



Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Consumer Confidence Report Certificate of Delivery

PWS Name: Creedmoor Maha Water PWS ID: TX2270008

Date of Distribution: 06/10/2025 Population Served: 11150

Complete each section:

Report Year: 2024

Direct Delivery - Check the applicable statement.

- The CCR was delivered in physical form or electronically to all customers.
Direct link to CCR: http://creedmoormahawsc.com/water-quality-reports-ccr
- Our system serves fewer than 500 people, and a notice that the CCR is available upon request was provided to all customers.

Good Faith Delivery - Check at least one method.

- Posted the CCR online
- Mailed the CCR to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills
- Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media
- Posted the CCR in public places
- Delivered multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons
- Delivered multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations
- Other: _____

Public Notice - Check if applicable.

- I have included or attached additional mandatory language to satisfy public notice requirements due to drinking water violations.

Wholesale Providers - Check one if applicable.

- Our water system distributed the appropriate drinking water quality data to the receiving water systems by April 1 as described in 30 TAC 290.274(g).
- Our water system did not provide water by any means to connected active water systems.

I certify the above referenced water system has distributed the consumer confidence report identified above, and that the information in the notice is correct and consistent, in accordance with applicable regulations under Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 290 and/or Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 141.

Certified by (print name): Scott Rickabaugh Title: Operations Manager

Signature: Date: 06/10/2025

Email: Scott@creedmoorwsc.com

Deliver this completed and signed form along with a representative copy of the Consumer Confidence Report using one of the following methods:

Email (recommended)	Certified Mail	Regular Mail
PWSCCR@tceq.texas.gov	TCEQ DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	TCEQ DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR PO Box 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087

Instructions for completing Consumer Confidence Reports are available online at: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/ccr>

2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC provides surface water and ground water from **Edwards aquifer and City of Austin Water in Travis County and Aqua water in Bastrop County**

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Scott Rickabaugh

Phone 512-243-2113

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

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and 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 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 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)

Definitions and Abbreviations

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
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.

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.

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:

- 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.

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.

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.

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 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>.

Information about Source Water

CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC purchases water from CITY OF AUSTIN WATER. Customers of the city of Austin receive their drinking water from three treatment plants, each plant pumps, treats and disinfects surface water from the lower Colorado river as it flow through lake Travis and lake Austin

CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC purchases water from AQUA WSC. AQUA WSC provides purchase ground water from Aqua WSC. Aqua WSC provides ground water from Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer Bastrop County

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 is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Creedmoor Maha WSC. Scott Rickabaugh 512-243-2113

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Lead	2024	0	15	1.28	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
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2024 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	1	0 - 1.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	8	4.5 - 9.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	05/23/2022	0.102	0.102 - 0.102	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	04/25/2023	0.8	0.78 - 0.8	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	1	0.12 - 1.28	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	04/29/2020	4.2	4.2 - 4.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
	2024	1.65	.60-2.5	4	4	PPM	N	Water was treated with Chlorine



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DATA 2024



- Austin Water monitors the lake water for *Cryptosporidium* due to surface water sources being susceptible to this contaminant. The treatment plants utilize clarification and filtration processes that have been shown to remove *Cryptosporidium*.
- In 2024, a total of 20 *Cryptosporidium* samples were collected. No *Cryptosporidium* was found.
- Austin Water was in compliance with the Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal requirements in the Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

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	Possible sources
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2024	0.010	0.015	0.012	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	Decay of natural and man-made deposits may release photon and beta radiation
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	2024	0	170	97	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2024	0.21	0.81	0.57	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	2024	0.09	0.10	0.10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	2024	0	0.08	0.03	Herbicide runoff
Turbidity (NTU)	TT - no sample > 1.0 & 95% of samples must be ≤ 0.3	n/a	2024	0.01	0.15	0.04	Turbidity is a measure of water cloudiness, typically due to soil runoff
				100% of samples ≤ 0.3			

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

Disinfection Byproducts Rule Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Date	Low	High	Average	Possible sources
TOC Removal Ratio	TT - Average ≥ 1	N/A	2024	1.19	2.04	1.54	Naturally present in the environment

The 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 necessary and 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	2024	8.0	15.2	11.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	60	2024	9.2	16.5	13.4	
Chloroform (ppb)	70	2024	4.1	22.3	9.3	
Bromoform (ppb)	0	2024	2.4	6.1	4.1	

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	0	2024	0	4.8	1.1	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	10	2024	0	5.1	1.9	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	n/a	2024	0	6.2	3.1	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppt)	n/a	2024	0	5.5	0.6	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	n/a	2024	0	3.3	0.7	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppt)	n/a	2024	0	4.1	1.6	

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.

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 (unless a TOC violation is noted in the Violation column).

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. As part of this program, Aqua Water Supply Corporation sampled for 30 unregulated contaminants in the water. Twenty-nine of the substances sampled, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), were under the U.S. EPA's Minimum Reporting Level. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0	4	ND-4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2024	2	2	0.189	0.078-0.189	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	50 ¹	0	5.3	ND-5.3	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4]	[4]	1.8 (average)	0.74-3.20	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2020	5	0	3.03	3.03-3.03	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ² (ppm)	2024	4	4	0.44	ND-0.44	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	1.1	1.1-10.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	0.67	ND-0.67	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	64	13.3-67.8	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)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.169	NA	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	ND	NA	0/30	No	Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; 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 which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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

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