

2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System SPRINGS HILL WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2022

For more information regarding this report contact:

SPRINGS HILL WSC provides treated surface water from Lake Placid and Lake Dunlap and treated groundwater from the Carrizo and Wilcox aquifers located in Guadalupe and Gonzales counties.

Name Regan Wiatrek
Phone (830) 379-7683
Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (830) 379-7683.

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 WSC purchases water from CRWA WELLS RANCH. CRWA WELLS RANCH provides purchase ground water from CANYON REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY (CRWA), WELLS RANCH. CRWA WELLS provides purchased ground water from Wilcox and Carrizo aquifer wells is located in Guadalupe and Gonzales counties. Additional information regarding our water supply from CRWA WELLS RANCH is included at the end of this report.

SPRINGS HILL WSC purchases water from SCHERTZ SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION. SCHERTZ SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION provides purchase ground water from the Carrizo aquifer located in Western Gonzales County. Additional information regarding our water supply from SCHERTZ SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION is included at the end of this report.

SPRINGS HILL WSC purchases water from CRWA LAKE DUNLAP WTP. CRWA LAKE DUNLAP WTP provides purchase surface water from Lake Dunlap located in New Braunfels, Texas.

Additional information regarding our water supply from the CRWA LAKE DUNLAP WTP 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 Regan Wiatrek at 830-379-7683.

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

2022 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	40	0 - 45.4	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)	2022	58	4.6 - 78.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*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	2022	0.0925	0.0835 - 0.0925	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2022	0.2	0.16 - 0.16	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]	2022	2	0 - 1.66	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	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	06/04/2021	6.1	6.1 - 6.1	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.

Combined Radium 226/228	01/26/2017	2.23	2.23 - 2.23	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	06/04/2021	3	3 - 3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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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	2022	1.48 Mg/l	0.52-2.30	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.



March 29, 2023

Daniel Pepin
Springs Hill Water Supply Corporation
P.O. Box 29
Seguin, Texas 78156

Re: 2022 Consumer Confidence Report Data (PWS: TX0940094)

Dear Mr. Pepin:

The information to be used in your 2022 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
- ❖ Exhibit F – Notice of Violation May 2022

MONITORING VIOLATION PUBLIC NOTICE

The SCHERTZ/SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION water system PWS ID TX 0940094 has violated the monitoring/reporting requirements set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems are required to collect and submit chemical samples of water provided to their customers and report the results of the monitoring to the TCEQ on a regular basis. We failed to monitor/report the following constituents: Chlorine Dioxide, Chlorite. This violation occurred in the monitoring period of May 2022. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water is safe from chemical contamination. We did not complete all monitoring/reporting for chemical constituents, and therefore, TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time. We are taking the following actions to address this issue: All staff has been retrained to test per TCEQ requirements. Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e. people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, you may contact Daniel G. Myers at (830) 401-2398.

Kindest regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Andrew McBride".

Andrew McBride
SSLGC General Manager

EXHIBIT B
Treated Water Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database
Detection Only Results
2022

Analyte Code	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)
1002	ALUMINUM	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2213818	AG15633	200.8	<	MRL	0.02 MG/L		0.2 MG/L
1005	ARSENIC	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2213818	AG15633	200.8	<	MRL	0.002 MG/L		0.01 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	7/6/2022		220706.06-03	300	<	MRL	0.02 MG/L		1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	7/6/2022		220706.06-04	300	<	MRL	0.02 MG/L		1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	7/6/2022		220706.06-02	300				0.045 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	6/22/2022		220622.10-02	300				0.048 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	6/22/2022		220622.10-04	300				0.034 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	6/22/2022		220622.10-03	300				0.04 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	5/4/2022		220504.05-03	300				0.053 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	5/4/2022		220504.05-04	300				0.052 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	5/4/2022		220504.05-02	300				0.028 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	4/5/2022		220405.09-02	300				0.049 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	4/5/2022		220405.09-04	300				0.051 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	4/5/2022		220405.09-03	300				0.05 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	3/9/2022		220309.06-03	300				0.048 MG/L	1 MG/L

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1050	SILVER	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2213818	AG15633	200.8	<	MRL	0.01 MG/L		0.1 MG/L
1052	SODIUM	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2213818	AG15633	200.7				36.2 MG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
1055	SULFATE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2217206	AG15612	300				35 MG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
1064	CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2217206	AG15612	2510B				402 UMHO/CM	No MCL for this Analyte
1074	ANTIMONY, TOTAL	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2213818	AG15633	200.8	<	MRL	0.001 MG/L		0.006 MG/L
1075	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2213818	AG15633	200.8	<	MRL	0.0008 MG/L		0.004 MG/L
1085	THALLIUM, TOTAL	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2213818	AG15633	200.8	<	MRL	0.0004 MG/L		0.002 MG/L
1094	ASBESTOS	DS01	ASB-01	10/3/2022	2242837	CAL221010053	100.2	<	MRL	0.197 MFL		7 MFL
1095	ZINC	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2213818	AG15633	200.8	<	MRL	0.005 MG/L		5 MG/L
1902	CARBON DISULFIDE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
1927	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2217206	AG15612	2320B				110 MG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
1928	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2217206	AG15612	2320B				134 MG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
1929	ALKALINITY, CARBONATE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2217206	AG15612	2320B	<	MRL	10 MG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
1930	TDS	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2217206	AG15612	2540C				240 MG/L	No MCL for this Analyte

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2105	2,4-D	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2222263	AG15759	515.4	<	MRL	0.1 UG/L		70 UG/L
2106	2,4-DB	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2222263	AG15759	515.4	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2110	2,4,5-TP	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2222263	AG15759	515.4	<	MRL	0.2 UG/L		50 UG/L
2111	2,4,5-T	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2222263	AG15759	515.4	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2205	CHLORAMBEN	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2222263	AG15759	515.4	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2206	DICHLORPROP	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2222263	AG15759	515.4	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2210	CHLOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2212	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2214	BROMOMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2216	CHLOROETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2218	TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2224	TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2228	CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2240	ACRYLONITRILE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	10 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2243	ACETONE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	10 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte

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2410	1,1-DICHLOROPROpane	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2412	1,3-DICHLOROPROpane	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2414	1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROpane	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2414	1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROpane	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2224842	AG15748	504.1	<	MRL	0.05 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2416	2,2-DICHLOROPROpane	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2418	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2420	1,2,3-TRICHLOROBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2422	N-BUTYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2424	1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2426	TERT-BUTYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2428	SEC-BUTYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte

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2967	M-DICHLOROBE NZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2968	O-DICHLOROBE NZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		600 UG/L
2969	P-DICHLOROBE NZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		75 UG/L
2976	VINYL CHLORIDE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		2 UG/L
2977	1,1-DICHLOROET HYLENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		7 UG/L
2978	1,1-DICHLOROET HANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2979	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROET HYLENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		100 UG/L
2980	1,2-DICHLOROET HANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
2981	1,1,1-TRICHLOROET HANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		200 UG/L
2982	CARBON TETRACHLORI DE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
2983	1,2-DICHLOROPR OPANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
2984	TRICHLOROET HYLENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2201344	AG15718	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L

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2022

4002	GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2212215	AG15640	900	<	MRL	3 PCI/L		No MCL for this Analyte
4006	COMBINED URANIUM	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2212215	AG15640	200.8	<	MRL	0.001 MG/L		0.03 MG/L
4030	RADIUM-228	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2212215	AG15640	7500-RAD				1.12 PCI/L	5 PCI/L
4100	GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2212215	AG15640	900				9.2 PCI/L	50 PCI/L
T001	ACIFLUORFEN	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2222263	AG15759	515.4	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
T002	3,5-DICHLOROBE NZOIC ACID	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2222263	AG15759	515.4	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
T003	QUINCLORAC	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2222263	AG15759	515.4	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
TXCU	TEXAS COPPER	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2213818	AG15633	200.8				0.0188 MG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
TXPB	TEXAS LEAD	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2213818	AG15633	200.8	<	MRL	0.001 MG/L		No MCL for this Analyte

EXHIBIT C

Coliform Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database for 2022

							Lab Sink			
RT	220504.0 6-01	5/4/2022	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	5/1/2022 5/31/2022
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	5/1/2022 5/31/2022
							Lab Sink-2130 CR 127 Nixon Tx 78140			
RT	220405.0 8-01	4/5/2022	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	4/1/2022 4/30/2022
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	4/1/2022 4/30/2022
							Lab Sink			
RT	220309.2 2-01	3/9/2022	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	3/1/2022 3/31/2022
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	3/1/2022 3/31/2022
							Lab Sink-2130 CR 127 Nixon Tx 78140			
RT	220202.3 0-01	2/2/2022	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	2/1/2022 2/28/2022
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	2/1/2022 2/28/2022
							Lab Sink			
RT	220105.2 0-01	1/5/2022	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	1/1/2022 1/31/2022
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	1/1/2022 1/31/2022
							Lab Sink			

EXHIBIT E
 SSLGC Utilizes Chlorine Dioxide as a secondary disinfectant.
 Chlorite Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database for 2022

Result List by Analyte												
Analyte Code	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)
1002	ALUMINUM	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2213818	AG15633	200.8	<	MRL	0.02 MG/L		0.2 MG/L
1005	ARSENIC	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/3/2022	2213818	AG15633	200.8	<	MRL	0.002 MG/L		0.01 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	7/6/2022		220706.06-03	300	<	MRL	0.02 MG/L		1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	7/6/2022		220706.06-04	300	<	MRL	0.02 MG/L		1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	7/6/2022		220706.06-02	300				0.045 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	6/22/2022		220622.10-02	300				0.048 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	6/22/2022		220622.10-04	300				0.034 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	6/22/2022		220622.10-03	300				0.04 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	5/4/2022		220504.05-03	300				0.053 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	5/4/2022		220504.05-04	300				0.052 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	5/4/2022		220504.05-02	300				0.028 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	4/5/2022		220405.09-02	300				0.049 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	4/5/2022		220405.09-04	300				0.051 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	4/5/2022		220405.09-03	300				0.05 MG/L	1 MG/L

EXHIBIT F



Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY OF PUBLIC NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

Public Water System (PWS) name: SCHERTZ SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORAT

PWS ID (7-digit number required): 0940094

Type of violation: Chlorine Dioxide, Chlorite CHEMICAL MONITORING
<name of contaminant(s)>

Time Period of violation: May 2022

The PWS named above has distributed the Public Notice (PN) for the type of violation and time periods listed above by:

Mail or direct delivery, to bill-paying customers as required by 30 TAC §290.122(b)(2)

and; The information contained in this public notification is correct and complies with required public notification content in accordance with 30 TAC §290.122.

and; Make an adequate good-faith effort to reach non-bill paying consumers by appropriate methods (check all below that apply):

- Posting the PN on the internet at www.seguintexas.gov/510/SSLGC-Water-Corporation
- Mailing the PN to postal patrons within the service area that do not receive a bill
- Advertising the PN in news media
- Publication of PN in local newspaper
- Post PN in public places
- Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons
- Email notification
- Delivery to community organizations

Date of Delivery to Customers: 3/29/2023

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Certified by: Name (Print) Daniel G. Myers Title: Operations Manager
Phone: 830-401-2398
Signature: *Daniel G. Myers* Date: 3-29-2023

Mail a copy of this completed form, AND a copy of the Public Notices given to your customers to:

TCEQ - Drinking Water Inventory & Protection Team MC - 155,
Attn: Public Notice
P. O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087

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 of 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, 2022](#).

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, 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 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 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>.

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.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$).

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, 2022-December 31, 2022, 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 Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	2022	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 <i>E.coli</i>	2022	Absent	N/A	0	0	N/A	N	Human and animal fecal waste
TOC	2022	2.05	.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 for Year 2022	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	0.14 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 Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters	2017	ND	N/A	0	4	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made Deposits
Alpha emitters	2017	ND	N/A	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	2017	ND	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	2022	ND	N/A	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2022	0.0438	0.0438-0.0438	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	2022	0.0442	0.0442 - 0.0442	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	2022	ND	N/A	200	200	Ppm	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	2022	0.2	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	2022	ND	N/A	0	AL=15	Ppb	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)	2022	1.72	1.72-1.72	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	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	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

Acrylamide	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	TT	Ppb	N	Used in the manufacturing of plastic
Alachlor	2022	ND	N/A	0	2	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	2022	ND	N/A	3	3	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	2022	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	2022	ND	N/A	0	2	Ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	2022	ND	N/A	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2022	ND	N/A	400	400	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2022	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
Diquat	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	20	Ppb	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	30	Ppq	N/A	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	100	Ppb	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	2022	ND	N/A	2	2	Ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	TT	N/A	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide	2022	ND	N/A	0	50	Ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate	N/A	N/A	N/A	700	700	Ppb	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	2022	ND	N/A	0	400	Ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	2022	ND	N/A	0	200	Ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	2022	ND	N/A	0	1	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2022	ND	N/A	50	50	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories

Lindane	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	200	Ppt	N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	2022	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
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	500	Ppt	N/A	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	2022	ND	N/A	0	1	Ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	2022	ND	N/A	500	500	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	2022	ND	N/A	4	4	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	2022	ND	N/A	0	3	Ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Benzene	2022	ND	N/A	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Bromate	2022	ND	N/A	0	10	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Carbon tetrachloride	2022	ND	N/A	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	2022	ND	N/A	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Chlorite	2022	.064	0-.064	0.8	1.0	Ppm	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
o-Dichlorobenzene	2022	ND	N/A	600	600	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	2022	ND	N/A	75	75	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	2022	ND	N/A	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene	2022	ND	N/A	7	7	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene	2022	ND	N/A	70	70	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene	2022	ND	N/A	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	2022	ND	N/A	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	2022	ND	N/A	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	2022	ND	N/A	700	700	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ¹	2022	48.3	32.6-71.7	N/A	60	Ppb	N	By-product of disinfection
Styrene	2022	ND	N/A	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	2022	ND	N/A	0	5	Ppb	N	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2022	ND	N/A	70	70	Ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	2022	ND	N/A	200	200	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 - Trichloroethane	2022	ND	N/A	3	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	2022	ND	N/A	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] ²	2022	59.2	41.5-68.4	N/A	80	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene	2022	ND	N/A	1	1	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	2022	ND	N/A	0	2	Ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	2022	ND	N/A	10	10	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

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

²The 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	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	N/A	N/A	0 - 4	4	4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	2022	2.21	1.58-3.6	4	4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	2022	0	0-10	800	800	Ppb	N	Water additive used to control microbes

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 to 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 hexachlorocyclopentadiene 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 biphenyls] – 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 Lake Dunlap Water Treatment Plant did not have any violations to report for year 2022.

Contact Information: If you have any questions please contact:

Canyon Regional Water Authority
Adam Telfer
Manager of Regulatory Compliance
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/>.

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 of 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, 2022*](#).

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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

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

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

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

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information

on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact 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 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>.

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 Name	Aquifer	Type of Water	Report Status	Location/County
1 – TOMMY'S WELL	CARRIZO	GW	Operational	Gonzales
11 – COASTAL FIELD	CARRIZO	GW	Operational	Gonzales
12 – BULL TRAP	CARRIZO	GW	Operational	Gonzales
2 – DEER STAND	CARRIZO	GW	Operational	Guadalupe
4 – PIG TRAP	CARRIZO	GW	Operational	Guadalupe
7 – DEAD MAN TANK	CARRIZO	GW	Operational	Guadalupe
9 – CAMP HOUSE	CARRIZO	GW	Operational	Guadalupe
8 – CHICKEN HOUSE	CARRIZO	GW	Operational	Guadalupe
3 – DEER STAND WILCOX	WILCOX	GW	Operational	Guadalupe

4 – DEAD MAN TANK WILCOX	WILCOX	GW	Operational	Guadalupe
5 – LITTLEFIELD	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.

Aug- 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.

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, 2022-December 31, 2022, 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 Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	2022	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 <i>E.coli</i>	2022	Absent	N/A	0	0	N/A	N	Human and animal fecal waste
TOC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT	Mg/L	N	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT	NTU	N	Soil runoff, Bacteria, organic material, suspended particles
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters	2018	5.5	0 – 50	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made Deposits
Alpha emitters	2018	<3.0	0 – 15	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (-226 & -228)	2018	<1.0	0 – 5	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	<0.197- <0.197	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2022	0.0452	0.0452- 0.0452	2	2	Mg/L	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	2022	0.0566	0.0566- 0.0566	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	2020	ND	N/A	200	200	Ppm	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	2022	.12	.12-.12	4	4	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	2022	.0033	.0033- .0033	0	AL=15	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	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)	2022	0.14	0.14-0.14	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
Acrylamide	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	TT	Ppb	N	Used in the manufacturing of plastic
Alachlor	2022	ND	N/A	0	2	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	2022	ND	N/A	3	3	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	2022	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	2022	ND	N/A	0	2	Ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	2022	ND	N/A	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2022	ND	N/A	400	400	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2022	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
Diquat	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	20	Ppb	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	30	Ppq	N/A	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	100	Ppb	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	2022	ND	N/A	2	2	Ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	TT	N/A	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide	2022	ND	N/A	0	50	Ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate	N/A	N/A	N/A	700	700	Ppb	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	2022	ND	N/A	0	400	Ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	2022	ND	N/A	0	200	Ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	2022	ND	N/A	0	1	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2022	ND	N/A	50	50	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	200	Ppt	N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	2022	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
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	500	Ppt	N/A	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	2022	ND	N/A	0	1	Ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	2022	ND	N/A	500	500	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	2022	ND	N/A	4	4	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	2022	ND	N/A	0	3	Ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Benzene	2022	ND	N/A	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Bromate	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	10	Ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Carbon tetrachloride	2022	ND	N/A	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorite	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.8	1.0	Ppm	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorobenzene	2022	ND	N/A	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	2022	ND	N/A	600	600	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	2022	ND	N/A	75	75	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	2022	ND	N/A	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene	2022	ND	N/A	7	7	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene	2022	ND	N/A	70	70	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans – 1,2 - Dichloroethylene	2022	ND	N/A	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	2022	ND	N/A	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	2022	ND	N/A	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	2022	ND	N/A	700	700	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	2021	1.1	1.1-1.1	N/A	60	Ppb	N	By-product of disinfection
Styrene	2022	ND	N/A	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	2022	ND	N/A	0	5	Ppb	N	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4- Trichlorobenzene	2022	ND	N/A	70	70	Ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane	2022	ND	N/A	200	200	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 - Trichloroethane	2022	ND	N/A	3	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	2022	ND	N/A	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing

								sites and other factories
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	2021	8.2	8.2-8.2	N/A	80	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene	2022	ND	N/A	1	1	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	2022	ND	N/A	0	2	Ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	2022	ND	N/A	10	10	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Disinfectant Levels	MRDLG	MRDL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	N/A	N/A	N/A	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Ppm	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	2022	2.22	1.89-2.79	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	N/A	N/A	N/A	MRDLG = 800	MRDL = 800	Ppb	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes

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 to 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 hexachlorocyclopentadiene 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 biphenyls] – 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-Dichloroethylene – 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.

Cryptosporidium – ND

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.

Violation

Canyon Regional Water Authority Wells Ranch Water Treatment Plant did not receive violations for the year 2022.

Contact Information: If you have any questions please contact:

Canyon Regional Water Authority
Adam Telfer
Manager of Regulatory Compliance
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/>.