2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

VISTA OAKS M.U.D. of WILLIAMSON COUNTY

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) 435-2300 to confirm meeting date and time. The Board of Directors meets on the second Monday of each month at 12:00 p.m. at 8834 North Capital of Texas Hwy., Austin, Texas.

The 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.

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 Vista Oaks M.U.D. of Williamson County (the District). The District purchases all of its water from the City of Round Rock, who obtains the water from wells located in the Edwards Aquifer and surface water from Lake Georgetown. The City of Round Rock treats and filters the water from these sources according to federal and state standards, removing harmful contaminants. TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain 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	<0.197	<0.197	<0.197	7	0	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
2025	Barium (ppm)	0.049	0.044	0.054	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2025	Cyanide (ppm)	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic factories
2025	Fluoride (ppm)	0.21	0.21	0.21	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2025	Nickel (ppm)	0.0020	0.0017	0.0024	0.1	0.1	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Nitrate* (ppm)	0.26	0.26	0.26	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Nitrite* (ppm)	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2025	Potassium (ppm)	3.325	2.89	3.76			Abundant naturally occurring element.

***** 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

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2025	Atrazine (ppb)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	3	3	Runoff from fertilizer use.

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

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.					
Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2025	Turbidity (NTU)	0.27	100%	0.3	Soil runoff.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Disinfectant
2025	Chloramines (ppm)	1.99	0.58	3.33	4.0	<4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead Service Line Inventory Report.

https://ccr.crossroadsus.com/lead/VistaOaksMUD-LeadCopperDetailedInventoryTCEQ.pdf

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	LR Annual Average	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids	16.75	9.5	31.4	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2025	Total Trihalomethanes	48.47	31.9	67.2	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	13	4.7	30	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2025	Bromoform	4.45	1.2	6.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2025	Bromodichloromethane	16.37	9.6	25.2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2025	Dibromochoromethane	14.65	10.8	19	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
2024	Lead	0.0022	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Copper	0.0875	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 ."

2025 **Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
2025 **E Coli** REPORTED MONTHLY TEST 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	0.056	<0.02	0.094	0.2	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Calcium	69.8	45	94.6	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Chloride	54	54	54	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2025	Magnesium	17.5	16.3	18.7	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Manganese	0.001	<0.001	0.0011	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Sodium	21.45	16.6	26.3	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2025	Sulfate	30	30	30	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2025	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	124.9	102	160	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2025	Total Dissolved Solids	302	302	302	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2025	Hardness as CaCO3 (surface water)	179	179	179	NA	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2025	Hardness as CaCO3 (ground water)	313	313	313	NA	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.

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