

**DRIPPING SPRINGS WSC**  
**Public Water Supply ID: TX1050013**

Consumer Confidence Report

# 2025 CCR

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## **Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

### **DRIPPING SPRINGS WSC**

Public Water System ID: TX1050013

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 858-7897. Information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of water can be requested at Dripping Springs WSC regular meeting usually held on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday each month at 101 Hays St Dripping Springs Texas 78620.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Coralin Taylor

Phone: 512-858-7897

### **Sources of Drinking Water**

DRIPPING SPRINGS WSC owns and operates groundwater wells in the Trinity Aquifer and purchases water from WEST TRAVIS COUNTY PUBLIC UTILITY AGENCY. WEST TRAVIS COUNTY PUBLIC UTILITY AGENCY provides purchase surface water from **Lake Travis** located in **Travis County**

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

Link to groundwater assessments: <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/1050013>

Link to surface water assessment: <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/2270235>

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - PLANT (COUNTRY LN / FM 12)	Well #1	Ground water	Yes	24710 Ranch Road 12
3 - 0.25 MI S OF PLANT	Well #3	Ground water	Yes	24710 Ranch Road 12
4 - 0.25 MI S OF PLANT	Well #4	Ground water	Yes	24710 Ranch Road 12
5 - COUNTRY LANE RD / FM 12	Well #5	Ground water	Yes	24710 Ranch Road 12
SW FROM WEST TRAVIS COUNTY PUA	I/C WITH TX2270235	Surface water	Yes	Near 1160 Hwy 290

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

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at [Lead Service Inventory](#)  
[https://www.drippingspringswater.com/documents/561/Lead\\_Service\\_Inventory\\_OCR\\_.pdf](https://www.drippingspringswater.com/documents/561/Lead_Service_Inventory_OCR_.pdf).

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. DRIPPING SPRINGS 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 DRIPPING SPRINGS WSC at . 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.

## Dripping Springs Water Supply Corp. 2025 Water Quality Test Results

### Disinfectant Residual

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

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chloramines	2025	1.87	ppm	0.51-3.73	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	0.363	0.00236 - 1.02	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022 - 2024	1.89	0 - 2.49	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)	SPRING WOODS METER: 612 POST OAK DR	2025	0	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	WILSON MTR:197 PEABODY, DRIPPING SPRINGS	2025	12	14.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	SPRING WOODS METER: 612 POST OAK DR	2025	0	0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	WILSON MTR:197 PEABODY, DRIPPING SPRINGS	2025	44	45	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	1/29/2025	0.0249	0.0249	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	6/22/2023	40	40	ppb	0	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	1/29/2025	16.9	0 - 16.9	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	6/22/2023	2.02	2.02	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NICKEL	1/29/2025	0.0026	0.0026	MG/L	0	0.1	
NITRATE	1/29/2025	0.17	0 - 0.17	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/11/2020	0.25	0.25	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
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	2/19/2024	1.16	1.16	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	2/19/2024	5.6	5.6	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	2/19/2024	5.6	5.6	pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	2/19/2024	7.3	7.3	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
RADIUM-226	2/19/2024	1.16	1.16	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

**UCMR5**

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (µg/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	Health-Based Reference Concentration (µg/L)	Health Information Summary
Lithium	2023	35.57	9.62 – 51.4	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

## West Travis County Public Utility Agency 2025 Water Quality Test Results

### Disinfectant Residual

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

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chloramines	2025	2.98	ppm	0.80-4.4	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	Year	Amount Detected	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2025	0.296	0.029-1.14	MGL	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2025	0.001	<0.001-0.003	MGL	0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	15.5	9.3-21.8	µg/L	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTM	2025	47.8	34.2-51.9	µg/L	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Contaminants	Year	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
BARIUM	2025	0.067	0-0.067	ppm	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	2025	0.22	0-0.22	ppm	4	4	N	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	2025	0.002	0-0.002	ppm	0	0.1	N	Discharge from factories and waste disposal systems
TURBIDITY(NTU)	2025	1.7	.02-1.7	ppm	10	10	N	Soil Runoff
TURBIDITY(lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2025	TT=95% of Samples meet Limit	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A	N	Soil Runoff

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Amount Detected	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
PFBA	2024	6.1	N/A	µg/L	6 µg/L	N/A	N	PFBA is produced when certain PFAS compounds degrade in the environment. Common parent chemicals include perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), which are used in stain-resistant fabrics, paper food packaging, carpets, and some consumer products.
PFBA	2024	6.5	N/A	µg/L	6 µg/L	N/A	N	PFBA is produced when certain PFAS compounds degrade in the environment. Common parent chemicals include perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), which are used in stain-resistant fabrics, paper food packaging, carpets, and some consumer products.
TOTAL ALKALINITY	2025	153	139-162	Mg/l	N/A	N/A	N	The primary source of Total Alkalinity in water include bicarbonates, carbonates, and hydroxides, which are derived from natural geological processes.

#### Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine (9) years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than two (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 has a fluoride concentration greater than 2.0 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 (9) 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. Drinking water containing more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride (the maximum contaminant level for fluoride) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed two (2) mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem. For more information, please call at the phone number located under the heading "How might I become actively involved?" on page 1 of this report. 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.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.