

## 2021 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System SPRINGS HILL WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2021

For more information regarding this report contact:

SPRINGS HILL WSC provides surface water and ground water from Lake Dunlap and the Carrizo and Wilcox aquifers located in Guadalupe and Gonzales Counties

Name Daniel Pepin

Phone 830-379-0539

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

### Definitions and Abbreviations

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

## Definitions and Abbreviations

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

## Information about your Drinking Water

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

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

### Information about Source Water

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

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

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

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Daniel Pepin at 830-379-7683.

### Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	1	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	11/20/2019	1.3	1.3	0.14	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	11/20/2019	0	15	0	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

## 2021 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2021	40	0 - 70.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	57	2.9 - 90.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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\*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2021	0.111	0.111 - 0.111	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	0.1	0 - 0.11	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2021	2	0 - 1.95	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2021	6.1	6.1 - 6.1	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Combined Radium 226/228	01/26/2017	2.23	2.23 - 2.23	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2021	3	3 - 3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

#### Disinfectant Residual

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

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2021	1.86	0.81-2.80	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

#### Turbidity

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

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

#### Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Violations

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
No violations for 2021	NA	NA	NA

## EXHIBIT A

### SOURCE WATER DESCRIPTION

The Schertz/Seguin Local Government Corporation (SSLGC) as a wholesale water supplier is providing water quality data for 2021 as required by TCEQ. SSLGC operates twelve (12) water wells located within the Gonzales County Underground Water Conservation District (GCUWCD) permitted to produce 19,362 ac-ft/yr. Each well is permitted at a rate of 1,000 gallons per minute.

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

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

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

**EXHIBIT B**  
**Treated Water Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database**  
**Detection Only Results**  
**2021**

Analyte Code	Analyte Name	Facility	Sample Point	Sample Collection Date	TCEQ Sample ID	Lab. Sample ID	Method	Less Than Ind.	Level Type	Reporting Level	Concentration	Current Maximum Contaminant Level Allowed (MCL)
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	7/7/2021		210707.25-03	300				0.03 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	7/7/2021		210707.25-04	300				0.035 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	6/16/2021		210616.15-04	300	<	MRL	0.02 MG/L		1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	6/16/2021		210616.15-03	300	<	MRL	0.02 MG/L		1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	6/16/2021		210616.15-02	300				0.042 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	5/5/2021		210505.24-03	300				0.029 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	5/5/2021		210505.24-04	300				0.027 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	5/5/2021		210505.24-02	300				0.044 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	4/28/2021		210428.16-02	300				0.051 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	4/28/2021		210428.16-04	300				0.04 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	4/28/2021		210428.16-03	300				0.038 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	2/10/2021		210210.22-02	300				0.05 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	2/10/2021		210210.22-04	300				0.034 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	2/10/2021		210210.22-03	300				0.037 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	1/20/2021		210120.26-02	300				0.066 MG/L	1 MG/L



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1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	1/20/2021		210120.26-04	300				0.033 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	1/20/2021		210120.26-03	300				0.026 MG/L	1 MG/L
1040	NITRATE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2130386	AF60254	353.2	<	MRL	0.05 MG/L		10 MG/L
1902	CARBON DISULFIDE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2030	P-ISOPROPYLTO LUENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2031	DALAPON	DS01	DBP2-01	7/1/2021	2145129	AF60356	552.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		200 UG/L
2210	CHLOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2212	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2214	BROMOMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2216	CHLOROETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2218	TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2224	TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2228	CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2240	ACRYLONITRILE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	10 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2243	ACETONE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	10 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte

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2246	HEXACHLORO BUTADIENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2247	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	10 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2248	NAPHTHALENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2249	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2251	METHYL TERT BUTYL ETHER	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2263	TETRAHYDRO FURAN	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	5 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2269	2-HEXANONE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2293	ETHYL METHACRYLA TE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2295	METHYL METHACRYLA TE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2378	1,2,4- TRICHLOROBE NZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		70 UG/L
2380	CIS-1,2- DICHLOROET HYLENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		70 UG/L
2408	DIBROMOMET HANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2410	1,1- DICHLOROPR OPENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte

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2412	1,3-DICHLOROPROpane	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2414	1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROpane	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2416	2,2-DICHLOROPROpane	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2418	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2420	1,2,3-TRICHLOROBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2422	N-BUTYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2424	1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2426	TERT-BUTYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2428	SEC-BUTYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2430	BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2450	MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID	DS01	DBP2-01	7/1/2021	2145129	AF60356	552.2	<	MRL	2 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2451	DICHLOROACETIC ACID	DS01	DBP2-01	7/1/2021	2145129	AF60356	552.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte

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2452	TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	DS01	DBP2-01	7/1/2021	2145129	AF60356	552.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2453	MONOBROMOACETIC ACID	DS01	DBP2-01	7/1/2021	2145129	AF60356	552.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2454	DIBROMOACETIC ACID	DS01	DBP2-01	7/1/2021	2145129	AF60356	552.2				1 UG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
2455	BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID	DS01	DBP2-01	7/1/2021	2145129	AF60356	552.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2456	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	DS01	DBP2-01	7/1/2021	2145129	AF60356	552.2				1 UG/L	60 UG/L
2458	METHYL IODINE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	5 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2941	CHLOROFORM	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2941	CHLOROFORM	DS01	DBP2-01	7/1/2021	2145129	AF60356	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2942	BROMOFORM	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2				1.4 UG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
2942	BROMOFORM	DS01	DBP2-01	7/1/2021	2145129	AF60356	524.2				1.9 UG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
2943	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2				1 UG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
2943	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	DS01	DBP2-01	7/1/2021	2145129	AF60356	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2944	DIBROMODICHLOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2				1.6 UG/L	No MCL for this Analyte

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Detection Only Results  
2021

2944	DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	DS01	DBP2-01	7/1/2021	2145129	AF60356	524.2				2 UG/L	No MCL for this Analyte
2950	TTHM	DS01	DBP2-01	7/1/2021	2145129	AF60356	524.2				3.9 UG/L	80 UG/L
2955	XYLENES, TOTAL	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		10000 UG/L
2964	DICHLOROMETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
2965	O-CHLOROTOLUENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2966	P-CHLOROTOLUENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2967	M-DICHLOROBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2968	O-DICHLOROBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		600 UG/L
2969	P-DICHLOROBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		75 UG/L
2976	VINYL CHLORIDE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		2 UG/L
2977	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		7 UG/L
2978	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2979	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		100 UG/L

**EXHIBIT B**  
**Treated Water Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database**  
**Detection Only Results**  
**2021**

2980	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
2981	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		200 UG/L
2982	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
2983	1,2-DICHLOROPROpane	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
2984	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
2985	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
2986	1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2987	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
2988	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2989	CHLOROBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		100 UG/L
2990	BENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		5 UG/L
2991	TOLUENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		1000 UG/L
2992	ETHYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		700 UG/L

**EXHIBIT B**

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

2021

2993	BROMOBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2994	ISOPROPYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte
2996	STYRENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	0.5 UG/L		100 UG/L
2998	N-PROPYLBENZENE	EP001	TRT-TAP	7/1/2021	2101462	AF60406	524.2	<	MRL	1 UG/L		No MCL for this Analyte

**EXHIBIT C**  
Coliform Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database for 2021

TCR Sample Results										
Type/ RP Loc	Sample No.	Date	Facility	Sample Pt.	Sample Pt. Description	Lab ID	Result / Analyte / Method / MP			
RT	<a href="#">211208.1</a> <a href="#">5-01</a>	12/8/2021	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	12/1/2021 12/31/2021
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	12/1/2021 12/31/2021
							Lab Sink-2130 CR 127 Nixon Tx 78140			
RT	<a href="#">211110.1</a> <a href="#">8-01</a>	11/10/2021	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	11/1/2021 11/30/2021
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	11/1/2021 11/30/2021
							Lab Sink 2130 CR 127 Nixon Tx 78140			
RT	<a href="#">211006.1</a> <a href="#">3-01</a>	10/6/2021	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	10/1/2021 10/31/2021
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	10/1/2021 10/31/2021
							Lab Sink-2130 CR 127 Nixon Tx 78140			
RT	<a href="#">210915.1</a> <a href="#">9-01</a>	9/15/2021	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	9/1/2021 9/30/2021
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	9/1/2021 9/30/2021
							Lab Sink-2130 CR 127 Nixon Tx 78140			
RT	<a href="#">210811.2</a> <a href="#">0-01</a>	8/11/2021	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	8/1/2021 8/31/2021
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	8/1/2021 8/31/2021
							Lab Sink 2130 CR 127 Nixon Tx 78140			
RT	<a href="#">210707.2</a> <a href="#">3-01</a>	7/7/2021	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	7/1/2021 7/31/2021
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	7/1/2021 7/31/2021
							Lab Sink-2130 CR 127 Nixon Tx 78140			
RT	<a href="#">210609.1</a> <a href="#">4-01</a>	6/9/2021	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	6/1/2021 6/30/2021
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	6/1/2021 6/30/2021
							Lab Sink-2130 CR 127 Nixon Tx 78140			
RT	<a href="#">210505.2</a> <a href="#">5-01</a>	5/5/2021	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	5/1/2021 5/31/2021
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	5/1/2021 5/31/2021
							Lab Sink-2130 CR 127 Nixon Tx 78140			



**EXHIBIT C**  
Coliform Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database for 2020

RT	<a href="#">210407.1</a> <a href="#">8-01</a>	4/7/2021	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	4/1/2021 4/30/2021
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	4/1/2021 4/30/2021
							Lab Sink-2130 CR 127 Nixon Tx 78140			
RT	<a href="#">210303.1</a> <a href="#">5-01</a>	3/3/2021	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	3/1/2021 3/31/2021
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	3/1/2021 3/31/2021
							Lab Sink-2130 CR 127 Nixon Tx 78140			
RT	<a href="#">210210.2</a> <a href="#">3-01</a>	2/10/2021	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	2/1/2021 2/28/2021
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	2/1/2021 2/28/2021
							Lab Sink-2130 CR 127 Nixon Tx 78140			
RT	<a href="#">210113.2</a> <a href="#">0-01</a>	1/13/2021	DS01	DSTCRR T	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48136	A	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	COLILERT- 18	1/1/2021 1/31/2021
							A	E. COLI(3014)	COLILERT- 18	1/1/2021 1/31/2021
							Lab Sink-2130 CR 127 Nixon Tx 78140			

**EXHIBIT D**  
Chlorine Test Results

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

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure
2021	Chlorine	1.79	1.36	2.18	4.0	4.0	ppm

**EXHIBIT E**  
**SSLGC Utilizes Chlorine Dioxide as a secondary disinfectant.**  
**Chlorite Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database for 2021**

Result List by Analyte												
Analyte Code	Analyte Name	Facility	Sample Point	Sample Collection Date	TCEQ Sample ID	Laboratory Sample ID	Method	Less Than Ind.	Level Type	Reporting Level	Concentration	Current Maximum Contaminant
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	7/7/2021		210707.25-03	300				0.03 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	7/7/2021		210707.25-04	300				0.035 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	6/16/2021		210616.15-04	300	<	MRL	0.02 MG/L		1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	6/16/2021		210616.15-03	300	<	MRL	0.02 MG/L		1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	6/16/2021		210616.15-02	300				0.042 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	5/5/2021		210505.24-03	300				0.029 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	5/5/2021		210505.24-04	300				0.027 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	5/5/2021		210505.24-02	300				0.044 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	4/28/2021		210428.16-02	300				0.051 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	4/28/2021		210428.16-04	300				0.04 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	4/28/2021		210428.16-03	300				0.038 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2NEP001	2/10/2021		210210.22-02	300				0.05 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2MEP001	2/10/2021		210210.22-04	300				0.034 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORITE	DS01	CLO2FEP001	2/10/2021		210210.22-03	300				0.037 MG/L	1 MG/L

**EXHIBIT E**

SSLGC Utilizes Chlorine Dioxide as a secondary disinfectant.  
Chlorite Test Results as Reported by TCEQ Water Watch Database for 2021

1009	CHLORIT E	DS01	CLO2NEP001	1/20/2021		210120.26-02	300				0.066 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORIT E	DS01	CLO2MEP00 1	1/20/2021		210120.26-04	300				0.033 MG/L	1 MG/L
1009	CHLORIT E	DS01	CLO2FEP001	1/20/2021		210120.26-03	300				0.026 MG/L	1 MG/L

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

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDL G	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure
2021	Chlorine Dioxide	0.0333	0.02	0.13	0.80	0.80	N/A	N/A	ppm
2021	Chlorite	0.025	0.02	0.08	N/A	N/A	1.00	0.80	ppm



**Lake Dunlap**  
**Water Treatment Plant**  
**2021 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, 2021.

### **Sources**

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<https://tceq.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=217028ea4a01485f87db4d22aec72755>

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

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

		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 – 3/LAKE DUNLAP	3/LAKE DUNLAP	SW	Operational	850 Lakeside Pass New Braunfels, TX 78130
4 – 7/LAKE DUNLAP	7/LAKE DUNLAP	SW	-----	-----

## **Water Quality Test Results**

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

### **Definitions:**

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

**Non Applicable (N/A)**

**Non-Detects (ND)** – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**Parts per Million (Ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per Billion (Ppb) or Micrograms per liter** – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Parts per Trillion (Ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L)** – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

**Parts per quadrillion (Ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L)** – one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** – measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** – million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level** – The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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** – The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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 Detection Limit 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 Detection Limit 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.

## Table of Contaminants

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform Bacteria	2021	Absent	N/A	0	MCL: (systems that collect 40 or more samples per month) 5% of monthly samples are positive. (Systems that collect <40 samples/month – 1 positive monthly sample.	N/A	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	2021	Absent	N/A	0	0	N/A	N	Human and animal fecal waste
TOC	2021	2.58	0 – 4.38	N/A	TT	Mg/L	N	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	2021	.85	0 – 0.88	N/A	TT	NTU	N	Soil runoff, Bacteria, organic material, suspended particles
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Beta/photon emitters	2017	ND	0 – 4	0	4	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made Deposits
Alpha emitters	2017	ND	0 – 15	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (-226 & -228)	2017	ND	0 – 5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural Deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Antimony	2021	ND	0 – 6	6	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder

Arsenic	2021	ND	0 – 10	N/A	10	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	2013	ND	0 – 7	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2021	0.0468	0 – 2	2	2	Ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2021	ND	0 – 4	4	4	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	2021	ND	0 – 5	5	5	Ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	2021	ND	0 – 100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2021	0.0325	0 – 1.3	1.3	AL=1.3 (EPA National Primary Drinking Water Regulations)	Ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	2021	ND	0 – 200	200	200	Ppm	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	2021	0.20	0 – 4	4	4	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	2021	ND	0 – 15	0	AL=15	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	2021	ND	0 – 2	2	2	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland

Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2021	2.03	0 – 10	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	2013	ND	0 – 1	1	1	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2021	ND	0 – 50	50	50	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	2021	ND	0.5 – 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	2019	0	0 – 70	70	70	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2, 4, 5-TP(Silvex)	2019	0	0 – 50	50	50	Ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylonitrile	2021	0	0 – 10	0	TT	Ppb	N	Used in the manufacturing of plastic
Alachlor	2021	0	0 – 2	0	2	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	2021	0	0 – 3	3	3	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	2021	0	0 – 200	0	200	Nanograms/L	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	2019	0	0 – 40	40	40	Ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	2021	0	0 – 2	0	2	Ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	2021	0	0 – 200	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2021	0	0 – 400	400	400	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2021	0	0 – 6	0	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	2019	0	0 – 200	0	200	Nanograms/L	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	2019	0	0 – 7	7	7	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on

								soybeans and vegetables
Diquat	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	20	Ppb	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	30	Picograms/L	N/A	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	100	Ppb	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	2021	0	0 – 2	2	2	Ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	TT	N/A	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide	2019	0	0 – 50	0	50	Nanograms/L	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate	N/A	N/A	N/A	700	700	Ppb	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	2021	0	0 – 400	0	400	Nanograms/L	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	2021	0	0 – 200	0	200	Nanograms/L	N	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	2021	0	0 – 1	0	1	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2021	0	0 – 50	50	50	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	200	Nanograms/L	N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	2021	0	0 – 40	40	40	Ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2019	0	0 – 200	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from landfills of waste chemicals
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	500	Nanograms/L	N/A	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	2019	0	0 – 1	0	1	Ppb	N	Discharge from wood preservative factories
Picloram	2019	0	0 – 500	500	500	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	2021	0	0 – 4	4	4	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	2021	0	0 – 3	0	3	Ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Benzene	2021	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Bromate	2021	3.4	0 – 35.1	0	10	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Carbon tetrachloride	2021	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chloramines	2017	N/A	0 – 4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	2021	2.5	0 – 4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	2021	.603	0.0 – 1.0	0.8	1.0	Ppm	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Dioxide	2021	.33	0.0-5.0	MRDLG = 800	MRDL = 800	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorobenzene	2021	0	0 – 100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	2021	0	0 – 600	600	600	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	2021	0	0 – 75	75	75	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	2021	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene	2021	0	0 – 7	7	7	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2021	0	0 – 70	70	70	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans – 1,2 - Dichloroethylene	2021	0	0 – 100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	2021	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	2021	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	2021	0	0 – 700	700	700	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	2021	11.3	0 – 60	N/A	60	Ppb	N	By-product of disinfection
Styrene	2021	0	0 – 100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	2021	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2021	0	0 – 70	70	70	Ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories

1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	2021	0	0 - 200	200	200	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 - Trichloroethane	2021	0	0 - 5	3	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	2021	0	0 - 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHM {Total trihalomethanes}	2021	33.0	0 - 100	0	100/80	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene	2021	0	0 - 1	1	1	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	2021	0	0 - 2	0	2	Ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	2021	0	0 - 10	10	10	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

## Health Effects

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

### **Microbiological Contaminants:**

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

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

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

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

## ***Radioactive Contaminants:***

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

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

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

## ***Inorganic Contaminants:***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### ***Additional Health Information:***

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ***Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides.***

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**PCBs [Polychlorinated 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 arsenic, nitrates, lead, cryptosporidium and radon.***

**Arsenic** – ND

**Nitrates** – The MCL is 10 mg/L.

**Lead** – ND

**Cryptosporidium** – We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. We have detected cryptosporidium in the source water (Lake Dunlap). We detected this constituent in 2009 and have been in a bin 2 category from that time. A bin 2 category requires the Lake Dunlap Water Treatment Plant (WTP) to achieve 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. We believe 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.

**Radon** – Not Present

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or is 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 2021.

***Contact Information:*** If you have any questions please contact -

Adam Telfer  
Operations Manager  
Canyon Regional Water Authority

Phone: (830) 609-0543  
Email: [adam@crwa.com](mailto:adam@crwa.com)



**Wells Ranch**  
**Water Treatment Plant**  
**2021 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, 2021.

### **Sources**

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<https://tceq.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=217028ea4a01485f87db4d22aec72755>

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



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

		Type of Water	Report Status	Location /County
1 – TOMMY'S WELL	TOMMY'S WELL	GW	Operational	Gonzales
11 – COASTAL FIELD	COASTAL FIELD	GW	Operational	Gonzales
12 – BULL TRAP	BULL TRAP	GW	Operational	Gonzales
2 – DEER STAND	DEER STAND	GW	Operational	Guadalupe
4 – PIG TRAP	PIG TRAP	GW	Operational	Guadalupe
7 – DEAD MAN TANK	DEAD MAN TANK	GW	Operational	Guadalupe
9 – CAMP HOUSE	CAMP HOUSE	GW	Operational	Guadalupe
8 – CHICKEN HOUSE	CHICKEN HOUSE	GW	Operational	Guadalupe
3 – DEER STAND WILCOX	DEER STAND WILCOX	GW	Operational	Guadalupe
4 – DEAD MAN TANK WILCOX	DEAD MAN TANK WILCOX	GW	Operational	Guadalupe
5 – LITTLEFIELD	LITTLEFIELD	GW	Operational	Gonzales
13 – BOND WEST	BOND WEST	GW	Operational	Gonzales
14 – CHRISTIAN WEST	CHRISTIAN WEST	GW	Operational	Gonzales
15 – BOND EAST	BOND EAST	GW	Operational	Gonzales
16 – CHRISTIAN EAST	CHRISTIAN EAST	GW	Operational	Gonzales

### **Water Quality Test Results**

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

#### **Definitions:**

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

**Non Applicable (N/A)**

**Non-Detects (ND)** – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**Parts per Million (Ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per Billion (Ppb) or Micrograms per liter** – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Parts per Trillion (Ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L)** – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

**Parts per quadrillion (Ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L)** – one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** – measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** – million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level** – The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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** – The “Goal” (MCLG) is 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 Detection Limit 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 Detection Limit 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.

**Table of Contaminants**

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform Bacteria	2021	Absent	Absent or Present	0	MCL: (systems that collect 40 or more samples per month) 5% of monthly samples are positive. (Systems that collect <40 samples/month – 1 positive monthly sample.	N/A	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	2021	Absent	Absent or Present	0	0	N/A	N	Human and animal fecal waste
TOC	2021	0	N/A	N/A	TT	Mg/L	N	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT	NTU	N	Soil runoff, Bacteria, organic material, suspended particles

Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters	2018	5.5	0 – 50	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made Deposits
Alpha emitters	2018	<3.0	0 – 15	0	No MCL	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (-226 & -228)	2018	<1.0	0 – 5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural Deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony	2019	0	0 – 6	6	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic	2019	0	0 – 10	N/A	10	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	2018	<0.197	0 – 7	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2019	0.075	0 – 2	2	2	Mg/L	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2019	0	0 – 4	4	4	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	2019	0	0 – 5	5	5	Ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	2019	0	0 – 100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2019	0.0038	0 – 1.3	1.3	AL=1.3 (EPA National Primary Drinking Water Regulations)	Ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	2020	0	0 – 200	200	200	Ppm	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Fluoride	2019	0	0 - 4	4	4	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	2019	0	0 - 15	0	AL=15	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	2019	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)	2021	0.18	0 - 10	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	2015	0	0 - 1	1	1	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2019	0	0 - 50	50	50	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	2019	0	0.5 - 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	2019	0	0 - 70	70	70	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2, 4, 5-TP(Silvex)	2019	0	0 - 50	50	50	Ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylonitrile	2021	0	0 - 10	0	TT	Ppb	N	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
Alachlor	2021	0	0 - 2	0	2	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	2021	0	0 - 3	3	3	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	2021	0	0 - 200	0	200	Nanograms/L	N	Leaching from linings of water

								storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	2019	0	0 – 40	40	40	Ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	2021	0	0 – 2	0	2	Ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	2021	0	0 – 200	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2021	0	0 – 400	400	400	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2021	1.2	0 – 6	0	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	2019	0	0 – 200	0	200	Nanograms/L	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	2019	0	0 – 7	7	7	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	20	Ppb	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	30	Picograms/L	N/A	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	100	Ppb	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	2021	0	0 – 2	2	2	Ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	TT	N/A	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide	2019	0	0 – 50	0	50	Nanograms/L	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate	N/A	N/A	N/A	700	700	Ppb	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	2021	0	0 – 400	0	400	Nanograms/L	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	2021	0	0 – 200	0	200	Nanograms/L	N	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	2021	0	0 – 1	0	1	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2021	0	0 – 50	50	50	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	200	Nanograms/L	N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	2021	0	0 – 40	40	40	Ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2019	0	0 – 200	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from landfills of waste chemicals

PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	500	Nanogr- ams/L	N/A	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	2019	0	0 – 1	0	1	Ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	2019	0	0 – 500	500	500	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	2021	0	0 – 4	4	4	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	2021	0	0 – 3	0	3	Ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

Benzene	2021	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Bromate	2016	0	0 – 10	0	10	Ppb		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Carbon tetrachloride	2021	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chloramines	2016	N/A	0 – 4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	2021	2.73	0 – 4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	2016	0	0.0 – 1.0	0.8	1.0	Ppm	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Dioxide	N/A	N/A	0 – 800	MRDLG = 800	MRDL = 800	Ppb	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorobenzene	2021	0	0 – 100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	2021	0	0 – 600	600	600	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	2021	0	0 – 75	75	75	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	2021	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene	2021	0	0 – 7	7	7	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene	2021	0	0 – 70	70	70	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans – 1,2 - Dichloroethylene	2021	0	0 – 100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Dichloromethane	2021	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	2021	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	2021	0	0 – 700	700	700	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	2021	1.1	0 – 60	N/A	60	Ppb	N	By-product of disinfection
Styrene	2021	0	0 – 100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	2021	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2021	0	0 – 70	70	70	Ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane	2021	0	0 – 200	200	200	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 – Trichloroethane	2021	0	0 – 5	3	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	2021	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	2021	8.2	0 – 100	0	100/80	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene	2021	0	0 – 1	1	1	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	2021	0	0 – 2	0	2	Ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	2021	0	0 – 10	10	10	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

## Health Effects

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

### Microbiological Contaminants:

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

**Fecal coliform/E.Coli** – Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They

may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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

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

### **Radioactive Contaminants:**

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

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

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

### **Inorganic Contaminants:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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### ***Additional Health Information:***

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ***Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides.***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**PCBs [Polychlorinated 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 years could experience problems with their liver.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Detects of arsenic, nitrates, lead, cryptosporidium and radon.***

***Arsenic – ND***

***Nitrates – The MCL is 10 mg/L.***

***Lead – ND***

***Cryptosporidium – ND***

***Radon – Not Present***

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

***Violation***

Canyon Regional Water Authority Wells Ranch Water Treatment Plant did not receive violations for the year 2021.

***Contact Information:*** If you have any questions please contact -

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