SPRINGS HILL SUD

Public Water Supply ID: TX0940022

Consumer Confidence Report

2025 CCR

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SPRINGS HILL SUD

Public Water System ID: TX0940022

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Devan Montoya

Phone: 830-379-7683

Sources of Drinking Water

SPRINGS HILL SUD is Surface water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - MESA TRAILS	MESA TRAILS	Ground water		Carrizo (Guadalupe)
2 - MESA TRAILS	MESA TRAILS	Ground water		Carrizo (Guadalupe)
3 - MESA TRAILS	MESA TRAILS	Ground water		Carrizo (Guadalupe)
3A - 345 MESA TRAIL	345 MESA TRAIL	Ground water		Carrizo (Guadalupe)
EAST CENTRAL WSC / EMERGENCY IC	CC FROM TX0150138 EAST CENTRAL WSC	Ground water		Carrizo/ Wilcox Guadalupe/Gonzales
GW FROM CRWA WELLS RANCH	I/C WITH TX0940096	Ground water		Carrizo/ Wilcox Guadalupe/Gonzales
GW FROM SHERTZ-SEGUIN LGC	I/C WITH TX0940094	Ground water		Carrizo(Guadalupe)
INTAKE 1 - LAKE PLACID		Surface water		Lake Placid (Guadalupe)
SEGUIN SURFACE WATER	CC FROM TX0940002 CITY OF SEGUIN	Surface water		Guadalupe River(Guadalupe)
SW FROM CRWA LAKE DUNLAP WTP	I/C WITH TX0940091	Surface water		Lake Dunlap(Guadalupe)

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 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:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at https://springshill.org/lcrr-service-inventory.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
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.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. SPRINGS HILL SUD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact SPRINGS HILL SUD at 830-303-8624. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
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 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.
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.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
RAA: Running Annual Average.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
na: not applicable.

Disinfectant Residual

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

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Free Chlorine	2025	1.51 Mg/l	Mg/l	.78-2.18	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

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

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2025	0.117	0.00121 - 0.291	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2025	1.12	0 - 5.62	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	100 HIGHVIEW LN, SEGUIN LAKE APT 111	2025	11	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	16007 FM 725, SEGUIN, TX	2025	15	9.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	6350 SH 123 NAVARRO ISD SEGUIN	2025	25	1.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	EST AT 385 MCKINLEY GERONIMO	2025	35	2.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	100 HIGHVIEW LN, SEGUIN LAKE APT 111	2025	40	2.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	16007 FM 725, SEGUIN, TX	2025	28	23.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	6350 SH 123 NAVARRO ISD SEGUIN	2025	55	11.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TTHM	EST AT 385 MCKINLEY GERONIMO	2025	75	14	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	1/30/2025	0.114	0.0735 - 0.114	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	4/15/2025	21.4	1.1 - 21.4	UG/L	0	0.06	
NICKEL	1/30/2025	0.0017	0.0016 - 0.0017	MG/L	0	0.1	
NITRATE	7/30/2025	1	0 - 1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/5/2024	1.76	1.76	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	3/5/2024	5.6	5.6	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Turbidity

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.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	11	NO	0.28	August	SWTP - LAKE PLACID	Yes

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.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	7/16/2025	3.84	1.66 - 3.84		0	Naturally present in the environment

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

UCMR5 Results

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (ug/L)	Range of Levels Detected (ug/L)
Lithium	3/15/24	36.3	0-36.3
PFPeA	3/15/24	0.0031	0-.0031

There are no additional required health effects notices.
There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Wells Ranch

Water Treatment Plant

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

PWS ID No. TX0940096

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

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. This Annual Water Quality Report is for the period of *January 1 to December 31, 2025*.

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

Sources

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

> ***Microbial Contaminants,*** such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
>
> ***Inorganic contaminants,*** such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
>
> ***Pesticides and Herbicides,*** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
>
> ***Organic Chemical Contaminants,*** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
>
> ***Radioactive Contaminants,*** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact Canyon Regional Water Authority (830) 609-0543.

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

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

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

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

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

Canyon Regional Water Authority Wells Ranch Water Treatment Plant is Ground Water.

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

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

Water Quality Test Results

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

Definitions:

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

Avg- Average; Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.

Level 2 assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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

N/A – Non Applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table of Contaminants

TEST RESULTS

Results in the following tables contain data from January 1-December 31, 2025, otherwise data presented is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Yes(Y)/ No(N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria Sample schedule: Monthly	2025	**Absent**	N/A	0	MCL: (systems that collect 40 or more samples per month) 5% of monthly samples are positive. (Systems that collect <40 samples/month – 1 positive monthly sample.	N/A	**N**	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and *E.coli* Sample schedule: Monthly	2025	**Absent**	N/A	0	0	N/A	**N**	Human and animal fecal waste

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Yes(Y)/ No(N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters	2024	**4.8**	0.0-4.8	0	50	pCi/L	**N**	Decay of natural and man-made Deposits

Sample schedule: Every 6 years. Next sample - 2030								
Alpha emitters Sample schedule: Every 6 years. Next sample - 2030	2024	**<3.0**	3.0 - 15	0	15	pCi/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 Sample schedule: Every 6 years. Next sample - 2030	2024	**<1.0**	1.0 - 5	0	5	pCi/L	**N**	Erosion of natural Deposits
Uranium Sample schedule: Every 6 years. Next sample - 2030	2024	**<0.001**	0.001 - 30	0	30	Mg/L		Erosion of natural Deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.001**	0.001 - 6	6	6	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<2**	2 - 10	0	10	Ppb	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos Sample schedule: Every 9 years. Next sample - 2027	2018	**<0.197**	0.197 - 7	7	7	MFL	**N**	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.082**	0.001 - 2	2	2	Mg/L	**N**	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 1**	1 - 4	4	4	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 1**	1 - 5	5	5	Ppb	**N**	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 1**	1 -100	100	100	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

Copper / Texas Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.011**	0.001 – 1.3	1.3	AL=1.3 (EPA National Primary Drinking Water Regulations)	Mg/L	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide Sample schedule: Every 3 years. Next sample - 2026	2023	**<0.01**	0.01 200	200	200	Mg/L	**N**	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 4	4	4	Mg/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead / Texas Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.001**	0.001 - 15	0	AL=15	Mg/L	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 0**	0 - 2	2	2	Ppb	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Samples schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.25**	0.25 - 10	10	10	Mg/L	**N**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) Sample schedule: Starting in 2026 this sample will be yearly	2015	**<0.01**	0.01 - 1	1	1	Mg/L	**N**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.004**	0.001 - 50	50	50	Mg/L	**N**	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 0**	0 - 2	0.5	2	Ppb	**N**	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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 Sample schedule:	2025	**< 0.1**	0.1 - 70	70	70	Ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Yearly								
2, 4, 5-TP(Silvex) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<2**	2 - 50	50	50	Ppb	**N**	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.2**	0.2 - 2	0	2	Ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 3	3	3	Ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.02**	0.02 - 0.2	0	0.2	Ppb	**N**	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.9**	0.9 - 40	40	40	Ppb	**N**	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.2**	0.2 - 2	0	2	Ppb	**N**	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 1**	1 - 200	200	200	Ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.6**	0.6 - 400	400	400	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.6**	0.6 - 6	0	6	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.02**	0.02 - 0.2	0	0.2	Ppb	**N**	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.2**	0.2 - 7	7	7	Ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.01**	0.01 - 2	2	2	Ppb	**N**	Residue of banned insecticide

Ethylene dibromide Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.01**	0.01 – 0.05	0	0.05	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.04**	N/A	0.04 – 0.4	0.4	Ppb	**N**	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.02**	0.02 – 0.2	0	0.2	Ppb	**N**	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenz-ene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 1	0	1	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocycl-opentadiene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 50	50	50	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 40	40	40	Ppb	**N**	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 2**	2 - 200	200	200	Ppb	**N**	Runoff from landfills of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophe-nol Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.04**	0.04 - 1	0	1	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from wood pereserving factories
Picloram Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 500	500	500	Ppb	**N**	Herbicide runoff
Simazine Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.07**	0.07 - 4	4	4	Ppb	**N**	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 1**	1 - 3	0	3	Ppb	**N**	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Benzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills

Carbon Tetrachloride Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 100	100	100	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 600	600	600	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 75	75	75	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 7	7	7	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 70	70	70	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans – 1,2 – Dichloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 100	100	100	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 700	700	700	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[1] Sample schedule: Monthly	2025	**0.0**	0.0-0.0	N/A	60	Ppb	**N**	By-product of disinfection

Styrene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 100	100	100	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	Ppb	**N**	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 1**	1 - 70	70	70	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 200	200	200	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 – Trichloroethane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	3	5	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] [2] Sample schedule: Monthly	2025	**9.0**	0.00-68.4	N/A	80	Ppb	**N**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 1	1	1	Ppm	**N**	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 2	0	2	Ppb	**N**	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.0005**	0.0005 - 10	10	10	Ppm	**N**	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

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

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Disinfectant Levels	MRDLG	MRDL	Units	Violation Yes(Y)/ No(N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Sample schedule: Daily	2025	**2.16**	1.89 – 3.20	4	4	Ppm	**N**	Water additive used to control microbes

UCMR5

PFAS

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

Wells Ranch WTP was selected as a UCMR 5 (Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) sample sight for PFAS but was not sampled in 2025.

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

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

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

Lead Service Line Inventory

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

Health Effects

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

Microbiological Contaminants:

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

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

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

Total Organic Carbon – Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water

containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radioactive Contaminants:

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

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

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

Inorganic Contaminants:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional Health Information:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detects of cryptosporidium.

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

BIN Category: BIN 2

Cryptosporidium – Staff constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. CRWA detected cryptosporidium in the source water (Lake Dunlap) in 2009 and achieved a bin 2 category. A bin 2 category requires the Lake Dunlap Water Treatment Plant (WTP) to meet a 4-Log removal or inactivation of cryptosporidium. Lake Dunlap WTP has accomplished a 4-Log removal or inactivation of cryptosporidium over the complete bin 2 category duration, and continues to achieve this removal rate. It is important for you to know that cryptosporidium may cause serious illness in immune-compromised persons such as person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

Detects of radon.

***Radon* – ND**

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man-made. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Violations

Canyon Regional Water Authority Wells Ranch Water Treatment Plant did not have any violations to report for year 2025.

Contact Information: If you have any questions please contact:

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

Public Participation Opportunities:

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

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

Lake Dunlap

Water Treatment Plant

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

PWS ID No. TX0940091

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

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. This Annual Water Quality Report is for the period of *January 1 to December 31, 2025*.

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

Sources

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

> ***Microbial Contaminants,*** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
>
> ***Inorganic contaminants,*** such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
>
> ***Pesticides and Herbicides,*** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
>
> ***Organic Chemical Contaminants,*** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
>
> ***Radioactive Contaminants*** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact Canyon Regional Water Authority (830) 609-0543.

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

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

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

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

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

Canyon Regional Water Authority Lake Dunlap Water Treatment Plant is Surface Water.

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

Water Quality Test Results

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

Definitions:

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

Avg- Average; Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.

Level 2 assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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

N/A – Non Applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table of Contaminants

TEST RESULTS

Results in the following tables contain data from January 1, 2025-December 31, 2025, otherwise data presented is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Yes(Y)/ No(N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria Sample schedule: Monthly	2025	**Absent**	N/A	0	MCL: (systems that collect 40 or more samples per month) 5% of monthly samples are positive. (Systems that collect <40 samples/month – 1 positive monthly sample.	N/A	**N**	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and *E.coli* Sample schedule: Monthly	2025	**Absent**	N/A	0	0	N/A	**N**	Human and animal fecal waste
TOC Sample schedule: Monthly	2025	**2.20**	.92 – 2.20	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 Sample schedule: Daily	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation Yes(Y)/ No(N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	**0.175 NTU**	1 NTU	**N**	Soil runoff, Bacteria, organic material, suspended particles
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	**100%**	0.3 NTU	**N**	Soil runoff, Bacteria, organic material, suspended particles
Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.				

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Yes(Y)/ No(N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters Sample Schedule: Every 6 years. Next sample is 2029	2023	**<4**	N/A	0	4	pCi/L	**N**	Decay of natural and man-made Deposits
Alpha emitters Sample schedule: Every 6 years. Next sample is 2029	2023	**<3**	N/A	0	15	pCi/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 Sample schedule: Every 6 years. Next sample is 2029	2023	**<1**	N/A	0	5	pCi/L	**N**	Erosion of natural Deposits
Uranium Sample schedule: Every 6 years. Next sample is 2029	2023	**<0.001**	0.001 – 30	0	30	ppb	**N**	Erosion of natural Deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Aluminum Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.063**	0.050 – 0.2	N/A	N/A	ppb	**N**	Used as a coagulant in the water treatment process
Antimony Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.001**	0.001 - 6	6	6	ppb	**N**	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder

Arsenic Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.002**	0.001 – 0.010	N/A	0.010	mg/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos Sample schedule: Every 9 years. Next sample is 2031	2022	**<0.197**	0.197 - 7	7	7	MFL	**N**	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.04**	0.000– 2.0	2.0	2.0	mg/L	**N**	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.001**	0.001 - 4	4	4	ppb	**N**	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.001**	0.001 – 5	5	5	ppb	**N**	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.01**	0.001 - 0.10	0.10	0.10	mg/L	**N**	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper / Texas Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.04**	0.001 – 1.0	1.3	AL=1.3 (EPA National Primary Drinking Water Regulations)	mg/L	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.05**	0.01099 - 200	200	200	mg/L	**N**	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5-4.0	4.0	4.0	mg/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.037**	0.001 – 1.0	N/A	N/A	mg/L	**N**	Water moving through ground formations can dissolve iron and carry it into Wells, Aquifers, and Surface water sources. Corrosion from pipes and

								plumbing contribute to dissolved Iron
Lead / Texas Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.001**	N/A	0	AL=15	mg/L	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0**	0 - 2	2	2	mg/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.97**	0.01 – 10	10	10	mg/L	**N**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) Sample schedule: Every 9 years. Next sample is 2031	2022	**<0.05**	0.05 – 1	1	1	mg/L	**N**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.003**	0.001 – 0.05	0.05	0.05	mg/L	**N**	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**338**	1-1000	N/A	N/A	mg/L	**N**	Total amount of dissolved substances in water, which are mostly inorganic salts and minerals along with small amounts of organic matter
Thallium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.001**	0.001 – 0.002	0.002	0.002	ppb	**N**	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
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 Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 70	70	70	ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2, 4, 5-TP(Silvex) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.2**	0.2 - 50	50	50	ppb	**N**	Residue of banned herbicide

Alachlor Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.2**	0 - 5	0	2	ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 10	0	3	ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.02**	0.02 – 0.2	0	0.2	ppb	**N**	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran TCEQ Determination	2022	**<0.9**	0.9 - 40	40	40	ppb	**N**	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.2**	0.2 - 2	0	2	ppb	**N**	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<1**	0 - 200	200	200	ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.6**	0 - 400	400	400	ppb	**N**	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.6**	0 – 6	0	6	ppb	**N**	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<1**	1 - 200	0	200	ppt	**N**	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.2**	0.2 - 7	7	7	ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.01**	0.01 – 2.0	2	2	ppb	**N**	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.01**	0.01 - 50	0	50	ppt	**N**	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.04**	0.01 – 0.4	0	0.4	ppb	**N**	Residue of banned termiticide

Heptachlor-epoxide Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.02**	0.01 – 0.2	0	2	ppb	**N**	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenz-ene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.01 – 1	0	1	ppb	**N**	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocycl-opentadiene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	1 - 50	50	50	ppb	**N**	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 40	40	40	ppb	**N**	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] TCEQ Determination	2022	**< 2**	2 - 200	200	200	ppb	**N**	Runoff from landfills of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophe-nol Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.04**	0.04 - 1	0	1	ppb	**N**	Discharge from wood pereserving factories
Picloram Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 500	0	500	ppb	**N**	Herbicide runoff
Simazine Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.07**	1 – 5	4	4	ppb	**N**	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 1**	0.02 – 10	0	3	ppb	**N**	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Benzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 1**	0 - 5	0	5	ppb	**N**	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Bromate Sample schedule: Quartly	2025	**<0.005**	0 - 10	0	10	ppb	**N**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Carbon tetrachloride Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.1 - 5	0	5	ppb	**N**	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities

Chlorobenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 100	0	100	ppb	**N**	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Chlorite Sample schedule: Monthly	2025	**0.9**	0.0 – 1.0	0.8	1.0	ppm	**N**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
o-Dichlorobenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 600	0	600	ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 75	0	75	ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 – 7	0	7	ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 70	0	70	ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans – 1,2 – Dichloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 – 100	0	100	ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	ppb	**N**	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 700	0	700	ppb	**N**	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[1] Sample schedule: Quarterly	2025	**16.8**	32.6-71.7	N/A	60	ppb	**N**	By-product of disinfection

Styrene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 100	0	100	ppb	**N**	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethyl-ene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 – 5	0	5	ppb	**N**	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 70	0	70	ppb	**N**	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 – 200	0	200	ppb	**N**	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 – Trichloroethane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	3	5	ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	ppb	**N**	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] [2] Sample schedule: Quarterly	2025	**53.9**	41.5-68.4	N/A	80	ppb	**N**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 1	1	1	ppb	**N**	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 2	0	2	ppb	**N**	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 10	10	10	ppb	**N**	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

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

Disinfectant Residual	**Year**	**Average Level**	**Range of Disinfectant Levels**	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Units**	**Violation Yes(Y)/ No(N)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine Sample schedule: Daily	2025	**2.32**	1.58-3.6	4	4	ppm	**N**	Water additive used to control microbes

Chlorine Dioxide Sample schedule: Daily	2025	**0.9**	0-10	800	800	ppb	**N**	Water additive used to control microbes

UCMR5

PFAS

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

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

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

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

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

Parameter Name	**Collection Date**	**Parameter Abbreviation**	**Reporting Limit (ng/L)**	**EP001/Results (ng/L)**
Perfluorobutanoic acid	2023	PFBA	5.02	ND
Perfluoro-3-methoxyporopanoic acid	2023	PFMPA	4.02	ND
Perfluoropentanoic acid	**2023**	**PFPeA**	**3.01**	**3.71**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	2023	PFBS	3.01	ND
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	2023	PFMBA	3.01	ND
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	2023	PFEESA	3.01	ND
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	2023	NFDHA	20.1	ND
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	2023	4:2FTS	3.01	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	2023	PFHxA	3.01	ND
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	2023	PFPeS	4.02	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	2023	HFPO-DA	5.02	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	2023	PFHpA	3.01	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	2023	PFHxS	3.01	ND
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	2023	ADONA	3.01	ND
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	2023	6:2FTS	4.02	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	2023	PFOA	4.02	ND
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	2023	PFHpS	3.01	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid	2023	PFNA	4.02	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	2023	PFOS	4.02	ND

9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	2023	9CI-PF3ONS	2.01	ND
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	2023	8:2FTS	5.02	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	2023	PFDA	3.01	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	2023	PFUnA	2.01	ND
11-Chloroelcosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	2023	11CI-PF3OUdS	5.02	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	2023	PFDoA	3.01	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	2023	NMeFPSAA	6.18	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	2023	NEtFOSAA	5.15	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	2023	PFTrDA	7.21	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	2023	PFTeDA	8.24	ND

Lead Service Line Inventory

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

Health Effects

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

Microbiological Contaminants:

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

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

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

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

Radioactive Contaminants:

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

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

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

Inorganic Contaminants:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lead – Infants and children who drink water that contains lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in

attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Additional Health Information:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

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

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

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

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

that contains chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detects of cryptosporidium.

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

BIN Category: BIN 2

Cryptosporidium – Staff constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. CRWA detected cryptosporidium in the source water (Lake Dunlap) in 2009 and achieved a bin 2 category. A bin 2 category requires the Lake Dunlap Water Treatment Plant (WTP) to meet a 4-Log removal or inactivation of cryptosporidium. Lake Dunlap WTP has accomplished a 4-Log removal or inactivation of cryptosporidium over the complete bin 2 category duration and continues to achieve this removal rate. It is important to know that cryptosporidium may cause serious illness in immune-compromised persons such as person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

Detects of radon.

Radon – **ND (2017)**

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man-made. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Violations

Canyon Regional Water Authority Lake Dunlap Water Treatment Plant did not have any violations to report for year 2025.

Contact Information: If you have any questions please contact:

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

Public Participation Opportunities:

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

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

Schertz Seguin
LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION

March 25, 2026

Devan Montoya
Springs Hill Special Utility District
P.O. Box 29
Seguin, Texas 78156

Re: 2025 Consumer Confidence Report Data (PWS: TX0940094)

Dear Ms. Montoya:

The information to be used in your 2025 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 April 2025

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

Kindest regards,

Andrew McBride
SSLGC General Manager

EXHIBIT A

SOURCE WATER DESCRIPTION

The Schertz/Seguin Local Government Corporation (SSLGC) as a wholesale water supplier is providing water quality data for 2025 as required by TCEQ. SSLGC operates twelve (12) water wells located within the Gonzales County Underground Water Conservation District (GCUWCD) permitted to produce 19,362 ac-ft/yr. Each well is permitted at a rate of 1,000 gallons per minute.

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

SSLGC also operates five (5) water wells located within the Guadalupe County Groundwater Conservation District (GCGCD) permitted to produce 5,009.38 ac-ft/yr from the Carrizo Aquifer and 1,290.40 af-ft/yr from the Wilcox Aquifer. Each well is permitted at a rate of 500 gallons per minute from the Carrizo Aquifer. Each well is permitted at a rate of 800 gallons per minute from the Wilcox Aquifer.

SCHERTZ SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION (SSLGC)			
Type: Groundwater			
Source: Carrizo and Wilcox Aquifers			
Location: Southern Guadalupe County			
Source Water Name	**Location**	**Type-Status-Avail**	**Aquifer**
1 – SSLGC Well #3	COWEY RD	WL-A-P	Carrizo
2 – SSLGC Well #4	COWEY RD	WL-A-P	Carrizo
3 – SSLGC Well #6	COWEY RD	WL-A-P	Carrizo
4 – SSLGC Well #7	COWEY RD	WL-A-P	Carrizo
5 – SSLGC Well #11	COWEY RD	WL-A-P	Wilcox

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

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

EXHIBIT B

Treated Water Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Viewer for 2025

PWS ID TX0940094 PWS Name SCHERTZ SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORAT

Monitoring Period Begin	Monitoring Period End	Lab Sample No.	Facility ID	Sampling Point ID	Collection Date	Analyte Code	Analyte Name	Detection Value	Exceeds MCL	Lab ID	Maximum Contaminant MCL Code	Maximum Contaminant MCL Value
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1902	CARBON DISULFIDE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2030	P-ISOPROPYLTOLUENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2210	CHLOROMETHANE	< 2 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2212	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	< 2 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2214	BROMOMETHANE	< 2 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2216	CHLOROETHANE	< 2 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2218	TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE	< 2 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2224	TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2228	CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2240	ACRYLONITRILE	< 10 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2243	ACETONE	< 10 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2246	HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2247	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	< 10 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2248	NAPHTHALENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2249	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	< 2 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2251	METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER	< 0.5 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2263	TETRAHYDROFURAN	< 5 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2269	2-HEXANONE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2293	ETHYL METHACRYLATE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2295	METHYL METHACRYLATE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2378	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.07
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2380	CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.07
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2408	DIBROMOMETHANE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2410	1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2412	1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2414	1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2416	2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2418	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2420	1,2,3-TRICHLOROBENZENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2422	N-BUTYLBENZENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2424	1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2426	TERT-BUTYLBENZENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		

EXHIBIT B

Treated Water Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Viewer for 2025

1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2428	SEC-BUTYLBENZENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2430	BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2458	METHYL IODINE	< 5 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2941	CHLOROFORM	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2942	BROMOFORM	1.4 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2943	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	1.2 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2944	DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	1.8 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2955	XYLENES, TOTAL	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	10
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2964	DICHLOROMETHANE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.005
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2965	O-CHLOROTOLUENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2966	P-CHLOROTOLUENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2967	M-DICHLOROBENZENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2968	O-DICHLOROBENZENE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.6
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2969	P-DICHLOROBENZENE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.075
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2976	VINYL CHLORIDE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.002
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2977	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.007
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2978	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2979	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.1
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2980	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.005
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2981	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.2
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2982	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.005
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2983	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.005
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2984	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.005
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2985	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.005
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2986	1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2987	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.005
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2988	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2989	CHLOROBENZENE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.1
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2990	BENZENE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.005
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2991	TOLUENE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	1
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2992	ETHYLBENZENE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.7
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2993	BROMOBENZENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2994	ISOPROPYLBENZENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2996	STYRENE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.1
1/1/2025	12/31/2025	AH43309	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2998	N-PROPYLBENZENE	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43369	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2021	CARBARYL	< 2 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		

EXHIBIT B

Treated Water Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Viewer for 2025

		AH43369	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2022	METHOMYL	< 2 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43369	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2023	BAYGON	< 2 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43369	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2024	METHIOCARB	< 4 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43369	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2036	OXAMYL	< 2 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.2
		AH43369	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2043	ALDICARB SULFOXIDE	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.004
		AH43369	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2044	ALDICARB SULFONE	< 0.8 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.002
		AH43369	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2046	CARBOFURAN	< 0.9 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.04
		AH43369	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2047	ALDICARB	< 0.5 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.003
		AH43369	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2066	3-HYDROXYCARBOFURAN	< 2 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2023	12/31/2025	AH43360	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2031	DALAPON	< 1 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.2
1/1/2023	12/31/2025	AH43360	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2040	PICLORAM	< 0.1 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.5
1/1/2023	12/31/2025	AH43360	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2041	DINOSEB	< 0.2 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.007
1/1/2023	12/31/2025	AH43360	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2105	2,4-D	< 0.1 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.07
1/1/2023	12/31/2025	AH43360	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2106	2,4-DB	< 2 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2023	12/31/2025	AH43360	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2110	2,4,5-TP	< 0.2 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.05
1/1/2023	12/31/2025	AH43360	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2111	2,4,5-T	< 0.5 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2023	12/31/2025	AH43360	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2205	CHLORAMBEN	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2023	12/31/2025	AH43360	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2206	DICHLORPROP	< 2 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2023	12/31/2025	AH43360	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2326	PENTACHLOROPHENOL	< 0.04 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.001
1/1/2023	12/31/2025	AH43360	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2440	DICAMBA	< 1 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2023	12/31/2025	AH43360	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2625	BENTAZON	< 2 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43255	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1017	CHLORIDE	31 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43255	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1025	FLUORIDE	< 0.5 MG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	4
		AH43255	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1040	NITRATE	< 0.25 MG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	10
		AH43255	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1055	SULFATE	35 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43255	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1064	CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	402 UMHO/CM	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43255	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1927	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	115 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43255	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1928	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	140 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43255	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1929	ALKALINITY, CARBONATE	< 10 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43255	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1930	TDS	247 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43255	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1931	ALKALINITY, PHENOLPHTHALEIN	< 10 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1002	ALUMINUM	< 0.02 MG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.2
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1005	ARSENIC	< 0.002 MG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.01
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1010	BARIUM	0.117 MG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	2
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1015	CADMIUM	< 0.001 MG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.005
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1016	CALCIUM	33.9 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		

EXHIBIT B

Treated Water Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Viewer for 2025

		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1020	CHROMIUM	< 0.01 MG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.1
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1028	IRON	0.021 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1031	MAGNESIUM	5.35 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1032	MANGANESE	0.002 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1035	MERCURY	< 0 MG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.002
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1036	NICKEL	0.001 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1042	POTASSIUM	8.34 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1045	SELENIUM	< 0.003 MG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.05
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1050	SILVER	< 0.01 MG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.1
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1052	SODIUM	36.1 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1074	ANTIMONY, TOTAL	< 0.001 MG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.006
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1075	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL	< 0.001 MG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.004
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1085	THALLIUM, TOTAL	< 0 MG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.002
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1095	ZINC	< 0.005 MG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	5
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	1915	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	107 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	TXCU	TEXAS COPPER	0.027 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
		AH43267	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	TXPB	TEXAS LEAD	< 0.001 MG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2023	12/31/2025	AH43343	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2414	1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	< 0.05 UG/L	N/A	T104704297		
1/1/2023	12/31/2025	AH43343	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2931	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE	< 0.02 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.0002
1/1/2023	12/31/2025	AH43343	EP001	TRT-TAP	10/6/2025	2946	ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE	< 0.01 UG/L	N	T104704297	MG/L	0.00005

EXHIBIT C

Coliform Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Viewer for 2025

PWS ID TX0940094 PWS Name SCHERTZ SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORAT

Collection Date & Time	Lab Sample ID	Sample Type	Sampling Point ID	Total Coliform Presence/Absence	E. coli/Fecal Presence/Absence	Free Chlorine	Total Chlorine	Collection Address	Lab ID	Monitoring Period Begin Date	Monitoring Period End Date	Original Sample	Facility ID	Facility Name
12/03/2025 12:45	2512033001	RT	DSTCRRT	A	A	1.93		LAB SINK	T104704269	12/1/2025	12/31/2025		DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
11/05/2025 14:52	2511053601	RT	DSTCRRT	A	A	1.69		LAB SINK	T104704269	11/1/2025	11/30/2025		DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
10/08/2025 12:40	2510081101	RT	DSTCRRT	A	A	1.75		LAB SINK	T104704269	10/1/2025	10/31/2025		DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
09/10/2025 12:45	2509101801	RT	DSTCRRT	A	A	2.07		LAB SINK	T104704269	9/1/2025	9/30/2025		DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
08/06/2025 11:40	2508061701	RT	DSTCRRT	A	A	1.77		LAB SINK	T104704269	8/1/2025	8/31/2025		DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
07/02/2025 14:09	250702.17-01	RT	DSTCRRT	A	A	1.69			T104704269	7/1/2025	7/31/2025		DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
06/04/2025 12:20	250604.19-01	RT	DSTCRRT	A	A	2.09			T104704269	6/1/2025	6/30/2025		DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
05/07/2025 11:45	250507.19-01	RT	DSTCRRT	A	A	1.98			T104704269	5/1/2025	5/31/2025		DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
04/02/2025 14:35	250402.19-01	RT	DSTCRRT	A	A	1.9			T104704269	4/1/2025	4/30/2025		DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
03/12/2025 11:00	250312.10-01	RT	DSTCRRT	A	A	1.47			T104704269	3/1/2025	3/31/2025		DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
02/12/2025 13:14	250212.08-01	RT	DSTCRRT	A	A	1.01			T104704269	2/1/2025	2/28/2025		DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
01/08/2025 13:50	250108.21-01	RT	DSTCRRT	A	A	1.43			T104704269	1/1/2025	1/31/2025		DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

EXHIBIT D

Chlorine Test Results

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

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure
2025	Chlorine	1.70	1.2	2.10	4.0	4.0	ppm

EXHIBIT E

SSLGC Utilizies Chlorine Dioxide as a secondary disinfectent.
Chlorite Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database for 2025

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

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure
2025	Chlorine Dioxide	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.80	N/A	N/A	ppm
2025	Chlorite	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	1.00	0.80	ppm

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

April 14, 2025

JACK HAMLETT, SECRETARY
SCHERTZ SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORAT
PO BOX 833
SEGUIN, TX 78156-0833

SUBJECT: **NOTICE AND RESOLVE OF VIOLATIONS: Treatment Technique and Reporting Violation - Failure to Develop and Submit Initial Lead Service Line Inventory and Failure to Make Initial Lead Service Line Inventory Publicly Accessible (Type Code 2E and 4G - Analyte Code 5200)**
Violation Numbers 90059657 and 90059658
SCHERTZ SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORAT - PWS ID NO. 0940094
GUADALUPE COUNTY, TX

For assistance or questions regarding these violations, email LCRR@tceq.texas.gov or call (512) 239-4691 and request to speak with a member of the Lead and Copper Rule program.

Attention: Public Water System Owner/Manager/Operator:

Violation Information
Your system was required to develop and submit an initial lead service line inventory to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and make it publicly accessible by October 16, 2024, in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) 141.80(f)(3), 141.84(a) and 141.90(e)(1).

Based on our review, it has been determined your system failed to develop and submit an initial lead service line inventory by the October 16, 2024, compliance date and is in violation of these requirements.

Since the compliance date, your system successfully developed and submitted an accepted inventory to TCEQ, bringing it back into compliance.

If you have additional compliance documentation that TCEQ is unaware of, you have the opportunity to contest the violations documented in this notice of violation. Should you choose to utilize this opportunity, you must notify **LCRR@tceq.texas.gov within** 10 days of the date of this letter and include documentation to reflect these violations are not valid.

Public Notice Requirement
When a system does not meet a drinking water standard or has a violation of drinking water regulations, the system must notify its customers. Notification is meant to keep the public informed of potential health risks, as well as providing information about the violation and what the system is doing to address the issue.

Presently, any failure of a system to comply with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions subjects your system to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) enforcement authority.

For assistance or questions regarding these violations, email LCRR@tceq.texas.gov or call (512) 239-4691 and request to speak with a member of the Lead and Copper Rule program.

Sincerely,

Laura Higgins, Section Manager
Drinking Water Standards Section
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

cc: Region - R13PWS@tceq.texas.gov

Grant 4678

water inventory team

(512) 239-1071

Community Water System

pwsinven@tceq.texas.gov

technical review team

PWS 0940094 CO PN

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY OF TIER III PUBLIC NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS:

Public Water System (PWS) name: Schertz/Seguin Local Government Corporation

PWS ID: 0940094

Type of Violation or Situation	Time Period(s) of Violation	# Samples Required	# Samples Submitted
Clerical	October 2024	0	0
Clerical	October 2024	0	0

30 TAC 290.122(c) states that the owner or operator of a PWS who fails to perform required monitoring, fails to comply with a test procedure, or is subject to variance or exemption granted under §290.102(b) shall notify persons served by the system no later than one year after the PWS learns of the violation. The initial public notice shall be issued in the following manner:

Please indicate how the PWS provided this public notice to customers, mark all that apply:
COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:

- ☒ Mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered **OR**
- ☐ Reporting in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) **(At least one of these two options is required)**
  AND any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS such as (choose one or more below):
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies for distribution to others (i.e. apartment building owners, large private employers)
- ☐ Continuous posting in conspicuous public places within the area served
- ☐ On the internet
- ☐ Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g., reverse 911)
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations

NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:

- ☐ Continuously post Notice in conspicuous places within affected PWS or service area **OR**
- ☐ Mail or direct delivery to each customer or service connection **(At least one of these two options is required)**
  AND any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS

such as (choose one or more below):

- ☐ Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers
- ☐ E-mail to notify employees or students
- ☐ Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g., reverse 911)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies to central locations (e.g., community centers, large employers)
- ☐ On the internet

In accordance with 30 TAC §290.122(g), all public water systems that are required to issue public notice to persons in accordance with 30 TAC §290.122, and that sell or otherwise provide drinking water to other public water systems (i.e., consecutive systems), shall provide public notice to the owner or operator of the consecutive systems.

☑ This PWS provides water to consecutive systems and those systems have been provided public notice.

Notice to Consecutive Systems was delivered on: May 12, 2025 (date)
by the following means: Direct email delivery to authorized representatives

Comments: Notice was sent to each of the six customers of SSLGC.

"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."

NOTE: 30 TAC 290.122(f) requires the PWS to provide a copy of the Public Notice issued and a signed Certificate of Delivery to the Executive Director within 10 days.

Date of Delivery to Customers: May 12, 2025 Phone: (830) 401-2403
Certified by (print name): Philip DeFrancesco Title: Assistant General Manager
Signature: Date: May 12, 2025

Submit a copy of the Public Notice delivered to customers and a copy of this completed Certificate of Delivery to the TCEQ at:

E-mail: **pwspn@tceq.texas.gov**

Mail: **TCEQ, Water Supply Division, MC-155**
Attn: Public Notice
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087

A Word version of the PN and COD are located on the TCEQ web page titled 'Public Notice Language for Drinking Water Compliance':

https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/public_notice.html