MAXWELL SUD

Public Water Supply ID: TX0280003

Consumer Confidence Report

2025 CCR

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MAXWELL SUD

Public Water System ID: TX0280003

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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 informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 357-6253.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

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Sources of Drinking Water

MAXWELL SUD is ground water and purchased surface water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - 2109 POST RD	2109 POST RD	Ground water	Inactive - Plugged	2109 Post Rd
2 - W OF 1		Ground water	Active	2109 Post Rd
3 - E OF 2	E OF 2	Ground water	Active	2109 Post Rd
SW FROM CRWA HAYS CALDWELL WTP	I/C WITH TX0280024	Surface water	Active	Chickadee Cir, San Marcos

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at https://www.maxwellwsc.com/lead-service-line-inventory.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
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.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. MAXWELL SUD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. 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 help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact MAXWELL SUD at 512-357-6253. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): 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 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 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.

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.

Treatment Technique or TT: 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.

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.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per litter **(pg/L)**.

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter **(ng/L)**.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

CRWA Water Quality Test Results

Table of Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Yes(Y)/ No(N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters Sample Schedule: Every 6 years. Next sample is 2027	2021	**< 4**	N/A	0	4	pCi/L	**N**	Decay of natural and man-made Deposits
Alpha emitters Sample schedule: Every 6 years. Next sample is 2027	2021	**< 3**	N/A	0	15	pCi/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 Sample schedule: Every 6 years. Next sample is 2027	2021	**< 1**	N/A	0	5	pCi/L	**N**	Erosion of natural Deposits
Uranium Sample schedule: Every 6 years. Next sample is 2027	2021	**<0.001**	0.001 – 30	0	30	ppb	**N**	Erosion of natural Deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Aluminum Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.259**	0.050 – 0.259	N/A	N/A	Ppb	**N**	Used as a coagulant in the water treatment process
Antimony Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 0.001**	0.001 – 6	6	6	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder

Arsenic Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.002**	0.001 – 0.010	N/A	10	Mg/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos Sample schedule: Every 9 years. Next sample is 2031	2022	**<0.197**	N/A	7	7	MFL	**N**	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.036**	0.000 – 2.0	2	2	Mg/L	**N**	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.001**	0.001 - 4	4	4	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.001**	0.001 - 5	5	5	Ppb	**N**	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.01**	0.001 – 0.10	100	100	Mg/L	**N**	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper / Texas Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.004**	0.00 – 1.3	1.3	AL=1.3 (EPA National Primary Drinking Water Regulations)	Mg/L	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.01**	0.01 - 200	200	200	Mg/L	**N**	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Fluoride Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.2**	0.1 - 4	4	4	Mg/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead / Texas Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.001**	<0.001 - 15	0	AL=15	Ppb	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 0**	0 - 2	2	2	Ppb	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**1.83**	0.1 - 10	10	10	Mg/L	**N**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) Sample schedule: Every 9 years. Next sample is 2031	2022	**< 0.05**	0.05 - 1	1	1	Mg/L	**N**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 0.003**	0.001 - 50	50	50	Mg/L	**N**	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 0**	0 - 2	0.5	2	Mg/L	**N**	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Lead and Copper Rule Testing

The 1994 Federal Lead & Copper Rule mandates a household testing program for these substances. According to the rule, 90% of samples from high-risk homes must have levels less than 0.015 milligrams per liter for lead and 1.3 milligrams per liter for copper.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides								
2, 4, -D Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 70	70	70	Ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2, 4, 5-TP(Silvex) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.2**	0.2 - 50	50	50	Ppb	**N**	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.2**	0 - 2	0	2	Ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 3	3	3	Ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.02**	0 – 0.2	0	0.2	Ppb	**N**	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.9**	0 - 40	40	40	Ppb	**N**	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.2**	0.2 - 2	0	2	Ppb	**N**	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 1**	1 - 200	200	200	Ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.6**	0.6 - 400	400	400	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.6**	0.6 - 6	0	6	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.02**	0.02 – 0.2	0	0.2	Ppb	**N**	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.2**	0.2 - 7	7	7	Ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.01**	0.01 - 2	2	2	Ppb	**N**	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.01**	0.01 – 0.5	0	0.5	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.04**	0.04 – 0.4	0	0.4	Ppb	**N**	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.02**	0.02 – 0.2	0	0.2	Ppb	**N**	Breakdown of heptachlor

Hexachlorobenz-ene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 1	0	1	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocycl-opentadiene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 50	50	50	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 40	40	40	Ppb	**N**	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 2**	2 - 200	200	200	Ppb	**N**	Runoff from landfills of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophe-nol Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.04**	0.04 - 1	0	1	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from wood pereserving factories
Picloram Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 500	500	500	Ppb	**N**	Herbicide runoff
Simazine Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.07**	0.07 - 4	4	4	Ppb	**N**	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 1**	1 - 3	0	3	Ppb	**N**	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Benzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.1 - 5	0	5	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 100	100	100	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Chlorite Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.86**	0-0.800	0.8	1.0	Mg/L	**N**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
o-Dichlorobenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 600	600	600	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 75	75	75	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 – Dichloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 1**	1 - 7	7	7	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 70	70	70	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans – 1,2 – Dichloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 100	100	100	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 700	700	700	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[1] Sample schedule: Quarterly	2025	**43.0**	0 -71.7	N/A	60	Ppb	**N**	By-product of disinfection
Styrene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 100	100	100	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	Ppb	**N**	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 1**	0 - 70	70	70	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 200	200	200	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 – Trichloroethane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	3	5	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 5	0	5	Ppb	**N**	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] [2] Sample schedule: Quarterly	2025	**63.9**	1 - 80	N/A	80	Ppb	**N**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 1	1	1	Mg/L	**N**	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 2	0	2	Ppb	**N**	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 10	10	10	Mg/L	**N**	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

[1] The value in the Highest Level Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.
[2] The value in the Highest Level Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Disinfectant Levels	MRDLG	MRDL	Units	Violation Yes(Y)/ No(N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Sample schedule: Daily	2025	**2.10**	1.20 – 2.50	4	4	Mg/L	**N**	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide Sample schedule: Daily	2025	**0**	1 - 10	0.8	0.8	Mg/L	**N**	Water additive used to control microbes

UCMR5

PFAS

PFAS stands for **per-** and **polyfluoroalkyl** substances, which are a group of chemicals used to make products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. PFAS has a strong carbon-fluorine bond that makes them persistent in the environment and in the bodies of animals and people, posing health risks.

Hays Caldwell WTP was selected as a UCMR 5 (Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) sample sight for PFAS. Please see the table below for the samples taken in 2023. There were two samples over the MRL.

Additionally, any Public Water System with a sample above the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) is required to report this on their CCR (it is per sample, not a running annual average).

Please follow the link below to EPA's UCMR 5 website for more information.

https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule#qanda

Parameter Name	Collection Date	Parameter Abbreviation	Reporting Limit (ng/L)	EP001/Results (ng/L)
Perfluorobutanoic acid	2023	PFBA	5.02	ND
Perfluoro-3-methoxyporopanoic acid	2023	PFMPA	4.02	ND
Perfluoropentanoic acid	**2023**	**PFPeA**	**3.01**	**3.20**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	**2023**	**PFBS**	**3.01**	**3.14**
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	2023	PFMBA	3.01	ND
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	2023	PFEESA	3.01	ND
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	2023	NFDHA	20.1	ND

1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	2023	4:2FTS	3.01	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	2023	PFHxA	3.01	ND
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	2023	PFPeS	4.02	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	2023	HFPO-DA	5.02	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	2023	PFHpA	3.01	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	2023	PFHxS	3.01	ND
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	2023	ADONA	3.01	ND
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	2023	6:2FTS	4.02	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	2023	PFOA	4.02	ND
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	2023	PFHpS	3.01	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid	2023	PFNA	4.02	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	2023	PFOS	4.02	ND
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	2023	9CI-PF3ONS	2.01	ND
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	2023	8:2FTS	5.02	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	2023	PFDA	3.01	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	2023	PFUnA	2.01	ND
11-Chloroelcosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	2023	11CI-PF3OUdS	5.02	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	2023	PFDoA	3.01	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	2023	NMeFPSAA	6.18	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	2023	NEtFOSAA	5.15	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	2023	PFTrDA	7.21	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	2023	PFTeDA	8.24	ND

Maxwell SUD Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chlorine	2025	1.22	mg/L	.26 – 2.12	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023 - 2025	0.0812	0.042 - 0.292	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	1.09	0 - 3.77	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	FLUSH VALVE, 4930 STATE PARK RD LOCKHART	2025	33	36.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	FV AT END OF CCR 108, LOCKHART	2025	41	32.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	FLUSH VALVE, 4930 STATE PARK RD LOCKHART	2025	78	58.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	FV AT END OF CCR 108, LOCKHART	2025	100	62.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Radioactive Contaminants							
COMBINED URANIUM	8/3/2023	1	1	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
BARIUM	8/3/2023	0.0333	0.0333	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	8/3/2023	0.24	0.24	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	8/3/2023	0.0017	0.0017	MG/L	0	0.1	
NITRATE	1/15/2025	2.29	0.92 - 2.29	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	8/17/2020	1.55	1.55	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides							
DALAPON	1/15/2025 – 12/8/2025	< 1	< 1	µg/L	.2	.2	Runoff from herbicide used on right of way
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.2	0.2	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.005	0.003	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.007	.007	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.07	0.07	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.005	0.0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.005	0.0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
BENZENE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.005	0.0	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.005	0.0	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
CHLOROBENZENE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.070	0.070	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
DICHLOROMETHANE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.005	0.0	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

ETHYLBENZENE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.7	0.7	Discharge from petroleum refineries
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.6	0.6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.075	.075	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
STYRENE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.005	0.0	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
TOLUENE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	MG/L	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.005	0.0	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
VINYL CHLORIDE	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	µg/L	0.002	0.0	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
XYLENES, TOTAL	1/15/2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	MG/L	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

UCMR5

PFAS

PFAS stands for **per-** and **polyfluoroalkyl** substances, which are a group of chemicals used to make products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. PFAS has a strong carbon-fluorine bond that makes them persistent in the environment and in the bodies of animals and people, posing health risks.

Maxwell SUD was required to conduct UCMR 5 (Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) sampling in 2025. Samples were taken quarterly at the CRWA Hays/Caldwell WTP as required for surface water sources and bi-yearly at the Maxwell SUD well site as required for ground water sources. Please see the table below for the samples taken in 2025. There were six samples over the MRL, they are highlighted in red on the tables below.

Additionally, any Public Water System with a sample above the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) is required to report this on their CCR (it is per sample, not a running annual average).

Please follow the link below to EPA's UCMR 5 website for more information.

https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule#qanda

CRWA 2025

Parameter Name	Collection Date	Parameter Abbreviation	Reporting Limit (ng/L)	Range	Average	EP001/Results (ng/L)
11-Chloroelcosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	2025	11Cl-PF3OUdS	< 0.005	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	2025	4:2FTS	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	2025	6:2FTS	< 0.004	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	2025	8:2FTS	< 0.005	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	2025	9Cl-PF3ONS	< 0.002	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	2025	ADONA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	2025	HFPO-DA	< 0.005	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	2025	NEtFOSAA	< 0.005	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	2025	NFDHA	< 0.02	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	2025	NMeFPSAA	< 0.006	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorobutanoic acid	2025	PFBA	< 0.005	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	2025	PFBS	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorodecanoic acid	2025	PFDA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorododecanoic acid	2025	PFDoA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	2025	PFEESA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	2025	PFHpA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	2025	PFHpS	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorohexanoic acid	2025	**PFHxA**	**< 0.003**	**0.0 – 0.0037**	**0.0009**	**0.0037**
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	2025	PFHxS	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	2025	PFMBA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluoro-3-methoxyporopanoic acid	2025	PFMPA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorononanoic acid	2025	PFNA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorooctanoic acid	2025	PFOA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	2025	PFOS	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluoropentanoic acid	2025	**PFPeA**	**< 0.003**	**0.003 – 0.0038**	**0.0025**	**0.0038**
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	2025	PFPeS	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	2025	PFTA	< 0.008	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	2025	PFTrDA	< 0.007	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	2025	PFUnA	< 0.002	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Lithium	2025		< 9	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL

Maxwell SUD Well Site 2025

Parameter Name	Collection Date	Parameter Abbreviation	Reporting Limit (ng/L)	Range	Average	EP001/Results (ng/L)
11-Chloroelcosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11/19/2025	11Cl-PF3OUdS	< 0.005	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	11/19/2025	4:2FTS	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	11/19/2025	6:2FTS	< 0.004	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	11/19/2025	8:2FTS	< 0.005	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	11/19/2025	9Cl-PF3ONS	< 0.002	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	11/19/2025	ADONA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	11/19/2025	HFPO-DA	< 0.005	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	11/19/2025	NEtFOSAA	< 0.005	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid	11/19/2025	NFDHA	< 0.02	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	11/19/2025	NMeFPSAA	< 0.006	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorobutanoic acid	11/19/2025	PFBA	< 0.005	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	11/19/2025	PFBS	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorodecanoic acid	11/19/2025	PFDA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorododecanoic acid	11/19/2025	PFDoA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	11/19/2025	PFEESA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	11/19/2025	PFHpA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	11/19/2025	PFHpS	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorohexanoic acid	11/19/2025	PFHxA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	11/19/2025	PFHxS	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	11/19/2025	PFMBA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluoro-3-methoxyporopanoic acid	11/19/2025	PFMPA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorononanoic acid	11/19/2025	PFNA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorooctanoic acid	11/19/2025	PFOA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	11/19/2025	PFOS	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluoropentanoic acid	11/19/2025	PFPeA	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	11/19/2025	PFPeS	< 0.003	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	11/19/2025	PFTA	< 0.008	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	11/19/2025	PFTrDA	< 0.007	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	11/19/2025	PFUnA	< 0.002	0.0 – 0.0	0.0	< MRL
Lithium	**11/19/2025**		**< 9**	**9.8**	**9.8**	**9.8**

Health Effects

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Microbiological Contaminants:

Total Coliform – Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. If Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed, this then is a warning of potential problems.

Fecal coliform/E.Coli – Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Turbidity – Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Total Organic Carbon – Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radioactive Contaminants:

Beta/photon emitter – Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Alpha emitters – Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Combined Radium 226/228 – Some people who drink water that contains radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants:

Antimony – Some people who drink water that contains antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increased in blood cholesterol and decrease in blood sugar.

Arsenic – Some people who drink water that contains arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Asbestos – Some people who drink water that contains asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.

Barium – Some people who drink water that contains barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Beryllium – Some people who drink water that contains beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.

Cadmium – Some people who drink water that contains cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Chromium – Some people who use water that contains chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

Copper – Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water that contains copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Cyanide – Some people who drink water that contains cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

Fluoride – Some people who drink water that contains fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

Lead – Infants and children who drink water that contains lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Additional Health Information:

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. Canyon Regional Water Authority 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*.

Mercury – Some people who drink water containing mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Nitrate – Infants below the age of six months who drink water that contains nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated could die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Nitrite – Infants below the age of six months who drink water that contains nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated could die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Selenium – Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water-containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

Thallium – Some people who drink water that contains thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides.

2, 4-D – Some people who drink water that contains the weed killer 2, 4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.

2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex) – Some people who drink water that contains silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.

Acrylamide – Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Alachlor – Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Atrazine – Some people who drink water that contains atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH] – Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Carbofuran – Some people who drink water that contains carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, nervous, or reproductive system.

Chlordane – Some people who drink water that contains chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Dalapon – Some people who drink water that contains dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate – Some people who drink water that contains di (2-ethylhexyl adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate – Some people who drink water that contains di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Dibromochloropropane (DBCP/1, 2-Dibromo-3-chlor0propane) – Some people who drink water that contains DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Dinoseb – Some people who drink water that contains dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) – Some people who drink water that contains dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Diquat – Some people who drink water that contains diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.

Endothall – Some people who drink water that contains endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.

Endrin – Some people who drink water that contains endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.

Epichlorohydrin – Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Ethylene dibromide – Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Glyphosate – Some people who drink water that contains glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.

Heptachlor – Some people who drink water that contains heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Heptachlor epoxide – Some people who drink water that contains heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Hexachlorobenzene – Some people who drink water that contains hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene – Some people who drink water that contains hexachlorochylopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.

Lindane – Some people who drink water that contains lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.

Methoxychlor – Some people who drink water that contains methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

Oxamyl [Vydate] – Some people who drink water that contains oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.

PCBs [Polychlorinated byphenyls] – Some people who drink water that contains PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Pentachlorophenol – Some people who drink water that contains pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Picloram – Some people who drink water that contains picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Simazine – Some people who drink water that contains simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.

Toxaphene – Some people who drink water that contains toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

Benzene – Some people who drink water that contains benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Bromate – Some people who drink water that contains bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Carbon Tetrachloride – Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chloramines – Some people who use water that contains chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water that contains chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Chlorine – Some people who use water that contains chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water that contains chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Chlorite – Some infants and young children who drink water that contains chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water that contains chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Chlorine dioxide – Some infants and young children who drink water that contains chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water that contains chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.

Chlorobenzene – Some people who drink water that contains chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

o-Dichlorobenzene – Some people who drink water that contains o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.

p-Dichlorobenzene – Some people who drink water that contains p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.

1,2,-Dichloroethane – Some people who drink water that contains 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene – Some people who drink water that contains cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many year could experience problems with their liver.

Trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene – Some people who drink water that contains trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Dichloromethane – Some people who drink water that contains dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

1,2-Dichloropropane – Some people who drink water that contains 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Ethylbenzene – Some people who drink water that contains ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA's) – Some people who drink water that contains haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Styrene – Some people who drink water that contains styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.

Tetrachloroethylene – Some people who drink water that contains tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene – Some people who drink water that contains 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane – Some people who drink water that contains 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.

1,1,2-Trichloroethane – Some people who drink water that contains 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] – Some people who drink water that contains trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Toluene – Some people who drink water that contains toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.

Vinyl Chloride – Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Xylenes – Some people who drink water that contains xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

Detects of cryptosporidium.

LT2ESWTR (Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule) (30 TAC) §290.111 (b)(4)

BIN Category: BIN 2

Cryptosporidium – Staff constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. CRWA detected cryptosporidium in the source water (Lake Dunlap) in 2009 and achieved a bin 2 category. A bin 2 category requires the Lake Dunlap Water Treatment Plant (WTP) to meet a 4-Log removal or inactivation of cryptosporidium. Lake Dunlap WTP has accomplished a 4-Log removal or inactivation of cryptosporidium over the complete bin 2 category duration, and continues to achieve this removal rate. It is important for you to know that cryptosporidium may cause serious illness in immune-compromised persons such as person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

Detects of radon.

***Radon* – ND**

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man-made. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
1/1/2025 - 3/31/2025	TTHM	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
4/1/2025 - 6/30/2025	TTHM	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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

Corrective Actions

Maxwell SUD has increased flushing to mitigate the elevated TTHMs in the water.

Public Participation Opportunities:

Maxwell SUD Board of Directors Meeting
Location: 9270 Hwy 142, Maxwell, TX 78656
Date: Every 4th Thursday of each month unless otherwise scheduled
Time: 6:30pm

Public Water System
NAME: Maxwell SUD
ID: TX0280003

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring/Reporting Requirements

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. This action provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the national occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Consistent with EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap, UCMR 5 will provide new data that will improve EPA's understanding of the frequency that 29 PFAS (and lithium) are found in the nation's drinking water systems, and at what levels. The monitoring data on PFAS and lithium will help EPA make determinations about future regulations and other actions to protect public health under SDWA. The data will also ensure science-based decision-making, help EPA better understand whether these contaminants in drinking water disproportionally impact communities with environmental justice concerns, and allow the agency, states, Tribes, and water systems to target solutions.

On April 10, 2024, the EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS that are among the 29 PFAS being monitored in UCMR 5. PWSs will be required to comply with the PFAS NPDWR Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) starting in April 2029; therefore, UCMR 5 results for the regulated PFAS do not indicate compliance or noncompliance with the MCLs. The EPA continues to advance the science on the potential health effects of a wide range of PFAS, including many of those monitored for under this program.

Maxwell SUD was selected to conduct, and has completed, UCMR 5 sampling in 2025. The results of the sampling indicate that Maxwell SUD currently complies with the MCLs (maximum contaminant levels) that will go into effect in April 2029. The UCMR 6 results for our PWS are listed on the Maxwell SUD 2025 CCR which can be viewed through this link: https://maxwellwsc.com/documents/980/Maxwell_SUD_2025_CCR.pdf

For more information, please contact:

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