2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System

KENDALL COUNTY WCID 1

PWS ID Number: **TX1300002**

PWS Name: **KENDALL COUNTY WCID #1**

This is yourWater Quality Report for January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name KEITH MARQUART

Phone 830-995-2227

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para Asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telephono 830-995-2227

Board of Directors meet on 2nd Thursday of every month at 7:00 pm

Special Notice

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limits 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.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatments with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS, or other immune disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physicians 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.

Kendall County WCID #1 provides ground water from the Trinity Aquifer located in Kendall County

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.

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.

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 systems business office.

Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact, GM Keith Marquart at 830-995-2227

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=
Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
3 – MAIN / 7TH ST	GW	A	402 Eighth St
4 – FOOTBALL FIELD	GW	A	325 Sixth St
5A – HWY 87 / E OF EST	GW	A	28 US Hwy 87
6 – NW CORNER OF TOWN	GW	A	702A North Creek Road
8 – NW CORNER OF TOWN	GW	A	814 North Creek Rd
9 – NW CORNER OF TOWN	GW	A	702B North Creek Rd
10 – NW OF I10 / HWY 87	GW	A	42A US 87
11 – 303 SUN FLOWER	GW	A	303 Sunflower
12 – WATER TOWER	GW	A	517 Altgelt
13 – NORTH CREEK LOOP	GW	A	10 North Creek Loop

Definitions & 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 c0liform 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 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 - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of individual samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	0	0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

The Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of individual samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	4/25/2022	0.0314	0.0277 - 0.0314	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride *	5/11/2023	2.2	2.2-2.2	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	0.18	0.1 - 0.18	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta / photon emitters**	2024	18	17.1-18	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made depsoits.
Combine Radium 226 / 228	2024	3	2.86-2.93	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2024	10.4	9.9-10.4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*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 milligram 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 Kendall Co. WCID #1 has a Fluoride concentration of 2.2 mg/L

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in 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 or pitting of their permanent teeth. You may 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 Keith Marquart of Kendall Co. WCID #1 at 830-995-2227. 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-NSSF-HELP.

**EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	The 90th Percentile	# of Sites over AL	Action Level (AL)	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
Copper	11/21/2022	1.3	0.11	0	1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	11/21/2022	0	3	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Year	**Disinfectant**	**Average level**	**Range of detected levels**	**Maximum level**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Unit of Measure**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Source of Disinfectant**
2024	Chlorine Residual, Free	0.95	0.25-2.2	2.2	4	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

KENDALL COUNTY WCID #1
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