

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Texas State University - San Marcos

January 1st - December 31st, 2025

TEXAS STATE
UTILITIES OPERATIONS



PWS I.D. TX1050003



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 at 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.

Facts About Your Water Sources

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 is available in the TCEQ Source Water Assessment Program Decision Support System [TCEQ SWAP-DSS](#). For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Sources of Drinking Water

Texas State University – San Marcos utilizes ground water drawn from a portion of the Edwards Aquifer here in Hays County.

Our water sources and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 – NW of Jackson Hall	Ground Water	Yes/Reported	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/
2 – NW of Jackson Hall	Ground Water	Yes/Reported	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/
3 – Old Powerhouse	Ground Water	Yes/Reported	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/

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 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](#). 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.

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

Some people 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](tel:8004264791).

Information About Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily comes from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Texas State University-San Marcos is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes.

Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. 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 ask 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>.

Service Line Inventory

Texas State University has made available a recently developed service line inventory. To access this inventory, please visit <https://www.facilities.txst.edu/services/utilities/drinking-water.html> and or contact [Carl Teague at 512-245-8629](tel:5122458629)

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.
- **Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **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
- **Avg:** Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- **RAA:** Running Annual Average
- **LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.**
- **NTU: (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
- **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.
- **Variances and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2025	Chlorine Residual, Free	.95	.6	1.5	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 (currently on a reduced schedule)

Year	Contaminant	MCGL	Action Level	90 th Percentile	# sites Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2023	Copper	1.3	1.3	1.061	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
2023	Lead	0	15	0.0013	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of Monthly Samples are Positive	2	1 Fecal or 1 Routine and 1 Repeat Positive	1	N	Naturally Present in the environment

Contaminants, Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Maximum Contaminant Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	15.3	2.5 – 15.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halo acetic Acid (HAA5)	2024	2.4	< 1 – 2.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Maximum Contaminant Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2025	0.039	0.039-0.039	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits
Fluoride	2023	.19	.19-.19	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]	2025	1.96	1.96-1.96	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion from natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Maximum Contaminant Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
Gross Alpha Compliance	7-5-23	4	< 3 - 4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion from natural deposits

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

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

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 Non-Regulated Constituents

<u>Year or Range</u>	<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Average reported Level</u>	<u>Minimum reported Level</u>	<u>Maximum reported Level</u>	<u>Secondary Limit</u>	<u>Unit Of Measure</u>	<u>Source of Constituent</u>
2023	Bicarbonate	317.5	267	368	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2025	Calcium	94.5	89	100	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Chloride	30	27	33	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2023	Copper	0.998	0.148	1.848	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2025	Iron	< 0.041	< 0.01	.071	10	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2025	Magnesium	17.3	17.3	17.3	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Manganese	0.021	0.01	0.031	0.3	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Nickel	0.002	0.002	0.002	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2025	pH	7.4	7.3	7.5	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosively of water.
2025	Sodium	20.5	18	23	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2025	Sulfate	26.5	17	36	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2025	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	278	262	294	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2025	Total Dissolved Solids	384	336	432	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

2025	Total Hardness as CaCO3	315	302	328	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2023	Zinc	0.0046	0.004	0.0052	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5)

PWSs are required to report UCMR results in the CCR when unregulated contaminants are found (i.e., measured at or above minimum reporting levels [MRLs])

<u>Year or Range</u>	<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Average Reported Level</u>	<u>Minimum Reported Level</u>	<u>Maximum Reported Level</u>	<u>UCMR Minimum Reporting Level</u>	<u>Regulatory Level</u>	<u>Unit Of Measure</u>	<u>Source of constituent</u>
2024-2025	Lithium	0.00475	< MRL	0.0095	0.009	0.010	ppm	naturally occurring metal and has numerous commercial uses