2025 Drinking Water Quality *Consumer Confidence Report*

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meets at 9:30am quarterly at the Blue Lake Golf Club, 214 W. Bluebonnet Road, Horseshoe Bay, TX 78657. You may mail comments to:

Deerhaven WCID
Attn.: Board of Directors
RR 620 N.
Austin, TX 78734
Or Call: 512.402.1990

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our Drinking water is purchased surface water from The City of Horseshoe Bay. The water comes from Lake LBJ located in Llano County. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts, contact Mike Thornhill in our Compliance Department at (832) 490-1635.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 contaminants 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 facilities, 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 and 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; and
Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other Immune Problems

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or lmmuno-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

DEERHAVEN WCID

PWS# TX1500126

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When Drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).
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.

About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Abbreviations and Definitions

PPQ - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
PPM - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
PPB - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
PPT - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 contamination.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant level (MRDL)-The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant in necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level - 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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
MREM/year- millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
NA - not applicable
Maximum Residual Disinfectant level (MRDL)-The highest level of 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 (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 contamination.
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.

En Espanol
Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en Espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (832) 490-1635.

If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, TCEQ recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). TCEQ considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. To learn more about your 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=

The State of Texas monitors some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	206 DEER HOLLOW DR, HORSESHOE BAY	2025	17	20.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	206 DEER HOLLOW DR, HORSESHOE BAY	2025	24	32.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Nitrate	2025	0.28	0.28	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite	2021	0.16	0.16	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Minimum Level	Average Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2025	Chlorine	0.90	2.40	3.10	4	< 4.0	ppm	Disinfectant added to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminants

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.

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Water	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Units
Chlorodibromomethane	2025	3.9	1.1	8.2	ppb
Bromodichloromethane	2025	7.5	3.5	10.2	ppb
Bromoform	2025	1.3	<1	2.2	ppb
Chloroform	2025	9.75	4.2	15.9	ppb

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
E. COLI	In the month of June, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	MCL: A Routine Sample and a Repeat Sample are Total Coliform Positive, and One is also Fecal Positive/E. Coli Positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of June, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in one single sample which was a warning of potential problems. All additional testing returned with clear results.

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, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Lead and Copper

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. Deerhaven WCID 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.

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	2021 - 2023	0.013	0 - 0.0142	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	0.483	0 - 0.965	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper in plumbing materials.

The Lead Service Line Inventory has been completed, and no lines were found to contain lead. Results of the survey can be accessed by contacting our customer service department at 512.402.1990.

Total Coliform- None detected
Fecal Coliform-None detected
Turbidity – Not Required

Organic Contaminants – Not tested for or not detected
Unregulated Contaminants – Not tested for or not detected
E.coli – none detected

CITY OF HORSESHOE BAY

Turbidity

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.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100	12	NO	0.3	August	SWTP - CENTRAL	Yes
100	12	NO	0.3	February	SWTP - WEST	Yes

Total Organic Carbon

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	8/12/2025	6.36	3.59 - 6.36	0	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.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	2025	0.0599	0.0491 - 0.0599	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2022	1.5	1.5	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Uranium	2022	1	0 - 1	ug/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2022	6.1	5.7 - 6.1	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits