



Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Consumer Confidence Report TCEQ Certificate of Delivery

For Calendar year: 2023 Date Distributed to Customers: 6/27/24
PWS ID Number: TX2270008 PWS Name: Creedmoor Maha Water

Systems with a population of 500 or more customers, must use at least one direct delivery and one good faith delivery method.

(Required) Direct Delivery Methods - check all that apply

- Mail a paper copy of the CCR
*Mail notification that CCR is available on-line at http://creedmoormahawsc.com/water-quality-reports-ccr
*The link (URL) you include must bring customers directly to the CCR
Email direct web address of the CCR, available at http://
Email CCR as an attachment to or an embedded image in an email
Other direct delivery (for example, door hangers or additional electronic delivery method)
Please specify (required if checked): Electronic Delivery

(Required) Good Faith Delivery Methods (To reach people who do not receive bills)

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at http://creedmoormahawsc.com/water-quality-reports-ccr
Mailing the CCR to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills
Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media
Posting the CCR in public places
Delivering multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons
Delivering multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations

*Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the direct URL here: http://

I certify this community water system has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year above and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data submitted to the TCEQ.

(Optional) I have included additional mandatory language NOT populated by the CCR generator for a Public Notice as a result of a violation during the calendar year above, and request the Public Notice be reviewed for compliance.

Certified By:

Name (print): Scott Rickabaugh Title: Ops Manager Phone Number: 512-243-2113
Signature: [Signature] Date: 6/27/24 Email: Scott@Creedmoorwsc.com

*All community water systems are required to submit by July 1 the Certificate of Delivery and CCR to:

Table with 3 columns: Email (recommended), Certified Mail, Regular Mail. Rows include contact information for TCEQ, DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, TX 78753.

2023 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2023

CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC provides surface water and ground water from **Edwards aquifer and City of Austin Water in Travis County and Aqua Water in Bastrop County**

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Scott Rickabaugh

Phone 512-243-2113

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 243 - 2113.

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 MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

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

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

CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC purchases water from **AQUA WSC. AQUA WSC provides purchase ground water from Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer Bastrop County**

CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC purchases water from **CITY OF AUSTIN WATER. Customers of the City of Austin receive their drinking water from three water treatment plants. Each plant pumps, treats and disinfects surface water from the Lower Colorado River as it flows through Lake Travis and Lake Austin.**

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 **Creedmoor Maha WSC. Scott Rickabaugh 512-243-2113**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/15/2021	1.3	1.3	0.117	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

2023 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	1	0 - 1.1	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 HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	8	1.5 - 14.4	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	05/23/2022	0.102	0.102 - 0.102	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.8	0.78 - 0.8	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	1	0.11 - 1.17	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
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	04/29/2020	4.2	4.2 - 4.2	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
	2023	1.60	60-2.5	4	4	PPM	N	Water was treated with Chlorine



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DATA 2023



- Austin Water monitors the lake water for *Cryptosporidium* due to surface water sources being susceptible to this pathogen. The treatment plants utilize clarification and filtration processes that have been shown to remove *Cryptosporidium*.
- In 2023, a total of twenty (20) *Cryptosporidium* samples were collected. All samples were found to be nondetect.
- Austin Water was in compliance with the Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal requirements in the Disinfection Byproducts Rule for all of 2023.

Key

AL = Action Level

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

n/a = not applicable

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter

TT = Treatment Technique

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

Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Date	Low	High	Average	Possible sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2023	0.011	0.013	0.012	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L*)	50	0	2023	0	4.2	2.1	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	2023	0	0.008	0.004	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	2023	0	80	37	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2023	0.6	0.8	0.7	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	2023	0.08	0.19	0.15	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	TT - no sample > 1.0 & 95% of samples must be ≤ 0.3	n/a	2023	0.02	0.37	0.04	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, typically due to soil runoff
				99.5% was the lowest monthly percentage of samples ≤ 0.3			

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

Disinfection Byproducts Rule - Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Date	Low	High	Average	Possible sources
TOC Removal Ratio	TT - Average ≥ 1	n/a	2023	1.27	2.02	1.59	Naturally present in the environment

The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed through the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC removal required by the TCEQ. TOC has no adverse health effects. TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts when water is disinfected. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations Reporting (UCMR)

Parameter	MCLG	Date	Low	High	Average	Possible Sources
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0	2023	7.5	15.3	10.3	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	60	2023	8.6	13.2	10.9	
Chloroform (ppb)	70	2023	4.3	22.3	8.9	
Bromoform (ppb)	0	2023	2.0	6.1	3.2	
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (ppb)	n/a	2023	0.006	0.008	0.007	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.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the table above. For additional information and data visit epa.gov, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Test Results - AQUA WATER

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

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 Violation column).

REGULATED SUBSTANCES								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	15	0	3.6	ND–3.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	0.157	0.0633–0.157	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	50 ¹	0	5.8	ND–5.8	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits	
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4]	[4]	1.7 (average)	0.57–3.68	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2020	5	0	3.03	3.03–3.03	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	1.04	0.12–1.04	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	60	NA	11	6.1–14.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	0.15	ND–0.15	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium (ppb)	2023	50	50	5.9	ND–5.9	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	80 ²	NA	65	22.7–87.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Xylenes (ppm)	2023	10	10	0.0005	ND–0.0005	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.169	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	ND	0/30	No	Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits	

¹The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year. U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

²Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).