2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Martindale Water Supply Corporation • Phone: 512-357-6951

We are pleased to present our annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the period ending December 31, 2024. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we provide to you every day. We are excited to be delivering this annual report to you.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in these pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Information on Sources of 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and
- 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
- 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.

Martindale WSC purchases water from CRWA, the Hays/Caldwell WTP (Water Treatment Plant). This WTP provides surface water from the San Marcos River located in Caldwell County and Guadalupe River water from Guadalupe County via a pipeline. The Martindale WSC also utilizes local ground water under the influence of surface water provided by three wells located in Caldwell County.

Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your 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. For more information about your sources of water, please contact Steve Fonville or refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=. Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/. See page two for sample site locations.

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Information about Secondary Constituents

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.

SPECIAL NOTICE

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 particuarly 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 infections by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 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 two 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 Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We Welcome Your Comments

If you have any questions about this report or any other issue concerning your water utility, please contact us at 512-357-6951.

Public Participation Opportunities

DATE: 2nd Wedne sday of each month TIME: 6:30 p.m.

LOCATION: 206 Main St./Water Supply Office

PHONE: 512-357-6951 WEB: www.martindalewater.org

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

Source Water Assessment Sample Sites

2 - Main Street / Johnson Street (GUI)	GU	Operational	Martindale
3 - Main Street / Johnson Street (GUI)	GU	Operational	Martindale
SW from CRWA Hays Caldwell WTP CC from TX0280024 CRWA	SW	Operational	135 Martindale Road

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 512-357-6951-para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual avarage of monthly samples.
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.
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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.
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 andor why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum residual disinfectant 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 disinfectant level goal (MRDLG): The level of 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)
na: not applicable
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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 part per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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. ALGs 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.

Date Sampled	Contaminant	MCLG	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over Action Level	Action Level	Unit of measure	Violation	Likely source of contaminant
08/29/2023	Copper	1.3	0.206	0	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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. This water supply 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 thirty seconds to two 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.eps.gov/safewater/lead.

2024 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	13	0-22.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	38	0-63.7	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 HAA5/TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	0.0387	0.0387-0.0387	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.2	0.19-0.19	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	9	1.08-9.34	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2024	1.32	0.32-2.72	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

TURBIDITY

INFORMATION STATEMENT: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.29 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

COLIFORM BACTERIA

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Also attached this this report are analysis reports by the Texas Department of State Health from water samples taken in 2024 within the Martindale WSC system and the Hays/Caldwell Water Treatment Plant covering metals, minerals, radioactive compounds, organic compounds, pesticides, and other contaminants. Please note that a "less than" (<) indicates a level below the detection limits of the lab instrument – the contaminant is non-detectable.

Martindale WSC has developed an inventory of both Corporation and customer owned service lines.

To access this inventory please contact the office at 512-357-6951.

The employees of the Martindale Water Supply Corporation work to provide top quality water to every household. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources.
Steven Fonville, General Manager, Martindale Water Supply Corp.

TEXAS Department of State Health Services

Texas Department of State Health Services

LABORATORY SERVICES SECTION, MC-1947
1100 W. 49th St., Austin, Tx. 78756 (512)458-7587

PO BOX 149347
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78714-9347
1-888-963-7111
www.dshs.state.tx.us

*ALL METALS
Analysis Report

Submitter Identification Number: 0280013

MARTINDALE WSC
FORSSELL, JAMES
PO BOX 175
MARTINDALE, TX 78655-0175

Date Reported : 03/07/2024
Report ID# : 20240307084517AG71451

Lab Sample ID# : AG71451
Sample Priority : NORMAL
TCEQ ID#(s) : 2415210

Water Source :
Entry Point(s) : EP001

Date Collected : 02/06/2024 12:25
Date Received : 02/07/2024

Sample Cond. : Acceptable

Analyte	Result	Unit	Method	Date/Time Analyzed	Analyst
Acidification	Completed		EPA 200.2	02/07/2024	TH
pH Check	Completed		EPA 200.2	02/08/2024	TH
Turbidity Screen	Completed		SM 2130B	02/08/2024	TH
Visible Particles	Completed			02/08/2024	TH
Total Hardness as CaCO3 by Calculation	**273**	mg/L	SM 2340B	02/08/2024	TH
Aluminum [1]	**0.0662**	mg/L	EPA 200.8	02/15/2024	KL
Antimony [1]	< 0.0010	mg/L	EPA 200.8	02/15/2024	KL
Arsenic [1]	< 0.0020	mg/L	EPA 200.8	02/15/2024	KL
Barium [1]	**0.0387**	mg/L	EPA 200.8	02/15/2024	KL
Beryllium [1]	< 0.00080	mg/L	EPA 200.8	02/15/2024	KL
Cadmium [1]	< 0.0010	mg/L	EPA 200.8	02/15/2024	KL
Calcium	**86.3**	mg/L	EPA 200.7	02/08/2024	TH
Chromium [1]	< 0.0100	mg/L	EPA 200.8	02/15/2024	KL
Copper [1]	**0.0238**	mg/L	EPA 200.8	02/15/2024	KL
Iron [1]	**0.013**	mg/L	EPA 200.7	02/08/2024	TH
Lead [1]	< 0.0010	mg/L	EPA 200.8	02/15/2024	KL
Magnesium [1]	**13.9**	mg/L	EPA 200.7	02/08/2024	TH
Manganese [1]	**0.0023**	mg/L	EPA 200.8	02/15/2024	KL
Mercury [1]	< 0.00040	mg/L	EPA 245.1	02/13/2024	BF
Nickel [1]	**0.0016**	mg/L	EPA 200.8	02/15/2024	KL
Potassium [1]	**1.85**	mg/L	EPA 200.7	02/08/2024	TH
Selenium [1]	< 0.0030	mg/L	EPA 200.8	02/15/2024	KL
Silver [1]	< 0.0100	mg/L	EPA 200.8	02/15/2024	KL
Sodium [1]	**19.5**	mg/L	EPA 200.7	02/08/2024	TH
Thallium [1]	< 0.00040	mg/L	EPA 200.8	02/15/2024	KL
Zinc [1]	< 0.0050	mg/L	EPA 200.8	02/15/2024	KL

Comments:

The test results on this report relate only to the sample identified on this report. The test results for analytes noted([1]) meet all TNI (2016 Standard) requirements.

Authorized by Group Manager HNGO on 03/05/2024

TEXAS Department of State Health Services

Texas Department of State Health Services

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*ALL MINERALS
Analysis Report

Submitter Identification Number: 0280013

MARTINDALE WSC
FORSSELL, JAMES
PO BOX 175
MARTINDALE, TX 78655-0175

Date Reported : 02/22/2024
Report ID# : 20240222084435AG71428

Lab Sample ID# : AG71428
Sample Priority : NORMAL
TCEQ ID#(s) : 2417963

Water Source :
Entry Point(s) : EP001

Date Collected : 02/06/2024 12:25
Date Received : 02/07/2024

Sample Cond. : Acceptable

Analyte	Result	Unit	Method	Date/Time Analyzed	Analyst
Field pH Result	8.1	pH			
Conductance @ 25.0 °C [1]	**623**	µmho/cm	SM 2510 B	02/09/2024 14:11	DB
Phenolphthalein Alkalinity as CaCO3	<10	mg/L	SM 2320B	02/09/2024 08:38	NP
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	**231**	mg/L	SM 2320B	02/09/2024 08:38	NP
Bicarbonate	**282**	mg/L	SM 2320B	02/09/2024 08:38	NP
Carbonate	<10	mg/L	SM 2320B	02/09/2024 08:38	NP
Fluoride [1]	**0.19**	mg/L	EPA 300.0	02/13/2024 13:14	NP
Chloride [1]	**38**	mg/L	EPA 300.0	02/13/2024 13:14	NP
Sulfate [1]	**34**	mg/L	EPA 300.0	02/13/2024 13:14	NP
Total Dissolved Solids [1]	**371**	mg/L	SM 2540C	02/07/2024 11:30	DB
Nitrate as N [1]	**3.82**	mg/L	EPA 353.2	02/07/2024 15:11	AD

Comments:

The test results on this report relate only to the sample identified on this report. The test results for analytes noted(1) meet all TNI (2016 Standard) requirements.

Authorized by Team Lead NPATEL on 02/20/2024

TEXAS Department of State Health Services

Texas Department of State Health Services

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Pesticides by Method 508.1
Analysis Report

Submitter Identification Number: 0280013

MARTINDALE WSC
FORSSELL, JAMES
PO BOX 175
MARTINDALE, TX 78655-0175

Date Reported : 03/12/2024
Report ID# : 20240312085900AG71673

Lab Sample ID# : AG71673
Sample Priority : NORMAL
TCEQ ID#(s) : 2408792

Water Source :
Entry Point(s) : EP001

Date Collected : 02/06/2024 12:25
Date Received : 02/07/2024
Date Analyzed : 02/27/2024

Conc. Units : ug/L
Method : 508.1 Rev. 2.0
Analyst : TS
Sample Cond. : Acceptable

Regulated Compounds	Result	Qualifier
Chlordane [1]	<0.2	
Endrin [1]	<0.01	
Heptachlor epoxide [1]	<0.02	
Toxaphene [1]	<1.	

Screened Compounds	Result	Qualifier
Aroclor 1016 [2]	<0.08	
Aroclor 1221 [2]	<20.	
Aroclor 1232 [2]	<0.5	
Aroclor 1242 [2]	<0.3	
Aroclor 1248 [2]	<0.1	
Aroclor 1254 [2]	<0.1	
Aroclor 1260 [2]	<0.2	

Comments:

The test results on this report relate only to the sample identified on this report. The test results for analytes noted([1]) meet all TNI (2016 Standard) requirements. The test results for analytes noted([2]) meet all TNI (2016 Standard) requirements for Aroclor Identification. Aroclor quantitation is not accredited.

Authorized by Team Lead AMIERTSCH on 03/11/2024

TEXAS Department of State Health Services

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Semivolatiles Organic Analysis Report

Submitter Identification Number: 0280013

MARTINDALE WSC
FORSSELL, JAMES
PO BOX 175
MARTINDALE, TX 78655-0175

Date Reported : 03/12/2024
Report ID# : 20240312085900AG71673

Lab Sample ID# : AG71673
Sample Priority : NORMAL
TCEQ ID#(s) : 2408792

Water Source :
Entry Point(s) : EP001

Date Collected : 02/06/2024 12:25
Date Received : 02/07/2024
Date Analyzed : 02/21/2024
Extraction Date : 02/14/2024

Conc. Units : µg/L
Method : EPA 525.2
Analyst : RR
Sample Cond. : Acceptable

Regulated Compounds	Result	Qualifier
Alachlor [1]	<0.2	
Atrazine [1]	<0.1	
Benzo[a]pyrene [1]	<0.02	
alpha-Chlordane	<0.2	
gamma-Chlordane	<0.2	
trans-Nonachlor	<0.2	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate [1]	<0.6	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate [1]	<0.6	
Heptachlor [1]	<0.04	
Hexachlorobenzene [1]	<0.1	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene [1]	<0.1	*
Lindane [1]	<0.02	
Methoxychlor [1]	<0.1	
Simazine [1]	<0.07	

Monitored Compounds	Result	Qualifier
Acenaphthene	<0.21	
Acenaphthylene	<0.21	
Aldrin	<0.21	*
Anthracene	<0.21	
Benzo(a)anthracene	<0.21	
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	<0.21	
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	<0.21	
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	<0.21	
Bromacil	<0.21	
Butachlor	<0.21	
Butylbenzylphthalate	<2.1	
2-Chlorobiphenyl	<0.21	
Chrysene	<0.21	
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	<0.21	
Di-n-butylphthalate	<2.1	
2,3-Dichlorobiphenyl	<0.21	
Dieldrin	<0.21	
Diethylphthalate	<2.1	

Monitored Compounds continued	Result	Qualifier
Dimethylphthalate	<2.1	
Fluorene	<0.21	
2,2',3,3',4,4',6-Heptachlorobiphenyl	<0.52	
2,2',4,4',5,6'-Hexachlorobiphenyl	<0.21	
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	<0.21	
Metolachlor	<0.21	
Metribuzin	<0.21	
Naphthalene	<0.21	
2,2',3,3',4,5',6,6'-Octachlorobiphenyl	<0.52	
2,2',3',4,6-Pentachlorobiphenyl	<0.21	
Phenanthrene	<0.21	
Propachlor	<0.21	
Pyrene	<0.21	
2,2',4,4'-Tetrachlorobiphenyl	<0.21	
2,4,5-Trichlorobiphenyl	<0.21	
Trifluralin	<0.21	

Comments:

* - This analyte has known instability and/or method performance issues and quantitation should be considered approximate.

The test results on this report relate only to the sample identified on this report. The test results for analytes noted([1]) meet all TNI (2016 Standard) requirements.

Authorized by Team Lead AMIERTSCH on 03/11/2024

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Volatile Organic Compounds by GC/MS
Analysis Report

Submitter Identification Number: 0280013

MARTINDALE WSC
FORSSELL, JAMES
PO BOX 175
MARTINDALE, TX 78655-0175

Date Reported : 02/27/2024
Report ID# : 20240227090351AG71547

Lab Sample ID# : AG71547
Sample Priority : NORMAL
TCEQ ID#(s) : 2400818

Water Source :
Entry Point(s) : EP001

Date Collected : 02/06/2024 12:25
Date Received : 02/07/2024
Date Analyzed : 02/08/2024

Conc. Units : µg/L
Method : EPA 524.2
Analyst : CJ
Sample Cond. : Acceptable

Regulated Cmpds.[40 CFR 141.61(a)]	Result	Qualifier
Benzene [1]	<0.5	
Carbon tetrachloride [1]	<0.5	
Monochlorobenzene [1]	<0.5	
o-Dichlorobenzene [1]	<0.5	
para-Dichlorobenzene [1]	<0.5	
1,2-Dichloroethane [1]	<0.5	
1,1-Dichloroethylene [1]	<0.5	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene [1]	<0.5	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene [1]	<0.5	
1,2-Dichloropropane [1]	<0.5	
Dichloromethane [1]	<0.5	
Ethylbenzene [1]	<0.5	
Styrene [1]	<0.5	
Tetrachloroethylene [1]	<0.5	
Toluene [1]	<0.5	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene [1]	<0.5	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane [1]	<0.5	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane [1]	<0.5	
Trichloroethylene [1]	<0.5	
Vinyl chloride [1]	<0.5	
Xylenes (total) [1]	<0.5	

Monitored Cmpds.[40 CFR 141.40(e)]	Result	Qualifier
Chloroform	6.8	
Bromodichloromethane	11	
Dibromochloromethane	10	G
Bromoform	2.9	G
Dibromomethane	<1.0	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<1.0	
1,1-Dichloropropene	<1.0	
1,1-Dichloroethane	<1.0	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<1.0	
1,3-Dichloropropane	<1.0	
Chloromethane	<2.0	
Bromomethane	<2.0	NX
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	<1.0	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	<1.0	
Chloroethane	<2.0	
2,2-Dichloropropane	<1.0	
2-Chlorotoluene	<1.0	
4-Chlorotoluene	<1.0	
Bromobenzene	<1.0	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	<1.0	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	<1.0	

Monitored Cmpds.[40 CFR 141.40(j)]	Result	Qualifier
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	<1.0	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	<1.0	
n-Propylbenzene	<1.0	
n-Butylbenzene	<1.0	
Naphthalene	<1.0	
Hexachlorobutadiene	<1.0	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	<1.0	
4-Isopropyltoluene	<1.0	
Isopropylbenzene	<1.0	
t-Butylbenzene	<1.0	
s-Butylbenzene	<1.0	
Trichlorofluoromethane	<2.0	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<2.0	
Bromochloromethane	<1.0	

Other Compounds	Result	Qualifier
Acetone	<10	
Acrylonitrile	<10	
2-Butanone (MEK)	<10	
Carbon disulfide	<1.0	
Ethyl methacrylate	<1.0	
2-Hexanone	<1.0	
Iodomethane	<5.0	
Methyl methacrylate	<1.0	
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	<2.0	
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	<0.5	
Tetrahydrofuran	<5.0	

Comments:

G - CCV/LFB recovery was below method acceptance limits.
N - See sample comments.
X - The Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL) verification check did not meet the method acceptance limits.

EPA Method 524.2 - Bromomethane CCV/LFB recovery was above method acceptance limits. The target analyte was not detected in the sample. The test results on this report relate only to the sample identified on this report. The test results for analytes noted([1]) meet all TNI (2016 Standard) requirements.

Authorized by Branch Manager TDUNN on 02/26/2024

TEXAS Department of State Health Services

Texas Department of State Health Services

LABORATORY SERVICES SECTION, MC-1947
1100 W. 49th St., Austin, Tx. 78756 (512)458-7587

PO BOX 149347
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78714-9347
1-888-963-7111
www.dshs.state.tx.us

*SINGLE MINERAL
Analysis Report

Submitter Identification Number: 0280013

MARTINDALE WSC
FORSSELL, JAMES
PO BOX 175
MARTINDALE, TX 78655-0175

Date Reported : 02/20/2024
Report ID# : 20240220083409AG71440

Lab Sample ID# : AG71440
Sample Priority : NORMAL
TCEQ ID#(s) : 2427301

Water Source :
Entry Point(s) : EP001

Date Collected : 02/06/2024 12:26
Date Received : 02/07/2024

Sample Cond. : Acceptable

Analyte	Result	Unit	Method	Date/Time Analyzed	Analyst
Total Cyanide [1]	< 0.01	mg/L	10-204-00-1-X	02/08/2024 12:44	ME

Comments:

The test results on this report relate only to the sample identified on this report. The test results for analytes noted(1) meet all TNI (2016 Standard) requirements.

Authorized by Team Lead NPATEL on 02/15/2024

CANYON REGIONAL
water authority

Hays Caldwell
Water Treatment Plant
2024 Consumer Confidence Report
PWS ID No. TX0280024

Canyon Regional Water Authority is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. This Annual Water Quality Report is for the period of *January 1 to December 31, 2024*.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (830)609-0543.

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.

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, 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 Canyon Regional Water Authority (830) 609-0543.

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 you 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.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
https://tceq.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=217028ea4a01485f87db4d22aec72755

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.

Canyon Regional Water Authority Hays Caldwell Water Treatment Plant is Surface Water.

		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SAN MARCOS RIVER	SAN MARCOS	SW	Operational	135 Martindale Rd. San Marcos, TX 78666
FROM GBRA	LAKE DUNLAP	SW	Operational	Lake Dunlap New Braunfels, TX

Water Quality Test Results

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

Definitions:

Action Level (AL)– the concentration of a contaminant that if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Avg- Average; 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 were found.

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 Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to maximum contaminant level goals 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 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.

Minimum Reporting Limit or MRL – Samples above the MRL are to be reported on the CCR.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).

Mrem/year – millirems per year (measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

N/A – Non Applicable

ND – Non-Detects; laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

NTU – nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity).

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter **(µg/L).**

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter **(mg/L).**

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

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

Table of Contaminants

TEST RESULTS

Results in the following tables contain data from January 1, 2023-December 31, 2024, otherwise data presented is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Yes(Y)/ No(N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	2024	**Absent**	N/A	0	MCL: (systems that collect 40 or more samples per month) 5% of monthly samples are positive. (Systems that collect <40 samples/month – 1 positive monthly sample.	N/A	**N**	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and *E.coli*	2024	**Absent**	N/A	0	0	N/A	**N**	Human and animal fecal waste
TOC	2024	**2.11**	.92 – 2.11	N/A	TT	Mg/L	**N**	Naturally present in the environment
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.								

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation for Year 2024	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	0.014 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff, Bacteria, organic material, suspended particles
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff, Bacteria, organic material, suspended particles
Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.				

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Yes(Y)/ No(N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters	2021	**ND**	N/A	0	4	pCi/L	**N**	Decay of natural and man-made Deposits
Alpha emitters	2021	**ND**	N/A	0	15	pCi/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	2021	**ND**	N/A	0	5	pCi/L	**N**	Erosion of natural Deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony	2024	**ND**	N/A	6	6	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic	2024	**ND**	N/A	N/A	10	Ppb	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	2022	**ND**	N/A	7	7	MFL	**N**	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2024	**0.0404**	0.000-0.0404	2	2	Ppm	**N**	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2024	**ND**	N/A	4	4	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	2024	**ND**	N/A	5	5	Ppb	**N**	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	2024	**ND**	N/A	100	100	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper / Texas	2024	**0.131**	0.00-0.14	1.3	AL=1.3 (EPA National Primary Drinking Water Regulations)	Ppm	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	2024	**ND**	N/A	200	200	Ppm	**N**	Discharge from steel/metal

								factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	2024	**0.16**	N/A	4	4	Ppm	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead / Texas	2024	**ND**	N/A	0	AL=15	Ppb	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	2024	**ND**	N/A	2	2	Ppb	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2024	**1.82**	1.82-1.82	10	10	Ppm	**N**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	2022	**ND**	N/A	1	1	Ppm	**N**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2024	**ND**	N/A	50	50	Ppm	**N**	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	2024	**ND**	N/A	0.5	2	Ppb	**N**	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Uranium	2021	**ND**	N/A	0	30	Ppb	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Rule Testing

The 1994 Federal Lead & Copper Rule mandates a household testing program for these substances. According to the rule, 90% of samples from high-risk homes must have levels less than 0.015 milligrams per liter for lead and 1.3 milligrams per liter for copper.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

2, 4, -D	2022	**ND**	N/A	70	70	Ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2, 4, 5-TP(Silvex)	2022	**ND**	N/A	50	50	Ppb	**N**	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor	2024	**ND**	N/A	0	2	Ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Atrazine	2024	ND	N/A	3	3	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	2024	ND	N/A	0	200	Ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	2022	ND	N/A	40	40	Ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	2024	ND	N/A	0	2	Ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	2024	ND	N/A	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2024	ND	N/A	400	400	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2024	ND	N/A	0	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	2022	ND	N/A	0	200	Ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	2022	ND	N/A	7	7	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin	2024	ND	N/A	2	2	Ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide	2022	ND	N/A	0	50	Ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor	2024	ND	N/A	0	400	Ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	2024	ND	N/A	0	200	Ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	2024	ND	N/A	0	1	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocycl-opentadiene	2024	ND	N/A	50	50	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor	2024	ND	N/A	40	40	Ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2022	ND	N/A	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from landfills of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	2022	ND	N/A	0	1	Ppb	N	Discharge from wood pereserving factories
Picloram	2022	ND	N/A	500	500	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	2024	ND	N/A	4	4	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	2024	ND	N/A	0	3	Ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Benzene	2024	ND	0-0	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from factories; leaching

								from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride	2024	ND	0-0	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	2024	ND	0-0	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Chlorite	2024	0.718	0-0.800	0.8	1.0	Ppm	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
o-Dichlorobenzene	2024	ND	0-0	600	600	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	2024	ND	0-0	75	75	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	2024	ND	0-0	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene	2024	ND	0-0	7	7	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2024	ND	0-0	70	70	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans – 1,2 - Dichloroethylene	2024	ND	0-0	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	2024	ND	0-0	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	2024	ND	0-0	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	2024	ND	0-0	700	700	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[1]	2024	22.0	22.0-71.7	N/A	60	Ppb	N	By-product of disinfection
Styrene	2024	ND	0-0	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	2024	ND	0-0	0	5	Ppb	N	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2024	ND	0-0	70	70	Ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane	2024	ND	0-0	200	200	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 - Trichloroethane	2024	ND	0-0	3	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	2024	ND	0-0	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes][2]	2024	49.9	25.5-68.4	N/A	80	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene	2024	ND	0-0	1	1	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories

Vinyl Chloride	2024	ND	0-0	0	2	Ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	2024	ND	0-0	10	10	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

[1] The value in the Highest Level Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.
[2] The value in the Highest Level Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Disinfectant Levels	MRDLG	MRDL	Units	Violation Yes(Y)/ No(N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	2.16	1.58-3.6	4	4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	2024	0	0-10	800	800	Ppb	N	Water additive used to control microbes

UCMR5

PFAS

PFAS stands for **per-** and **polyfluoroalkyl** substances, which are a group of chemicals used to make products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. PFAS has a strong carbon-fluorine bond that makes them persistent in the environment and in the bodies of animals and people, posing health risks.

Hays Caldwell WTP was selected as a UCMR 5 (Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) sample sight for PFAS. Please see the table below for the samples taken in 2023. There was two samples over the MRL.

Additionally, any Public Water System with a sample above the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) is required to report this on their CCR (it is per sample, not a running annual average).

Please follow the link below to EPA's UCMR 5 website for more information.

https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule#qanda

Parameter Name	Collection Date	Parameter Abbreviation	Reporting Limit (ng/L)	EP001/Results (ng/L)
Perfluorobutanoic acid	2023	PFBA	5.02	ND
Perfluoro-3-methoxyporopanoic acid	2023	PFMPA	4.02	ND
Perfluoropentanoic acid	**2023**	**PFPeA**	**3.01**	**3.20**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	**2023**	**PFBS**	**3.01**	**3.14**
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	2023	PFMBA	3.01	ND

Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	2023	PFEESA	3.01	ND
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	2023	NFDHA	20.1	ND
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	2023	4:2FTS	3.01	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	2023	PFHxA	3.01	ND
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	2023	PFPeS	4.02	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	2023	HFPO-DA	5.02	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	2023	PFHpA	3.01	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	2023	PFHxS	3.01	ND
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	2023	ADONA	3.01	ND
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	2023	6:2FTS	4.02	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	2023	PFOA	4.02	ND
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	2023	PFHpS	3.01	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid	2023	PFNA	4.02	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	2023	PFOS	4.02	ND
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	2023	9CI-PF3ONS	2.01	ND
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	2023	8:2FTS	5.02	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	2023	PFDA	3.01	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	2023	PFUnA	2.01	ND
11-Chloroelcosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	2023	11CI-PF3OUdS	5.02	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	2023	PFDoA	3.01	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	2023	NMeFPSAA	6.18	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	2023	NEtFOSAA	5.15	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	2023	PFTrDA	7.21	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	2023	PFTeDA	8.24	ND

Lead Service Line Inventory

CRWA service lines do not contain lead. Please contact CRWA to obtain a copy of the Lead Service Line Inventory.

Health Effects

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Microbiological Contaminants:

Total Coliform – Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. If Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed, this then is a warning of potential problems.

Fecal coliform/E.Coli – Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Turbidity – Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Total Organic Carbon – Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radioactive Contaminants:

Beta/photon emitter – Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Alpha emitters – Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Combined Radium 226/228 – Some people who drink water that contains radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants:

Antimony – Some people who drink water that contains antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increased in blood cholesterol and decrease in blood sugar.

Arsenic – Some people who drink water that contains arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Asbestos – Some people who drink water that contains asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.

Barium – Some people who drink water that contains barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Beryllium – Some people who drink water that contains beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.

Cadmium – Some people who drink water that contains cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Chromium – Some people who use water that contains chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

Copper – Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water that contains copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Cyanide – Some people who drink water that contains cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

Fluoride – Some people who drink water that contains fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

Lead – Infants and children who drink water that contains lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Additional Health Information:

Lead – 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. Canyon Regional Water Authority 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*.

Mercury – Some people who drink water containing mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Nitrate – Infants below the age of six months who drink water that contains nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated could die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Nitrite – Infants below the age of six months who drink water that contains nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated could die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Selenium – Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water-containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

Thallium – Some people who drink water that contains thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides.

2, 4-D – Some people who drink water that contains the weed killer 2, 4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.

2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex) – Some people who drink water that contains silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.

Acrylamide – Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Alachlor – Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Atrazine – Some people who drink water that contains atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH] – Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Carbofuran – Some people who drink water that contains carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, nervous, or reproductive system.

Chlordane – Some people who drink water that contains chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Dalapon – Some people who drink water that contains dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate – Some people who drink water that contains di (2-ethylhexyl adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate – Some people who drink water that contains di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Dibromochloropropane (DBCP/1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane) – Some people who drink water that contains DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Dinoseb – Some people who drink water that contains dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) – Some people who drink water that contains dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Diquat – Some people who drink water that contains diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.

Endothall – Some people who drink water that contains endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.

Endrin – Some people who drink water that contains endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.

Epichlorohydrin – Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Ethylene dibromide – Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Glyphosate – Some people who drink water that contains glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.

Heptachlor – Some people who drink water that contains heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Heptachlor epoxide – Some people who drink water that contains heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Hexachlorobenzene – Some people who drink water that contains hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene – Some people who drink water that contains hexachlorochylopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.

Lindane – Some people who drink water that contains lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.

Methoxychlor – Some people who drink water that contains methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

Oxamyl [Vydate] – Some people who drink water that contains oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.

PCBs [Polychlorinated byphenyls] – Some people who drink water that contains PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Pentachlorophenol – Some people who drink water that contains pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Picloram – Some people who drink water that contains picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Simazine – Some people who drink water that contains simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.

Toxaphene – Some people who drink water that contains toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

Benzene – Some people who drink water that contains benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Bromate – Some people who drink water that contains bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Carbon Tetrachloride – Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chloramines – Some people who use water that contains chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water that contains chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Chlorine – Some people who use water that contains chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water that contains chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Chlorite – Some infants and young children who drink water that contains chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water that contains chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Chlorine dioxide – Some infants and young children who drink water that contains chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water that contains chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.

Chlorobenzene – Some people who drink water that contains chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

o-Dichlorobenzene – Some people who drink water that contains o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.

p-Dichlorobenzene – Some people who drink water that contains p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.

1,2,-Dichloroethane – Some people who drink water that contains 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene – Some people who drink water that contains cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many year could experience problems with their liver.

Trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene – Some people who drink water that contains trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Dichloromethane – Some people who drink water that contains dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

1,2-Dichloropropane – Some people who drink water that contains 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Ethylbenzene – Some people who drink water that contains ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA's) – Some people who drink water that contains haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Styrene – Some people who drink water that contains styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.

Tetrachloroethylene – Some people who drink water that contains tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene – Some people who drink water that contains 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane – Some people who drink water that contains 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.

1,1,2-Trichloroethane – Some people who drink water that contains 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] – Some people who drink water that contains trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Toluene – Some people who drink water that contains toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.

Vinyl Chloride – Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Xylenes – Some people who drink water that contains xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

Detects of cryptosporidium.

LT2ESWTR (Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule) (30 TAC) §290.111 (b)(4)

BIN Category: BIN 2

Cryptosporidium – Staff constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. CRWA detected cryptosporidium in the source water (Lake Dunlap) in 2009 and achieved a bin 2 category. A bin 2 category requires the Lake Dunlap Water Treatment Plant (WTP) to meet a 4-Log removal or inactivation of cryptosporidium. Lake Dunlap WTP has accomplished a 4-Log removal or inactivation of cryptosporidium over the complete bin 2 category duration, and

continues to achieve this removal rate. It is important for you to know that cryptosporidium may cause serious illness in immune-compromised persons such as person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

Detects of radon.

***Radon* – ND**

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man-made. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Violations

Canyon Regional Water Authority Hays Caldwell Water Treatment Plant did not have any violations to report for year 2024.

Contact Information: If you have any questions please contact:

Canyon Regional Water Authority
Adam Telfer
Permitting and Compliance Manager
Phone: (830) 609-0543
Email: adam@crwa.com

Public Participation Opportunities:

Board of Trustees Meeting
Location: 850 Lakeside Pass, New Braunfels, TX 78130
Date: Every 2nd Monday of each month unless otherwise scheduled
Time: 6:00 PM

Information on scheduled meetings can be found on the Canyon Regional Water Authority website at https://www.crwa.com/agendas/.