

Consumer Confidence Report

REPORTING YEAR 2024



Presented by
City of Bastrop

PWS ID# TX0110001

About This Report

We are pleased to present this year's annual water quality report covering testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water while remaining vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, conservation, and community education.



Public Participation Opportunities

The City of Bastrop's Water and Wastewater Department is part of the Bastrop city government. You are invited to attend city council meetings on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month. Regular sessions begin at 6:30 p.m. in Council Chambers at 1311 Chestnut Street. Contact the city secretary at (512) 332-8800 for information on how to participate or voice any water quality concerns you may have.



For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the Water and Wastewater Office at (512) 332-8960.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 332-8960.

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.

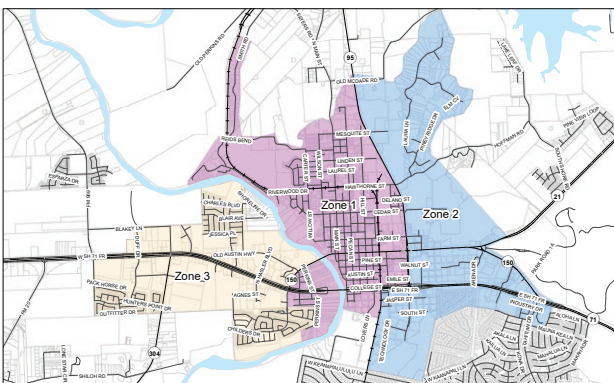
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs 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.



Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Bastrop's water supply, considered groundwater under the influence of surface water, provides water through six Colorado alluvial aquifer wells and one Simsboro aquifer well. Five of the Colorado alluvial wells are used by the Willow Water Treatment Facility to supply Zones 1 and 2; two wells, including the Simsboro aquifer well, feed the Bob Bryant Water Treatment Facility in Zone 3. The City of Bastrop treated and distributed a combined total of over 701 million gallons of water to its' customers in 2024.

Important Health Information

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.

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 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 THE Water and Wastewater Office at (512) 332-8960. Source Water Assessment results can be found on the Texas Drinking Water Watch website at: <https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWWW/>

Water Loss

The water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the 2024 reporting period indicated that our system lost an estimated 52,782,733 gallons of water. This water loss represents approximately 7.86% of our total annual production of water and is due primarily to flushing of the system, fire suppression, City construction projects, and water leaks. If you have any questions about the 2024 Water Loss Audit, please call the Water and Wastewater office at (512) 332-8960.

Permanent Water Restrictions

The City of Bastrop recognizes the importance of water conservation and has established year-round water restrictions for landscape irrigation. The use of automatic in-ground or hose-end sprinkler systems is prohibited between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. every day. Visit cityofbastrop.org for more information about water restrictions and conservation to learn how you can help conserve our water supply for generations to come.

Lead Line Service Inventory Notice

The City of Bastrop is committed to providing you with safe, high-quality water. As part of a mandated program by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), we recently completed a Lead Service Line Inventory to identify and remove any lead pipes from our water system.

We are pleased to report that **no lead service lines were found** in our system. However, the program also requires that galvanized pipes be replaced because they can absorb lead from older pipes that may have previously been in the system. As such, **the City will be replacing all galvanized lines from the water main to the water meters on the City's side.**

If a resident's property has a galvanized line from the meter to your home, **TCEQ requires that the property owner replace the portion from the water meter to their home.** We understand this can be an unexpected project, but we're working to support you through the process. To help ease the burden, we are pursuing grants to assist eligible customers with these costs. In the meantime, we are also exploring short-term solutions, such as providing certified drinking water filters, to help ensure your water is safe while residents can ensure the replacements are being made. These filters are specifically for drinking water and do not treat the entire home's water supply.

Property owners identified as having galvanized pipes that are required to be replaced have been notified. Contact the Water and Wastewater office at (512) 332-8960 for a list of identified addresses and locations.

We appreciate your cooperation as we work to enhance the safety and quality of your water.

What is Backflow Prevention?

Backflow prevention, *or cross-connection control*, is simply a program that is designed to take the safeguards necessary to protect one of the world's most essential assets...water. Only through education and the combined cooperation of the public and the City of Bastrop can we ensure a safe supply of drinking water.

The City's water distribution system is designed to keep the water flowing from the distribution system to you, our customer. However, when hydraulic conditions within the system deviate from the "normal" conditions, such as main breaks and sudden drops in pressure, water flow can be reversed. When this backflow or back-siphonage occurs, water can enter the distribution system.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and the City of Bastrop require the installation of a backflow prevention assembly to any establishment or residence where potential contamination exists. (ie: anything that is hard-plumbed into the City's water supply.) It is further required that all assemblies installed to safeguard against potential high health hazards be tested annually to ensure they are working properly. For low health hazards, including assemblies installed on irrigation/sprinkler systems, the City requires testing every three years.

Keep your water safe from potential contamination by taking these easy steps.

- **NEVER** submerge hoses in buckets, pools, tubs or sinks.
- **ALWAYS** keep the end of the hose clear of possible contaminants. (Pesticides, Fertilizer, Weed Killer, etc.)
- **DO NOT** use spray attachments without a backflow prevention device. The chemicals used on your lawn are toxic and can be fatal if ingested.
- **DO** buy and install inexpensive backflow prevention assemblies for all threaded faucets around your home. They are available at hardware stores and home-improvement centers.
- **CONTACT** the City of Bastrop's Water and Wastewater Department at (512) 332-8960 if you have any questions about backflow and cross-contamination.



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 radio-activity)

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.

LEAD IN HOME PLUMBING

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>.

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	0.702	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2024	0	15	0	0	ppm	N	



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. Detection of 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 are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

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	21	16 - 21.5	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	90	66.4 - 97.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
*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
Arsenic	2024	4	3.1 - 3.9	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2024	0.322	0.125 - 0.322	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.6	0.56 - 0.6	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	5	1.6 - 4.91	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2024	10	3.4 - 9.7	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	05/10/2022	4.7	4.7 - 4.7	0	50	pCi/L *	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.								
Combined Radium 226/228	01/31/2022	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	05/10/2022	1.3	1.3 - 1.3	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	SCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Iron	2024	0.050	0.050 – 0.055	300	NA	ppb	N	Leeching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese	2024	0.014	0.010 – 0.025	50	NA	ppb	N	Leeching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2024	541	358 - 781	1,000	NA	ppm	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Units	Likely Source of Contamination			
Total Hardness [as CaCO3]	2024	267	211 - 302	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.			
*EPA has not established drinking water standards for Unregulated Contaminants.								
Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine, Free	2024	1.02	.25 – 2.08	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Turbidity	Level Detected		Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination		
Highest single measurement	0.1 NTU		1 NTU	N		Soil runoff.		
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%		0.3 NTU	N		Soil runoff.		
Information Statement: 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 system and disinfectants.								

Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform: Reported monthly tests found NO COLIFORM OR FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Violation Information

The MCL exceedance occurred during the first, second and third quarter of 2024 at a single location, which resulted in a locational running annual average (LRAA) slightly higher than the MCL allowed for TTHM's. The City has taken the following actions to address this issue:

- Reducing the organic material in the water by filtration.
- Optimizing chlorine usage.
- Administering high-velocity flushing to remove settlement and organic material from the pipes in the distribution system.

The City of Bastrop has made significant progress to prevent the future formation of trihalomethanes (TTHMs) throughout the City's water service area, by constructing new water wells and a new water treatment facility. In the year 2025, the City will be delivering treated water to customers which is produced from 4 new Simsboro Aquifer wells, then treated at the new Simsboro Water Treatment Plant. The new treatment process includes disinfection, filtration, pH balancing, and corrosion inhibition, which will allow the City to decommission existing wells and treatment methods to eliminate organic precursors of TTHM formation.

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	05/18/2024	2024	We failed to adequately notify our drinking water consumers in a timely manner about a violation of the drinking water regulations (TTHM).
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2024	03/31/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2024	06/30/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.