Lake Dunlap

Water Treatment Plant

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

PWS ID No. TX0940091

Canyon Regional Water Authority is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. This Annual Water Quality Report is for the period of *January 1 to December 31, 2025*.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (830)609-0543.

Sources

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, 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*** 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 number 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 Canyon Regional Water Authority (830) 609-0543.

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 you 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.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
https://tceq.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=217028ea4a01485f87db4d22aec72755

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.

Canyon Regional Water Authority Lake Dunlap Water Treatment Plant is Surface Water.

		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 – 3/LAKE DUNLAP	3/LAKE DUNLAP	SW	Operational	850 Lakeside Pass New Braunfels, TX 78130
4 – 9/LAKE DUNLAP	9/LAKE DUNLAP	SW	Operational	850 Lakeside Pass New Braunfels, TX 78130

Water Quality Test Results

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Definitions:

Action Level (AL)– the concentration of a contaminant that if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Avg- Average; 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 were found.

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 Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to maximum contaminant level goals as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

Minimum Reporting Limit or MRL – Samples above the MRL are to be reported on the CCR.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).

Mrem/year – millirems per year (measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

N/A – Non Applicable

ND – Non-Detects; laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

NTU – nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity).

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter **(µg/L).**

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter **(mg/L).**

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter **(pg/L).**

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

Table of Contaminants

TEST RESULTS

Results in the following tables contain data from January 1, 2025-December 31, 2025, otherwise data presented is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Yes(Y)/ No(N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria Sample schedule: Monthly	2025	**Absent**	N/A	0	MCL: (systems that collect 40 or more samples per month) 5% of monthly samples are positive. (Systems that collect <40 samples/month – 1 positive monthly sample.	N/A	**N**	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and *E.coli* Sample schedule: Monthly	2025	**Absent**	N/A	0	0	N/A	**N**	Human and animal fecal waste
TOC Sample schedule: Monthly	2025	**2.20**	.92 – 2.20	N/A	TT	Mg/L	**N**	Naturally present in the environment

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Turbidity Sample schedule: Daily	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation Yes(Y)/ No(N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	**0.175 NTU**	1 NTU	**N**	Soil runoff, Bacteria, organic material, suspended particles
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	**100%**	0.3 NTU	**N**	Soil runoff, Bacteria, organic material, suspended particles
Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.				

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 2029	2023	**<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 2029	2023	**<3**	N/A	0	15	pCi/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 Sample schedule: Every 6 years. Next sample is 2029	2023	**<1**	N/A	0	5	pCi/L	**N**	Erosion of natural Deposits
Uranium Sample schedule: Every 6 years. Next sample is 2029	2023	**<0.001**	0.001 – 30	0	30	ppb	**N**	Erosion of natural Deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Aluminum Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.063**	0.050 – 0.2	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	0.010	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**	0.197 - 7	7	7	MFL	**N**	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.04**	0.000– 2.0	2.0	2.0	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	0.10	0.10	mg/L	**N**	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper / Texas Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.04**	0.001 – 1.0	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	**<0.05**	0.01099 - 200	200	200	mg/L	**N**	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5-4.0	4.0	4.0	mg/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.037**	0.001 – 1.0	N/A	N/A	mg/L	**N**	Water moving through ground formations can dissolve iron and carry it into Wells, Aquifers, and Surface water sources. Corrosion from pipes and

								plumbing contribute to dissolved Iron
Lead / Texas Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.001**	N/A	0	AL=15	mg/L	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0**	0 - 2	2	2	mg/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.97**	0.01 – 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 – 0.05	0.05	0.05	mg/L	**N**	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**338**	1-1000	N/A	N/A	mg/L	**N**	Total amount of dissolved substances in water, which are mostly inorganic salts and minerals along with small amounts of organic matter
Thallium Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**0.001**	0.001 – 0.002	0.002	0.002	ppb	**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 - 5	0	2	ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.1 - 10	0	3	ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.02**	0.02 – 0.2	0	0.2	ppb	**N**	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran TCEQ Determination	2022	**<0.9**	0.9 - 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**	0 - 200	200	200	ppb	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.6**	0 - 400	400	400	ppb	**N**	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.6**	0 – 6	0	6	ppb	**N**	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<1**	1 - 200	0	200	ppt	**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 – 2.0	2	2	ppb	**N**	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.01**	0.01 - 50	0	50	ppt	**N**	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.04**	0.01 – 0.4	0	0.4	ppb	**N**	Residue of banned termiticide

Heptachlor-epoxide Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.02**	0.01 – 0.2	0	2	ppb	**N**	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenz-ene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	0.01 – 1	0	1	ppb	**N**	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocycl-opentadiene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.1**	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] TCEQ Determination	2022	**< 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	0	500	ppb	**N**	Herbicide runoff
Simazine Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.07**	1 – 5	4	4	ppb	**N**	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 1**	0.02 – 10	0	3	ppb	**N**	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Benzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**< 1**	0 - 5	0	5	ppb	**N**	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Bromate Sample schedule: Quartly	2025	**<0.005**	0 - 10	0	10	ppb	**N**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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	0	100	ppb	**N**	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Chlorite Sample schedule: Monthly	2025	**0.9**	0.0 – 1.0	0.8	1.0	ppm	**N**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
o-Dichlorobenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 600	0	600	ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 75	0	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	**<0.5**	0.5 – 7	0	7	ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 70	0	70	ppb	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans – 1,2 – Dichloroethylene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 – 100	0	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	0	700	ppb	**N**	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[1] Sample schedule: Quarterly	2025	**16.8**	32.6-71.7	N/A	60	ppb	**N**	By-product of disinfection

Styrene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 100	0	100	ppb	**N**	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethyl-ene 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	**<0.5**	0.5 - 70	0	70	ppb	**N**	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 – 200	0	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	**53.9**	41.5-68.4	N/A	80	ppb	**N**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene Sample schedule: Yearly	2025	**<0.5**	0.5 - 1	1	1	ppb	**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	ppb	**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	**2.32**	1.58-3.6	4	4	ppm	**N**	Water additive used to control microbes

Chlorine Dioxide Sample schedule: Daily	2025	**0.9**	0-10	800	800	ppb	**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.

Lake Dunlap 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 was one sample 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**	**3.71**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	2023	PFBS	3.01	ND
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

Lead Service Line Inventory

CRWA service lines do not contain lead. Please contact CRWA to obtain a copy of the Lead Service Line Inventory.

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-chloropropane) – 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 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 (2017)**

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

Canyon Regional Water Authority Lake Dunlap Water Treatment Plant did not have any violations to report for year 2025.

Contact Information: If you have any questions please contact:

Canyon Regional Water Authority
Adam Telfer
Permitting and Compliance Manager
Phone: (830) 609-0543
Email: adam@crwa.com

Public Participation Opportunities:

Board of Trustees Meeting
Location: 850 Lakeside Pass, New Braunfels, TX 78130
Date: Every 2nd Monday of each month unless otherwise scheduled
Time: 6:00 PM

Information on scheduled meetings can be found on the Canyon Regional Water Authority website at https://www.crwa.com/agendas/.