SPRINGS HILL
SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

2024 Consumer Confidence Report
PWS ID # TX 0940022

2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System SPRINGS HILL SUD

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

SPRINGS HILL SUD provides surface water from Lake Placid & Lake Dunlap and treated ground water from Carrizo and Wilcox aquifers located in Guadalupe and Gonzales County

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Mike Andrews

Phone: 830-379-7683

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, email Mike Gonzales at Mgonzales@springshill.org

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Definitions and Abbreviations

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Information about your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the 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 be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

-Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information about Source Water

SPRINGS HILL SUD purchases water from CRWA LAKE DUNLAP WTP. CRWA LAKE DUNLAP WTP provides purchase surface water from Lake Dunlap located in New Braunfels, TX . Additional information regarding our water supply from CRWA Lake Dunlap WTP is included at the end of this report.

SPRINGS HILL SUD purchases water from CRWA WELLS RANCH. CRWA WELLS RANCH provides ground water purchased from CRWA (Canyon Regional Water Authority), Wells Ranch, CRWA Wells provides ground water from Wilcox and Carrizo Aquifer located in Guadalupe and Gonzales counties. Additional information regarding our water supply from CRWA Wells is included at the end of this report.

SPRINGS HILL SUD purchases water from SCHERTZ SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORAT. SCHERTZ SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORAT provides purchase ground water from Carrizo Aquifer located in Western Gonzales County. Additional information regarding water supply from Schertz Seguin Local Government Corp. is included at the end of this report

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 is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **Mike Andrews at 830-379-7683.**

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant	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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/02/2022	1.3	1.3	0.12	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/02/2022	0	15	1.3	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2024	0.81	0 - 0.81	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	36	1.1 - 53.1	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	84	6.8 - 125	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	0.0461	0.0461 - 0.0461	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.2	0.12 - 0.19	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	2	0 - 1.77	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Individual Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/photon emitters	2024	5.6	5.6 - 5.6	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	**Year**	**Average Level**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Unit of Measure**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Source in Drinking Water**
Free Chlorine	2024	1.44	.78-2.18	4	4	Mg/l	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity

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

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.

Total Organic Carbon

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.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). This tool allows people to easily search for, summarize, and download the available analytical results from the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (*UCMR 5)*. UCMR 5 requires monitoring by certain PWSs for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in drinking water between 2023 and 2025 . Water systems are required to include results for contaminants detected above the minimum reporting level within their system.

UCMR5 Results

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (ug/L)	Range of Levels Detected (ug/L)
Lithium	03/15/24	36.3	0-36.3
PFPeA	03/15/24	0.0031	0-.0031

Violations

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/02/2024	09/11/2024	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing 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.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Lead Line Inventory

Service Line Inventory was performed in 2024, and no lead was found. We are beginning individual voluntary property owner lead line testing in 2025.

Schertz Seguin
LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION

March 12, 2025

Mike Andrews
Springs Hill Special Utility District
P.O. Box 29
Seguin, Texas 78156

Re: 2024 Consumer Confidence Report Data (PWS: TX0940094)

Dear Mr. Andrews:

The information to be used in your 2024 Consumer Confidence Report is enclosed. The data is the most recent analysis conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality for the Schertz/Seguin Local Government Corporation on water supplied to our customers. TCEQ requires monitoring of SSLGC treated water and catalogs those results in the TCEQ Water Watch Database. The presence of any detected constituents is displayed in the Exhibits below.

- Exhibit A – Source Water Description
- Exhibit B – Treated Water Test Results
- Exhibit C – Coliform Test Results
- Exhibit D – Chlorine Test Results
- Exhibit E – Chlorite & Chlorine Dioxide Results

If you have any questions regarding this matter, you may contact Robert Macias at (830) 401-2398.

Kindest regards,

Andrew McBride
SSLGC General Manager

EXHIBIT A

SOURCE WATER DESCRIPTION

The Schertz/Seguin Local Government Corporation (SSLGC) as a wholesale water supplier is providing water quality data for 2024 as required by TCEQ. SSLGC operates twelve (12) water wells located within the Gonzales County Underground Water Conservation District (GCUWCD) permitted to produce 19,362 ac-ft/yr. Each well is permitted at a rate of 1,000 gallons per minute.

SCHERTZ SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION (SSLGC)			
Type: Groundwater			
Source: Carrizo Aquifer			
Location: Western Gonzales County			
Source Water Name	**Location**	**Type-Status-Avail**	**Aquifer**
1 - (G0940094A)	HWY 80	WL-A-P	Carrizo
2 - (G0940094B)	HWY 80	WL-A-P	Carrizo
3 - (G0940094C)	HWY 80	WL-A-P	Carrizo
4 - (G0940094D)	CR 127	WL-A-P	Carrizo
5 - (G0940094E)	CR 127	WL-A-P	Carrizo
6 - (G0940094F)	CR 127	WL-A-P	Carrizo
7 - (G0940094G)	CR 127	WL-A-P	Carrizo
8 - (G0940094H)	CR 127	WL-A-P	Carrizo
9 - (G0940094I)	CR 114	WL-A-P	Carrizo
10 - (G0940094J)	FM 1117	WL-A-P	Carrizo
11 - (G0940094K)	HWY 80	WL-A-P	Carrizo
12 - (G0940094L)	HWY 80	WL-A-P	Carrizo

SSLGC also treats and transports water from the San Antonio Water System (SAWS) Carrizo wells located within the GCUWCD permitted to produce 11,688 ac-ft/yr. Each well is permitted at a rate of 1,000 gallons per minute.

San Antonio Water System (SAWS)			
Type: Groundwater			
Source: Carrizo Aquifer			
Location: Western Gonzales County			
Source Water Name	**Location**	**Type-Status-Avail**	**Aquifer**
2 - (G0150018FV)	CR-132	WL-A-P	Carrizo
5 - (G0150018FW)	CR-132	WL-A-P	Carrizo
6 - (G0150018FX)	CR-152	WL-A-P	Carrizo
7 - (G0150018FY)	CR 179	WL-A-P	Carrizo
8 - (G0150018FZ)	CR 179	WL-A-P	Carrizo
9 - (G0150018GA)	CR 179	WL-A-P	Carrizo
10 - (G0150018GB)	CR 123	WL-A-P	Carrizo
14 - (G0150018GC)	CR 123	WL-A-P	Carrizo
15 - (G0150018GD)	CR 179	WL-A-P	Carrizo

EXHIBIT B

Treated Water Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database

Detection Only Results

2024

Analyte Name	Facility	Sample Point	Sample Collection Date	TCEQ Sample ID	Lab. Sample ID	Method	Less Than Ind.	Level Type	Reporting Level	Concentration	Current Maximum Contaminant Level Allowed (MCL)
CARBON DISULFIDE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
P-ISOPROPYLTOLUENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
DALAPON	DS01	DBP2-01	6/17/2024	2442553	AG88987	552.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		200 UG/L
CHLOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
BROMOMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
CHLOROETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
ACRYLONITRILE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	10 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
ACETONE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	10 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte

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HEXACHLORO BUTADIENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	10 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
NAPHTHALEN E	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
TETRAHYDRO FURAN	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	5 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2-HEXANONE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
ETHYL METHACRYLA TE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
METHYL METHACRYLA TE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBE NZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		70 UG/L
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROET HYLENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		70 UG/L
DIBROMOMET HANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
1,1-DICHLOROPR OPENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte

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1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
1,2,3-TRICHLOROBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
N-BUTYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
TERT-BUTYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
SEC-BUTYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID	DS01	DBP2-01	6/17/2024	2442553	AG88987	552.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	DS01	DBP2-01	6/17/2024	2442553	AG88987	552.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	DS01	DBP2-01	6/17/2024	2442553	AG88987	552.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte

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MONOBROMOACETIC ACID	DS01	DBP2-01	6/17/2024	2442553	AG88987	552.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
DIBROMOACETIC ACID	DS01	DBP2-01	6/17/2024	2442553	AG88987	552.2				1.1 UG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID	DS01	DBP2-01	6/17/2024	2442553	AG88987	552.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	DS01	DBP2-01	6/17/2024	2442553	AG88987	552.2				1.1 UG/L	60 UG/L
METHYL IODINE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	5 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
CHLOROFORM	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2				1.6 UG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
CHLOROFORM	DS01	DBP2-01	6/17/2024	2442553	AG88987	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
BROMOFORM	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2				2.8 UG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
BROMOFORM	DS01	DBP2-01	6/17/2024	2442553	AG88987	524.2				1.4 UG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2				2.6 UG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	DS01	DBP2-01	6/17/2024	2442553	AG88987	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2				3.8 UG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	DS01	DBP2-01	6/17/2024	2442553	AG88987	524.2				1.6 UG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
TTHM	DS01	DBP2-01	6/17/2024	2442553	AG88987	524.2				3 UG/L	80 UG/L

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Treated Water Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database

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XYLENES, TOTAL	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		10000 UG/L
DICHLOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
O-CHLOROTOLUENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
P-CHLOROTOLUENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
M-DICHLOROBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		600 UG/L
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		75 UG/L
VINYL CHLORIDE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		2 UG/L
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		7 UG/L
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		100 UG/L
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L

EXHIBIT B

Treated Water Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database

Detection Only Results

2024

1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		200 UG/L
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
CHLOROBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		100 UG/L
BENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
TOLUENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		1000 UG/L
ETHYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		700 UG/L
BROMOBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
ISOPROPYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte

EXHIBIT B

Treated Water Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database

Detection Only Results

2024

STYRENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		100 UG/L
N-PROPYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	6/17/2024	2401429	AG89013	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte

EXHIBIT C

Coliform Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database for 2024

TCR Sample Results										
Type/ RP Loc	Sample No.	Date	Facility	Sample Pt.	Sample Pt. Description	Lab ID	Result / Analyte / Method / MP			
RT	241216.06-01	12/16/2024	DS01	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	T104704269	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT-18	12/1/2024 12/31/2024
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT-18	12/1/2024 12/31/2024
							Lab Sink			
RT	241106.21-01	11/6/2024	DS01	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	T104704269	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT-18	11/1/2024 11/30/2024
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT-18	11/1/2024 11/30/2024
							Lab Sink			
RT	241002.13-01	10/2/2024	DS01	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	T104704269	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT-18	10/1/2024 10/31/2024
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT-18	10/1/2024 10/31/2024
							Lab Sink			
RT	240904.19-01	9/4/2024	DS01	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	T104704269	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT-18	9/1/2024 9/30/2024
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT-18	9/1/2024 9/30/2024
							Lab Sink			
RT	240807.15-01	8/7/2024	DS01	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	T104704269	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT-18	8/1/2024 8/31/2024
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT-18	8/1/2024 8/31/2024
							Lab Sink			
RT	240702.34-01	7/2/2024	DS01	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	T104704269	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT-18	7/1/2024 7/31/2024
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT-18	7/1/2024 7/31/2024
							Lab Sink			
RT	240605.14-01	6/5/2024	DS01	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	T104704269	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT-18	6/1/2024 6/30/2024
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT-18	6/1/2024 6/30/2024
							Lab Sink			
RT	240501.10-01	5/1/2024	DS01	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	T104704269	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT-18	5/1/2024 5/31/2024
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT-18	5/1/2024 5/31/2024
							Lab Sink			

EXHIBIT C

Coliform Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database for 2024

RT	240410.19-01	4/10/2024	DS01	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	T104704269	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT-18	4/1/2024 4/30/2024
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT-18	4/1/2024 4/30/2024
							Lab Sink			
RT	240306.21-01	3/6/2024	DS01	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	T104704269	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT-18	3/1/2024 3/31/2024
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT-18	3/1/2024 3/31/2024
							Lab Sink			
RT	240207.22-01	2/7/2024	DS01	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	T104704269	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT-18	2/1/2024 2/29/2024
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT-18	2/1/2024 2/29/2024
							Lab Sink			
RT	240103.16-01	1/3/2024	DS01	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	T104704269	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT-18	1/1/2024 1/31/2024
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT-18	1/1/2024 1/31/2024

EXHIBIT D

Chlorine Test Results

SSLGC Disinectant Level Quarterly Operation Report (DLQOR) is summarized for the year below:

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure
2024	Chlorine	1.75	1.3	2.10	4.0	4.0	ppm

EXHIBIT E

SSLGC Utilizies Chlorine Dioxide as a secondary disinfectent.
Chlorite Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database for 2024

SSLGC Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite Levels are summarized for the year below:

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure
2024	Chlorine Dioxide	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.80	N/A	N/A	ppm
2024	Chlorite	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.00	0.80	ppm

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/.

Wells Ranch

Water Treatment Plant

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

PWS ID No. TX0940096

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, 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 Wells Ranch Water Treatment Plant is Ground Water.

Well Number/Name	Aquifer		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 – Tommy's Well	Carrizo	GW		Operational	Gonzales
2 – Deer Stand (Carrizo)	Carrizo	GW		Operational	Guadalupe
3 – Deer Stand (Wilcox)	Wilcox	GW		Operational	Guadalupe
4 – Pig Trap	Carrizo	GW		Operational	Guadalupe
5 – Littlefield	Carrizo	GW		Operational	Gonzales
6 – Dead Man Tank (Wilcox)	Wilcox	GW		Operational	Guadalupe
7 – Dead Man Tank (Carrizo)	Carrizo	GW		Operational	Guadalupe
8 – Chicken House	Carrizo	GW		Operational	Gonzales
9 – Camp House	Carrizo	GW		Operational	Gonzales
11 – Coastal Field	Carrizo	GW		Operational	Gonzales

12 – Bull Trap	Carrizo	GW	Operational	Gonzales
13 – Bond West	Carrizo	GW	Operational	Gonzales
14 – Christian West	Carrizo	GW	Operational	Gonzales
15 – Bond East	Carrizo	GW	Operational	Gonzales
16 – Christian East	Carrizo	GW	Operational	Gonzales

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

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	2024	**4.8**	0.0-4.8	0	50	pCi/L	**N**	Decay of natural and man-made Deposits
Alpha emitters	2024	**<3.0**	N/A	0	15	pCi/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	2024	**<1.0**	N/A	0	5	pCi/L	**N**	Erosion of natural Deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								

Antimony	2022	**ND**	N/A	6	6	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic	2022	**ND**	N/A	N/A	10	Ppb	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	2018	**<0.197**	N/A	7	7	MFL	**N**	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2022	**ND**	N/A	2	2	Ppm	**N**	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2022	**ND**	N/A	4	4	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	2022	**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	2022	**ND**	N/A	100	100	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper / Texas	2022	**0.0556**	0.0556 – 0.0556	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	2023	**ND**	N/A	200	200	Ppm	**N**	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	2022	**0.12**	0.2-0.2	4	4	Ppm	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead / Texas	2022	**.0033**	0.000-0.0033	0	AL=15	Ppm	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Mercury (inorganic)	2022	**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	**0.18**	0.00-0.18	10	10	Ppm	**N**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	2015	**ND**	N/A	1	1	Ppm	**N**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2022	**ND**	N/A	50	50	Ppm	**N**	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	2022	**ND**	N/A	0.5	2	Ppb	**N**	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Uranium	2018	**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

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	**0.0**	0.0-0.0	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	**14.0**	0.00-68.4	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	**2.26**	1.58-3.6	4	4	Ppm	**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.

Wells Ranch WTP was selected as a UCMR 5 (Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) sample sight for PFAS but was not sampled in 2024.

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

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 Wells Ranch 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/.

Lake Dunlap

Water Treatment Plant

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

PWS ID No. TX0940091

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*** 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 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 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 Lake Dunlap Water Treatment Plant is Surface Water.

		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 – 3/LAKE DUNLAP	3/LAKE DUNLAP	SW	Operational	850 Lakeside Pass New Braunfels, TX 78130
4 – 9/LAKE DUNLAP	9/LAKE DUNLAP	SW	Operational	850 Lakeside Pass New Braunfels, TX 78130

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	**1.85**	.92 – 2.05	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 Yes(Y)/ No(N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	**0.098 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	2023	**ND**	N/A	0	4	pCi/L	**N**	Decay of natural and man-made Deposits
Alpha emitters	2023	**ND**	N/A	0	15	pCi/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	2023	**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	**0.0461**	0.0461-0.0461	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	**0.0218**	0.0000 – 0.0500	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	**0.15**	0.2-0.2	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	**2.01**	2.01-2.01	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	2017	**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
Bromate	2024	**ND**	0-0	0	10	Ppb	**N**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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	**0.025**	0.0-0.025	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	**21.1**	32.6-71.7	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	**42.7**	41.5-68.4	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	**2.34**	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.

Lake Dunlap 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 one sample 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**	**3.71**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	2023	PFBS	3.01	ND
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 (2017)**

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 Lake Dunlap 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/.