CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC

Public Water Supply ID: TX2270008

Consumer Confidence Report

2025 CCR

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC

Public Water System ID: TX2270008

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 información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 243-2113.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Scott Rickabaugh

Phone: 512-243-2113

Sources of Drinking Water

CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC is Purchased surface water.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - TWIN CREEKS PARK	TWIN CREEKS PARK	Ground water	Inactive	12403 Twin Creek Park Dr

4 - TWIN CREEKS RD	Well Site 1	Ground water	Active	12409 Twin Creeks RD
5 - TWIN CREEKS RD	Well Site 2	Ground water	Active	12217 Twin Creeks RD
GW FROM AQUA WSC	CC FROM TX0110013 AQUA WATER SUPPLY CORP	Ground water	Active	Bastrop County
SW FROM CITY OF AUSTIN	CC FROM TX2270001 CITY OF AUSTIN WATER &	Surface water	Active	Travis County

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 https://creedmoormahawsc.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. CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC 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 CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC at 512-739-7102. 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.
picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
na: not applicable.

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	1.58	PPM	.74 – 2.4	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	2022 - 2024	0.11	0.00128 - 0.181	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022 - 2024	1.28	0 - 2.46	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)	1450 RICH LANE, BUDA	2025	1	1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	77 OLD LOCKHART RD, DALE	2025	1	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1450 RICH LANE, BUDA	2025	6	5.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	77 OLD LOCKHART RD, DALE	2025	6	3.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	2/26/2025	0.111	0.111	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	4/1/2025	3.1	0 - 3.1	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	4/25/2023	0.8	0.78 - 0.8	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

NICKEL	2/26/2025	0.0028	0.0027 - 0.0028	MG/L	0	0.1	
NITRATE	2/26/2025	1.4	0.08 - 1.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	2/21/2024	1.28	0.12 - 1.28	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	2/26/2025	5.9	5.9	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	2/26/2025	5.9	5.9	pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DATA 2025

Austin Water continued its compliance with all state and federal maximum contaminant levels and no violations occurred in calendar year 2025.

Key

AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
n/a = not applicable
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ppt = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
TT = Treatment Technique
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Date	Low	High	Average	Violation	Possible sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2025	0.009	0.015	0.012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)*	50	0	2024	4.5	4.5	4.5	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits may release photon and beta radiation
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	2025	10	80	50	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2025	0.59	0.71	0.66	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	2025	0.00	0.11	0.05	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	2024	0	0.08	0.03	No	Herbicide runoff
Turbidity (NTU)	TT - no sample > 1.0 & 95% of samples must be ≤ 0.3	n/a	2025	0.02	0.11	0.04	No	Turbidity is a measure of water cloudiness, typically due to soil runoff
				100% of samples ≤ 0.3				
Total Organic Carbon Removal Ratio**	TT - Average ≥ 1	n/a	2025	1.00	1.75	1.27	No	Naturally present in the environment

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
**Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed through the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC removal required by the TCEQ. TOC has no adverse health effects. TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts when water is disinfected. Disinfection is required to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens.

Unregulated Contaminants

Parameter	MCLG	Date	Low	High	Average	Possible Sources
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0	2025	9.6	18.5	13.7	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	60	2025	5.7	15.2	10.3	
Chloroform (ppb)	70	2025	6.6	27.3	14.1	
Bromoform (ppb)	0	2025	0	3.7	1.7	

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the table above. For additional information and data visit epa.gov, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Cryptosporidium

Austin Water monitors our lakes for *Cryptosporidium* because surface water sources are known to be susceptible to this contaminant. The treatment processes employed at Austin Water's treatment plants are effective for its removal. In 2025, cryptosporidium was not detected in twelve (12) raw water samples.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025

Presented By

AQUA

Water Supply Corporation

Safe • Reliable • Sustainable

PWS ID#: TX0110013

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (512) 304-0353

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

The percentage of total organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	DETECTED RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.0396	0.0117–0.0396	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2024	50[1]	0	5.2	ND–5.2	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	2025	5	5	2.4	ND–2.4	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	1.8	0.50–3.98	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2020	5	0	3.03	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride[2] (ppm)	2024	4	4	0.44	ND–0.44	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	7	2.8–8.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.12	ND–0.12	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	2025	2	0.5	0.46	ND–0.46	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	54	12.8–75.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.145	ND–0.622	0/69	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0	1.39	ND–13.7	0/79	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [3]				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2025	26.4	ND–26.4	NA
Nickel (ppm)	2025	0.0044	ND–0.0044	Naturally occurring
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	2024	1.2	ND–1.2	Erosion of natural deposits

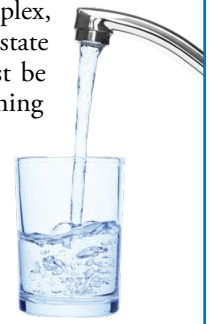
[1] The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year. The U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[2] Aqua Water Supply Corporation does not add any fluoride to our water.
[3] Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Total Coliform Rule

This water quality report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements instituted during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021. The federal and state rules protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system by monitoring for the presence of microbials (e.g., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and resolve potential issues. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. Aqua Water Supply Corporation tested the distribution system water quality for *E. coli* bacteria in 2025 and did not detect it.

Count on Us

Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers involves far more than just pushing water through pipes. Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process. Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment plant and system operators must be licensed and are required to commit to long-term, on-the-job training before becoming fully qualified. Our licensed water professionals have a basic understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, and physics. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:



- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water.
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions.
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results.
- Maintaining optimal water chemistry.
- Applying data to formulas that determine treatment requirements, flow levels, and concentration levels.
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies.
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind each drop.