

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TRI COMMUNITY WSC – TX0280012

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024

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.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para COMUNIDAD de TRI WSC es agua subterránea bajo influencia directa de la superficie. Asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono 512-488-2573

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 reasonable 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 EPAs Safe Drinking 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 runoff, and residential uses.

-Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum productions, 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 the 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 at 512-488-2573

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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead Service Line Inventory

Tri-Community Water Supply Corp. has developed an inventory of both the public water supply owned and customer-owned service lines. This inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. To access the inventory, please contact Tri-Community Water at (512) 488-2573 or Email us at tricommunitywater@gmail.com.

Information about Source Water

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 Norman (Cameron) Deese 512-738-0713 or TCWSC Office at 512-488-2573

Tri-Community WSC provides ground water under the influence of surface water San Marcos River located in Caldwell County

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1-FM 20 (GUI) 200’ From the San Marcos River	GUI	<1 MPN	G0280012A
2-N. Main St. (GUI) 80’ From the San Marcos River	GUI	<1 MPN	G0280012B

2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected Water Quality Test Results

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.

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.

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 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.

MLF -million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)	NTU -nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L -picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	ppt -parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq -parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)	na -not applicable

mrem-millirens per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb-micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm-milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT- A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2024 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

*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.
*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

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	6	2.4 - 7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	25	19.9 – 28.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	0.0365	0.0365 – 0.0365	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Floride	2024	0.2	0.18 - 0.18	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)	2024	2	1.58 – 1.58	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 Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	1/20/21	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of contamination
Highest single measurement	0.03 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil Runoff

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water cause by suspended particles.
We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2024	1.38	0.60-2.28	4	4	Mg/L	*ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/27/2023	1.3	1.3	0.359	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	06/27/2023	0	15	2.19	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of 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.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
No Violations for 2024			

Coliform Bacteria

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	0	0	0	0	NONE for 2024	Naturally Present in the Environment