# County Line Special Utility District

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## 2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT:
## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
## January 1 to December 31, 2023
## County Line SUD – PWS I.D. 1050038

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 County Line SUD at (512) 398-4748.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 398-4748.

### Information about your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system County Line SUD has a fluoride concentration of 3.36 mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call Farah Najdawi of County Line SUD at (512) 398-4748. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

**Information about Source Water Assessments**

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 Farah Najdawi of County Line SUD at (512) 398-4748

**Water Sources**

County Line SUD uses groundwater and purchased surface water for its drinking water sources.

| Name | Location | Type of Water | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| Well 1 (Brooks Site) | Kyle | Groundwater | Edwards Aquifer |
| Well 2 (Brooks Site) | Kyle | Groundwater | Edwards Aquifer |
| SH 21 Booster Station | SH 21 | Purchased Surface Water | CRWA – Hays Caldwell WTP (San Marcos and Guadalupe River) |

**Water Loss**

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for calendar year 2023, our system lost an estimated 22,084,000 gallons of water, or 5% of total system input. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (512) 398-4748.

## Definitions and Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| Definitions and Abbreviations | The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. |
| Action Level: | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Avg: | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. |
| Level 1 Assessment: | A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. |
| Level 2 Assessment: | A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: | The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: | The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: | The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MFL | million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) |
| mrem: | millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| na: | not applicable. |
| NTU | nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity) |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| ppb: | micrograms per liter or parts per billion |
| ppm: | milligrams per liter or parts per million |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L) |
| ppt | parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| Treatment Technique or TT: | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |

***Disinfectant***

| Disinfectant Used | Year | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation | Source of Chemical |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | 2023 | 1.64 | 0.42 | 5.8 | 4 | <4.0 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

*Regulated Contaminants Detected – County Line SUD*

The following tables represent regulated contaminants detected in the County Line SUD's water system.

***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 | 1 positive monthly sample. | 1 | | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

***Lead and Copper***

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | AL | 90th Percentile | No. Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | 2023 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.224 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead | 2023 | 0 | 15 | 1.23 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

***Disinfection By-Products***

| Contaminant | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023 | 29 | 0-44.8 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| *The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year. | | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2023 | 66 | 0-98.2 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| *The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year. | | | | | | | | |

***Inorganic Contaminants***

| Contaminant | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected/ Annual Avg. | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barium | 04/07/2022 | 0.0679 | 0.0679 – 0.0679 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 2023 | 3.36 | 3.36-3.36 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2023 | 2 | 0.07-1.91 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

***Radioactive Contaminants***

| Contaminant | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beta/photon emitters | 08/10/2018 | 5.6 | 5.6 – 5.6 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L* | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| *EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. | | | | | | | | |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 08/10/2018 | 5.5 | 5.5 – 5.5 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

***Violations***

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR) | 12/30/2023 | 01/23/2024 | We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. |

***Regulated Contaminants Detected – CRWA Hays-Caldwell WTP***

Water systems that purchase drinking water are required to list the regulated contaminants detected in the water systems they purchase from unless that contaminant has been separately monitored in their own water system. County Line SUD purchases water from the CRWA Hays-Caldwell WTP. CRWA Hays-Caldwell WTP provides surface water from the San Marcos River and Guadalupe River. The purchased water from the Hays-Caldwell WTP is delivered "wheeled" through the Maxwell SUD water system. The following tables represent regulated contaminants detected in the CRWA Hays-Caldwell WTP and the Maxwell SUD water system that were not monitored in the County Line SUD water system in 2023.

***Disinfection By-Products – CRWA Hays-Caldwell WTP***

| Contaminant | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorite | 2023 | 0.807 | 0.318 – 0.807 | 0.8 | 1 | ppm | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

***Turbidity – CRWA Hays-Caldwell WTP***

| | Level Detected | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Highest single measurement** | 0.09 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 caused by suspended particles. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration system and disinfectants.

***Radioactive Contaminants – Maxwell SUD***

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Uranium** | 2023 | 1 | 1 - 1 | 0 | 30 | ug/l | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |