2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

TRAVIS COUNTY M.U.D. NO. 18

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

Please call (512) 451-6689 to confirm meeting date and time. The Board of Directors generally meets on the third Friday of each month.

District's 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 or (512) 246-5905.

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 Travis County MUD #18 (the District). The District purchases all of its water from the West Travis County Public Utility Agency ("PUA"), who obtains the water from Lake Austin. The PUA 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. If we receive or purchase water from another system, their susceptibility will not be included 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
2022	Asbestos (MFL)	<0.1987	<0.1987	<0.1987	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
2025 *	Barium (ppm)	0.067	0.067	0.067	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries,; erosion of natural deposits.
2025 *	Cyanide (ppb)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	200	200	Discharge from steel metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
2025 *	Fluoride (ppm)	0.22	0.22	0.22	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2025 *	Nickel (ppm)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.1	0.1	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Nitrate (ppm)	0.19	0.13	<0.25	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2023	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
2025 *	DI (2-Ethylhexyl Phthalate (ppb)	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	6.0	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
2025 *	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
2025 *	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
2025	Chloramines (ppm)	2.49	0.79	3.8	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
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids	17.5	11.8	25.5	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2025	Total Trihalomethanes	49.85	42.2	62	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
2025	Chloroform	16	8.3	25.8	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2025	Bromoform	2.55	1	4.2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2025	Bromodichloromethane	17.67	14.6	23.2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2025	Dibromochoromethane	13.62	8.3	18.9	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	0.0006	0	15	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Copper	0.084	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Required Additional Health Information for 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. 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".

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.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2025	Turbidity (NTU)	1.7	95%	0.3	Soil runoff.

2025 **Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
2025 **E Coli** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO E COLI BACTERIA.

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

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Source of Contaminant
2025 *	Aluminum (ppm)	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.2	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025 *	Bicarbonate (ppm)	173	173	173	NA	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2025 *	Calcium (ppm)	38.4	38.4	38.4	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025 *	Chloride (ppm)	52	52	52	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2025 *	Magnesium (ppm)	21.4	21.4	21.4	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025 *	Manganese (ppm)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.05	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025 *	Sodium (ppm)	27.4	27.4	27.4	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2025 *	Sulfate (ppm)	26	26	26	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2025 *	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	153	139	162	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2025 *	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	306	306	306	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2025 *	Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	184	184	184	NA	Naturally occurring calcium.
2025 *	Zinc (ppm)	0.006	0.006	0.006	5	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

P.W.S. #2270403

- **WTCPUA DATA**

Lead Service Line Inventory Report

https://tmc.tritonco.com/media/Travis-County-MUD-18-Lead-Copper-Detailed-Inventory-TCEQ.pdf

PFABS

Test Data from TC Mud 18 for 2025

Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	High Level	Units of Measurement PPT
PFOS	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004	
PFBS	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	
PFHxS	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	
PFBA	0.0083	0.0073	0.0086	
PFHxA	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	
PFPeA	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003	
Lithium	<9.0 ug/L			

PPT – Parts Per Trillion

PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications Including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing Stain-resistant fabrics, cosmetics firefighting foams Electroplating and products that resist grease, water and oil.

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY OF TIER III PUBLIC NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

Public Notice (PN) to be posted within **12 months** of initial violation notification

Public Water System (PWS) name: TRAVIS COUNTY MUD 18
PWS ID:2270403

Type of Violation or Situation	Time Period(s) of Violation	# Samples Required	# Samples Submitted
Chemical Monitoring Routine Major	01/01/2015 - 12/31/2023	1	1 Payment was not made so PN date was sent to TCEQ

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

COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:

- ☐ Mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered **OR**
- ☑ Reporting in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) **(At least one of these two options is required)**

  AND any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS such as (choose one or more below):
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies for distribution to others (i.e. apartment building owners, large private employers)
- ☐ Continuous posting in conspicuous public places within the area served
- ☑ On the internet Crossroadsus.com District web page.
- ☐ Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g., reverse 911)
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations

NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:

- ☐ Continuously post Notice in conspicuous places within affected PWS or service area **OR**
- ☐ Mail or direct delivery to each customer or service connection **(At least one of these two options is required)**

  AND any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS such as (choose one or more below):
- ☐ Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers
- ☐ E-mail to notify employees or students
- ☐ Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g. reverse 911)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies to central locations (e.g., community centers, large employers)
- ☑ On the internet

Mandatory Language for Monitoring and Reporting Violation
Chemical Sampling
CHEMICAL MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR

The TRAVIS COUNTY MUD 18 water system PWS ID TX2270403 has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems are required to collect and submit chemical samples of water provided to their customers, and report the results of those samples to the TCEQ on a regular basis.

We failed to monitor and/or report the following constituents Asbestos

This/These violation(s) occurred in the monitoring period(s) 01/01/2023 - 12/31/23
<monitoring period of violation>

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe from chemical contamination. We did not complete all monitoring and/or reporting for chemical constituents, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:

The Asbestos sample was collected on 12/11/2023. The Eurofins EJ Research Lab hasn't received payment from District 18, so no results were sent to TCEQ resulting in the violation. The Notice of Violation requested a copy of the invoice and paided the lab. The District
<corrective actions> should be back in Compliance

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

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact Derrick Lawson at 512 827-1117
<water system official's name> <area code + phone number>

Posted/Delivered on: May 6, 2024 with 2024 CCR
<Date Posted>

Instructions for preparing the required Public Notice:
Recopy the mandatory language above and insert the underlined information in the spaces indicated

The TCEQ recommends that the public water system provide a copy of the Public Notice(s) to local and state officials, such as Mayors, City Council Members, County Commissioners, Judges, and/or State Representatives, that are located in or that represent the affected area(s) served by the system

Public Notice delivery timelines:
The initial public notice shall be issued as soon as possible, but in no case later than 1? months after the violation was identified. Repeat public notice shall be issued every twelve months for as long as the violation persists. All notifications require the attached Certificate of Delivery due 10 days from the posting date of the above notice.

Refer to 30 TAC §290.122 for additional information on Public Notification.

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

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

Notice to Consecutive Systems was delivered on: N/A (date) by the following means:

Comments:

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

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

Date of Delivery to Customers: May-June 2016 Phone: 512 827-1119
Certified by (print name): Darrell Winters Title: Regulatory Compliance
Signature: Darrell Winters Date: 04/01/16

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

E-mail: pwspn@tceq.texas.gov

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

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

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