

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Texas State University - Freeman Ranch

January 1st - December 31st, 2023

TEXAS  STATE

UTILITIES OPERATIONS



PWS I.D. TX1050163



This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact [Carl Teague](mailto:Carl.Teague@txstate.edu) at [512-245-8629](tel:512-245-8629).

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para toma. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 512-245-1985.

**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.

A bronze statue of Lyndon Baines Johnson, standing outdoors in a park-like setting with trees and a building in the background. The statue is positioned in the center of the page, behind several text boxes.

Facts About Your Water Sources

Texas State University's Utilities Operations Department's goal and responsibility is to provide you safe and reliable drinking water. Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. Our ground water comes from the Edwards Aquifer (South BFZ). The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may encounter your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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. 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 (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) 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 us.

Lyndon Baines Johnson
Class of 1930

Facts (Continued)

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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 come 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Special Notice

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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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](#).

Information About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily comes 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>.

Key Terms & Abbreviations

- **AL: (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 is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- **Level 1 Assessment:** 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 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.
- **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.
- **N/A:** Not applicable
- **NTU: (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **MFL (million fibers per liter):** A measure of asbestos.
- **pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppq (parts per quadrillion, or picogram per liter):** One ounce in 7,350,000,000,000 gallons of water, or 1 penny in 10 trillion dollars.
- **ppt (parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter):** One ounce in 7,350,000,000 gallons of water, or 1 penny in 10 billion dollars.
- **ppb (parts per billion or micrograms per liter):** One ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water, or 1 penny in 10 million dollars.
- **ppm (parts per million or milligrams per liter):** One ounce in 7,350 gallons of water, or 1 penny in 10 thousand dollars.
- **Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: None Scheduled
Time: None Scheduled
Location: None Scheduled

Organic Contaminants: Not evaluated, or none detected.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type minimum, maximum and average levels.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Disinfectant</u>	<u>Average Level</u>	<u>Minimum Level</u>	<u>Maximum Level</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Unit of Measure</u>	<u>Source of Disinfectant</u>
2023	Chlorine Residual, Free	.99	.3	2.0	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts: Waived or not yet sampled.

Unregulated Contaminants: Not reported or none detected.

Lead & Copper

<u>Year</u>	<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>MCGL</u>	<u>Action Level</u>	<u>90th Percentile</u>	<u># sites Overall</u>	<u>Unit of Measure</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
9/10/2015	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.0027	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Lead	0	15			ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

<u>Contaminants, Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range of Level Detected</u>	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u>	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
E. Coli Positive	Monthly	0	0	0	0		N	Naturally Present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)				No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range of Level Detected</u>	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u>	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
Barium				2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits
Fluoride	4/12/2021	1.4	1.4-1.4	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	0.09	0.09-0.09	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion from natural deposits
<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range of Level Detected</u>	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u>	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source Of Contamination</u>
Gross Alpha Compliance				0	15	pCi/L		Erosion from natural deposits

Violations Table

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, pregnant and elderly.

<u>Violation Type</u>	<u>Violation Begin</u>	<u>Violation End</u>	<u>Violation Explanation</u>

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).

<u>Violation Type</u>	<u>Violation Begin</u>	<u>Violation End</u>	<u>Violation Explanation</u>

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

<u>Year or Range</u>	<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Average Level</u>	<u>Minimum Level</u>	<u>Maximum Level</u>	<u>Secondary Limit</u>	<u>Unit Of Measure</u>	<u>Source of Constituent</u>
2015-2023	Aluminum	0.022	<0.02	0.022	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
	Bicarbonate				NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
	Calcium				NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015-2023	Chloride	57	46	68	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015-2023	Copper	0.00395	0.0027	0.0052	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2015-2023	Fluoride	1.6	1.36	1.84	4	ppm	Erosion from natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2015-2023	Manganese	>0.001	<0.001	0.0022	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
	Nickel				NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2018-2023	pH	7.2	6.7	7.7	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2015-2023	Silver	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.1	ppm	Naturally occurring, mainly in the form of very insoluble and immobile oxides, sulfides and some salts.
2015-2023	Sulfate	784	608	960	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015-2023	Total Dissolved Solids	1475	1190	1760	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2015-2023	Iron	0.109	0.034	0.184	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2015-2023	Zinc	0.0445	0.0407	0.0483	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.