Annual Water Quality Report for 2025

PWS ID # TX0140076 and TX0140016

6202 Sparta Rd.
Belton, TX 76513
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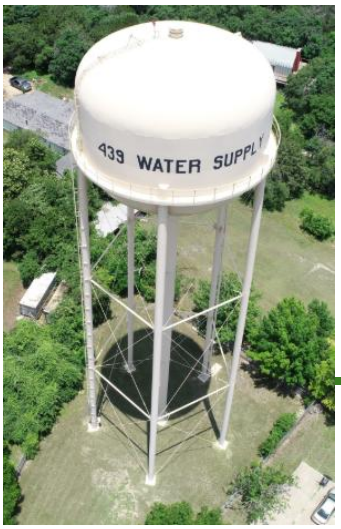

Public Participation Opportunities: Monthly Board of Directors Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month. We are located at 6202 Sparta Rd. in Belton, TX and can be reached at (254) 933-2133.

Questions: For questions or more information regarding this report please contact Larry Zehr, Director of Operations, at (254) 933-2133.

Español: Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (254) 933-2133.

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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.

Sources of Drinking Water

439 WSC is Purchased surface water.

Source Name:	Type of Water:	Water Source:
SW FROM BELL COUNTY WCID - PS 1 / TX0140016	Surface Water	Belton Lake

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 naturally occur 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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 Director of Operations.

Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immuno-compromised persons 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).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. 439 WSC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact 439 WSC at 254-933-2133. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In compliance with the new rule from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), 439 WSC prepared a Lead Service Line Inventory in 2024. This Service Line Inventory was done to determine the materials used in service lines, which are connected from the distribution system to the customer's water meter. The result of the inventory established that there are no lead or galvanized lines requiring replacement within the system-owned portion or the customer-owned portion. You can find a copy of the report online at **https://439watersupply.com/lead-service-line-inventory-report**.

Additional Resources

- Information on lead in drinking water: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead (opens in a new window)
- The Safe Drinking Water Act: www.epa.gov/sdwa (opens in a new window)
- CDC Guide to Understanding your CCR: https://www.cdc.gov/drinking-water/about/how-to-read-drinking-water-quality-reports.html (opens in a new window)

Information about Source of Water: Bell County WCID No. 1

439 WSC purchases water from BELL COUNTY WCID No. 1., which obtains surface water from the Belton Lake.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of the sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this consumer confidence report

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed were found in your water.

For more information on sources, water assessments and protection efforts at 439 Water supply Corporation please contact Larry Zehr, Director of Operations at (254) 933-2133. For Bell County WCID 1 please contact Trevor Butler at (254) 501-9243.

Bell County WCID 1 (TX0140016)

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chloramine (as Cl2) (mg/L)	4	4	3.68	1.78	4.23	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	3.4	2.3	5.3	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	14.1	NA	NA	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	24.1	NA	NA	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.056	0.05	0.056	2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	160	50	160	2025	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.16	0.5	0.16	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.38	0.25	0.38	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		28.7	11.3	28.7	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Bell County WCID 1 (TX0140016)

Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (RTCR) (% positive samples/month)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100	NA	NA	2025	No	Soil runoff

100% of the samples were below the TT value of .3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was .31. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Acrylamide (ppm)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2025	No	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.11	0.1	0.11	2025	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	1	1	1	2025	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	1	0.6	1	2025	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	00	6	3.6	0.6	3.6	2025	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	200	2	2	2	2025	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0227	0.017	0.0239	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	00	00	00	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

Bell County WCID 1 (TX0140016)

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Alachlor (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Bell County WCID 1 (TX0140016)

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400	ND	No	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills

Bell County WCID 1 (TX0140016)

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Thallium (ppb)	5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (mg/L)	0.00000376	0.00000369	0.00000396
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (mg/L)	0.00000376	0.00000374	0.00000377

For more information contact:
WCID No. 1 / Trevor Butler
202 S 38th St.
Killeen, TX 76543
(254) 501-9243

439 WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION (TX0140076)

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Total CL2	2025	2.18	0.50 – 3.93	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (Low - High)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2023 – 2025	0.109	0 – 0.1274	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023 -2025	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	3286 Lake Park, Belton	2025	22	21.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (Haa5)	540 Fm 439 Loop, Kileen	2025	18	16.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	3286 Lake Park, Belton	2025	38	37.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	540 Fm 439 Loop, Kileen	2025	29	25.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Dibromochloromethane	3/17/2025	7.6	4.3 - 7.6	UG/L	0	0.06	
Nitrate	3/17/2025	0.24	0 - 0.24	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

439 Water Supply Corporation (TX0140076)

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	19	10.4 - 29.8	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	36	27.4 - 37.5	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	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	1	0.4 - 0.76	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) Levels

439 WSC has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The main purpose of UCMR 5 is to improve the understanding of the occurrence and levels of these contaminants in the drinking water. The data collected helps EPA determine whether these substances should be regulated to protect public health. The table below shows results of the unregulated contaminants that were detected.

Unregulated Contaminant	Minimum Reporting Levels MRL (µg/L)	Total Results	Non-Regulatory Health-Based Ref Conc (µg/L)	Results > MRL (µg/L)	Result > Health-Based Ref Conc	Collection Date
There were NO unregulated contaminants detected in 2025						
PFBA	<0.005	0.007	6	0.007	0	2024

Violations

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
There were NO Violations in 2025			

For more information contact:
439 WSC / Larry Zehr
6202 Sparta Rd.
Belton, TX 76513
(254) 933-2133

Definitions and abbreviations:

The tables on the previous pages contain scientific terms, measures, and abbreviations, some of which may require explanation. To help better understand these terms we have provided the flowing definitions:

Action Level (AL): 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 is 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 an incredibly detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) shy an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or or why total coliform bacteria has been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MLCGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of disinfectants is necessary for control or microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 contaminants.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MFL: Million Fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos)

Mg/L: Milligrams per Liter or Part per Billion

MNR: Monitoring not Regulated

MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

MREM – Millirems per Year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NA – Not Applicable

ND – Not Detected

NR – Monitoring not required, but recommended

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

PCI/L – Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Positive Samples – The number of positive samples taken that year.

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)

RAA: Running Annual Average

TT - Treatment Technique, A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water

Ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water

% Positive Samples / Month – Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive

90th Percentile: Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

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