2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

South Buda WCID 1

Phone No. (512) 246-1400

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

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; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Public Participation Opportunities

The South Buda board meets on the third Wednesday of each month. Please call (512) 246-1400 to confirm meeting dates and time.

The water system is operated by Crossroads Utility Services, LLC. If you have any questions concerning water quality or the source of your water, please call (512) 246-1400.

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

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

WATER 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

En Español

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español favor de llamar al tel. (512) 246-1400 para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is supplied to you through the distribution system as owned by South Buda WCID 1 and provides surface water from Plum Creek (Lake Dunlap, the Edwards Aquifer South Zone) Plum Creek treats and filters the water from these sources according to federal and state standards, removing harmful contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
The level of 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 contamination.

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

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

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2024	Asbestos (MFL)	<0.19	<0.19	<0.19	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Barium (ppm)	0.105	0.056	0.153	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries,; erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Cyanide (ppb)	0.01	0.01	0.01	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	2.21	1.56	2.87	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2022	Nickel (ppm)	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.1	0.1	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	Nitrate* (ppm)	1.82	1.82	1.82	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2020	Nitrite (ppm)	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

*Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2024	DI (2-Ethylhexyl Phthalate (ppb)	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	6.0	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
2024	Simazene (ppb)	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	4	4	Herbicide runoff.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Vinyl Chloride	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	2	ppb	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge of plastic factories

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Disinfectant
2024	Chloramines (ppm)	1.71	0.69	3.4	4.0	<4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	LR Annual Average	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Total Haloacetic Acids	13.65	8.3	18.6	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Total Trihalomethanes	42.35	30.9	55.7	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Chloroform	7.6	3.4	13.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Bromoform	5.52	4	7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Bromodichloromethane	12.7	8.3	17.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Dibromochoromethane	16.52	13.4	21.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead	0.0007	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Copper	0.0521	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 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".

2024 **Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.
2024 **Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Source of Contaminant
2022	Aluminum (ppm)	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.2	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2023	Bicarbonate (ppm)	317	284	350	NA	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2022	Calcium (ppm)	68.6	63.5	73.7	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2023	Chloride (ppm)	18.5	17	20	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2022	Magnesium (ppm)	32.55	28.6	36.5	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2022	Manganese (ppm)	0.002	<0.001	0.003	0.05	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2022	Sodium (ppm)	13.25	10.5	16	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2023	Sulfate (ppm)	112.5	84	141	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2023	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	260	233	287	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2023	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	504.5	496	513	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2022	Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	305.5	302	309	NA	Naturally occurring calcium.
2022	Zinc (ppm)	0.016	0.014	0.018	5	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

P.W.S. #1050154

Violation:

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for South Buda WCID 1

Public Notice South Buda WCID 1 TX1050154

Our system failed to collect every required coliform sample. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During March 2024 03/01/24 – 03/31/24 we did not complete all monitoring for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

The required number of samples were collected (3) but there was an error on one of the dates and it wasn't noticed until early April, so that sample was rejected and we were one sample short of our required number.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, we are required to notify you within 24 hours.

What is being done?

We collected every required coliform sample in April 2024 and are no longer in violation.

For more information, please contact Darrell Winslett at 512 827-1119 or Crossroads Utility Services 2601 Forest Creek Dr Round Rock, Tx 78665-1232

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by South Buda WCID 1. Public Water System ID#: TX1050154.
Date distributed: April 15, 2025.

Darrell Winslett

Regulatory Compliance Manager
Crossroads Utility Services

Lead Service Line Inventory Report

https://tmc.tritoncg.com/documents/Lead%20Copper%20Inventory%20%20-%20South%20Buda%20WCID%201.pdf