 <i>Labor Day (City Holiday)</i>  BISD Student Holiday	2	3	4	5	6
7 <i>Grandparents Day</i>	8	9 <i>Council Meeting</i>	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 H2O CONSERVATION TIP Don't water your lawn on windy days when most water blows away or evaporates.
21 <i>Autumn Begins</i>	22	23 <i>Council Meeting</i>	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

Bryan High School Marching Band

Mark Bower
WD/WWC Maintenance Crew Leader

Morgan Torres
Bryan High School



**H₂O
HEROES**

*Let's see what
kind of reaction
we get by
adding water!*

Water is the only substance found on Earth naturally in three forms: solid, liquid, and gas.

OCTOBER 2014

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13 <i>Columbus Day</i>  Student Holiday	14 <i>Council Meeting</i>	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28 <i>Council Meeting</i>	29	30	31 <i>Halloween</i>	

H₂O CONSERVATION TIP

When washing hands, turn the water off while you lather.

Madison Lucas
Bowen Elementary

Josh Lucas
WP/WWC Maintenance Operator

Kenneth Regmund
Water Quality Technician



H₂O
HEROES

Vikings
love
water!

WELCOME TO
HIGH SCHOOL

The first water pipes in the United States were made from wood (bored logs that were charred with fire).

NOVEMBER 2014

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2 <i>Daylight Savings Time Ends</i>	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11 <i>Veterans' Day</i> <i>Council Meeting</i>	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24  Student Holiday	25 <i>Council Meeting</i>	26  Thanksgiving Holiday	27 <i>Thanksgiving Day (City Holiday)</i>	28 <i>City Holiday</i>	29

H2O CONSERVATION TIP
Plant in the spring and fall when watering requirements are lower.

Robert Poirier
Pretreatment Plant Operator

Jason Hejl
Bryan High School

Kinsey Craig
Bryan High School

Efrain Conde, Jr.
Navarro Elementary

Efrain Conde
Vacuum Truck Crew Leader



*Fish need
to be
IN the water!*



Taking a bath requires up to 70 gallons of water.
 A five-minute shower uses only 10 to 25 gallons.

DECEMBER 2014

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7 Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day	8	9 Council Meeting	10	11	12	13 H2O CONSERVATION TIP When cleaning out fish tanks, give the nutrient-rich water to your non-edible plants.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21 Winter Begins	22  Winter Break	23 Council Meeting	24 Christmas Eve (City Holiday)	25 Christmas Day (City Holiday)	26	27
Winter Break		Winter Break		Winter Break		
28 	29 Winter Break	30	31 New Year's Eve			
Winter Break		Winter Break				

Jazmyn Zamorano
 Anson Jones Elementary

Evanivaldo Sanchez
 Anson Jones Elementary

Marco Sanchez
 Anson Jones Elementary

Juan Alvarado
 WD/WWC Maintenance Operator



H₂O
HEROES

Someone has
to keep these
water pumps
oiled!

Nearly one-half of the water used by Americans is used for thermoelectric power generation.

JANUARY 2015

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 New Year's Day (City Holiday)  Winter Break	2	3
4	5  Student Holiday	6	7	7	9	10 H2O CONSERVATION TIP Periodically check your sprinkler system valves for leaks and keep sprinkler heads in good shape.
11	12	13 <i>Council Meeting</i>	14	15	16	17
18	19 Martin Luther King, Jr. Day (City Holiday)  Student Holiday	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27 <i>Council Meeting</i>	28	29	30	31

Jayson Barfknecht
Public Works Director

Jaxson Barfknecht
Sul Ross Elementary

Jared Barfknecht
Sul Ross Elementary



H2O
HEROES

When we need
water...
we really need
water!

ENGINE 1



In one year, the average American residence uses over 100,000 gallons of water (indoors and outside).

FEBRUARY 2015

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10 <i>Council Meeting</i>	11	12	13	14 <i>Valentine's Day</i>
15	16 <i>Presidents Day</i> 	17	18	19	20	21 H₂O CONSERVATION TIP Use a rain barrel to
22	23	24 <i>Council Meeting</i>	25	26	27	28 harvest rainwater from gutters for watering gardens and landscapes.

James Stewart
Bryan Fire Department Firefighter

Cristian Longoria
Bonham Elementary

Adolfo Longoria
WD/WWC Maintenance Operator

Sergio Aguilar
Jet Truck Crew Leader



*There's a
reason
for those
water covers!*



There is more fresh water in the atmosphere than in all of the rivers on the planet combined.

MARCH 2015

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8 <i>Daylight Savings Time Begins</i>	9	10 <i>Council Meeting</i>	11	12	13	14 H2O CONSERVATION TIP <i>At home or while staying in a hotel, reuse your towels.</i>
15	16  Spring Break	17 <i>St. Patrick's Day</i>	18	19	20 <i>Spring Begins</i>	21
Spring Break		Spring Break			Spring Break	
22	23	24 <i>Council Meeting</i>	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Xavier Judy
Bryan High School

Misty Williams
Bryan High School

Jarod Stewart
WD/WWC Maintenance Worker



*These guys
keep our
water flowing!*

CAT
HLS07772
MUSTANG CAT

24-51

2609

WATER SERVICES

CAUTION GAS LINE BURIED BELOW
CAUTION GAS LINE BURIED BELOW

BLAME
IT ALL
ON MY
ROOTS

There are about one million miles of water pipeline and aquaducts in the United States and Canada, enough to circle Earth 40 times.

APRIL 2015

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 April Fool's Day	2	3 Good Friday (City Holiday) 	4
5 Easter	6	7	8	9	10	11 H2O CONSERVATION TIP Use a commercial car wash that recycles water or wash your car on the lawn and you'll water your grass.
12	13	14 Council Meeting	15 Earth Day	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28 Council Meeting	29	30		

Ismael Martinez
WD/WWC Maintenance
Crew Leader

John Zgabay
WD/WCC Maintenance Operator

Waylon Weston
WD/WCC Maintenance Operator

Kaleb Martinez
Sam Houston Elementary

Xylia Martinez
Sam Houston Elementary



*Keep an eye
on that
water pressure!*



Traditions Golf Course in Bryan uses reclaimed water from the City of Bryan Water Department.

MAY 2015

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4 <i>Cinco de Mayo</i>	5	6	7	8	9
10 <i>Mother's Day</i>	11	12 <i>Council Meeting</i>	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24/31	25 <i>Memorial Day (City Holiday)</i> 	26 <i>Council Meeting</i>	27	28	29	30

H₂O CONSERVATION TIP
Shorten your shower by a minute or two and you'll save up to 150 gallons per month.

Hannah Broussard
Rayburn Middle School

Bryan Parks
Water Meter Technician

Wayland Moody
Rayburn Middle School



**H₂O
HEROES**

*Fresh water
is a must
for people and their
furry friends!*

More than 25 percent of bottled water comes from a municipal water supply, the same place that tap water comes from.

JUNE 2015

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	3	4  Last Day of School	5	6  Graduation
7	8	9 <i>Council Meeting</i>	10	11	12	13 H2O CONSERVATION TIP Wash pets outdoors in an area of your lawn that needs water.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21 <i>Summer Begins</i> <i>Father's Day</i>	22	23 <i>Council Meeting</i>	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

Dillion Robinson
WD/WWC Maintenance Worker

Kolby Horace
Crockett Elementary

Dyan Cisneros
Bryan Animal Center
Care Technician

Katie Gilbert
Crockett Elementary



CITY OF BRYAN
The Good Life. Texas Style.™

P.O. Box 1000
Bryan, Texas 77805
979.209.5900

www.bryantx.gov



Special thanks to BISD students and employees, and to
BISD Superintendent Dr. Thomas Wallis and Bryan Mayor Jason Bienski.



WATER SERVICES DEPARTMENT

11111 Waco Street - Bryan, TX 77803
Phone: 979.209.5900 Fax: 979.209.5959 publicworksweb@bryantx.gov

FEATURED STAFF



Felix Conde
WD/WWC Maintenance
Crew Leader



Stanley McMurray
Water Quality
Technician



Carlos Carpio
Environmental
Compliance Officer



Pablo Rodriguez
WD/WWC
Maintenance Worker



Ben Emery
WD/WWC Maintenance
Operator



Mark Bower
WD/WWC Maintenance
Crew Leader



Josh Lucas
WP
Maintenance
Operator



Kenneth Regmund
Water Quality
Technician



Robert Poirier
Pretreatment Plant
Operator



Efraim Conde
Vacuum Truck
Crew Leader



Juan Alvarado
WD/WWC Maintenance
Operator



Jayson Barfknecht
Public Works
Director



Adolfo Longoria
WD/WWC Maintenance
Operator



Sergio Aguilar
Jet Truck Crew Leader



Jarod Stewart
WD/WWC Maintenance
Worker



Ismael Martinez
WD/WWC Maintenance
Crew Leader



John Zgaboy
WD/WWC Maintenance
Operator



Waylon Weston
WD/WWC Maintenance
Operator



Bryan Parks
Water Meter Technician



Dillon Robinson
WD/WWC Maintenance
Worker



James Stewart
Bryan Fire Department
Firefighter



Dyan Cisneros
Bryan Animal Center
Care Technician

En Español

Este reporte incluye
informacion muy
importante acerca de
su agua potable. Para
obtener una copia de
esta informacion en
español, por favor
llame a 979.209.5900.