

SPRING VALLEY WSC
Public Water Supply ID: TX1550044

Consumer Confidence Report

2025 CCR

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SPRING VALLEY WSC

Public Water System ID: TX1550044

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 (254) 300-5757

For more information regarding this report, contact:

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Sources of Drinking Water

SPRING VALLEY 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 - FM 2113	FM 2113 / 2.5 MI W OF SPRING VALLEY	Active	Judd Plant
2 - MOSES / CINDY ANN DR	MOSES / CINDY ANN DR	Active	Moses Plant
BLUEBONNET SW TO PS 1 AND DISTRIBUTION T	CC FROM TX0140162 BLUEBONNET WSC	Active	Lake belton

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS

This report is a summary of the quality of the water that we provide to 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 is in your drinking water.

Where Do We Get Our Water? - Our drinking water is obtained from the Trinity Aquifer using wells and surface water sources (Lake Belton) through the Bluebonnet WSC. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at [Home - Drinking Water Viewer](#) For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Water Sources - 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

Secondary Constituents - Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

SPECIAL NOTICE - Required language for ALL community public water supplies: 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; those 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 at 1.800.426.4791.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES - If you would like to talk to an Spring Valley representative about your Water Quality Report, please call us at 1.300-5757, write us, or visit our website at Springvalleywatersupply.com. For more information from the EPA, you may call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

En Español - Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 254-300-5757 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Disinfectant Residual- Spring Valley Distribution System

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.

Year (Range)	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2025	Chloramine Residual	2.0	0.80	3.5	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

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- Spring Valley Distribution

Year (Range)	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead	1.88	Not Detected	7.55	0	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing
2023	Copper	0.113	0.0291	0.132	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	

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. Aqua is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, [contact us at 254-300-57579](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A service line inventory has been prepared for this system and shows the composition of your service line. [The inventory may be viewed contacting the office at 254-300-5757 or emailing \[service@springvalleywatersupply.com\]\(mailto:service@springvalleywatersupply.com\)](#)



Spring Valley Distribution System

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	14461 CHAPEL RD, SPRING VALLEY	2025	24	10	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	445 BUBERT LN, SPRING VALLEY	2025	25	11.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	14461 CHAPEL RD, SPRING VALLEY	2025	39	7.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	445 BUBERT LN, SPRING VALLEY	2025	41	7.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Spring Valley Well

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	2/21/2024	0.0609	0.0598 - 0.0609	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	9/16/2025	4.1	1.3 - 4.1	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	2/21/2024	0.19	0.18 - 0.19	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	2/21/2024	0.0027	0.0025 - 0.0027	MG/L	0	0.1	
NITRATE	2/3/2025	0.38	0.36 - 0.38	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Spring Valley Wells

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	2/21/2024	6.6	4.8 - 6.6	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Disinfectant Residual**Bluebonnet Distribution System**

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	MRDUMRDLG Goal
Chloramines	2025	3.2	mg/L	3.0 - 3.4	4/4
Free Chlorine	2025	2.9	mg/L	2.9-2.9	4/4

Regulated Contaminants Blue Bonnet WSC Surface Water

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.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	MCGREGOR 9TH STR PS	2025	12	12.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	MCGREGOR 9TH STRPS	2025	16	15.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM								
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	
ATRAZINE	6/17/2025	0.11	0.11	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	
BARLIUM	6/17/2025	0.0588	0.0588	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHA NE	6/17/2025	3.7	1.9-3.7	UG/L	N/A	0.06		
NICKEL	6/17/2025	0.0025	0.0025	MG/L	N/A	0.1		

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	5/25/2023	5.6	5.6	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Turbidity Blue Bonnet WSC Surface Water

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
100.00	12	NO	0.07	August	SWTP-6100WATER SUPPLY RD	Yes

Total Organic Carbon Bluebonnet! WSC Surface Water
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.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	8/14/2025	5.24	3.03 - 5.24		0	Naturally present in the environment

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

CUSTOMER RESPONSIBILITIES - Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information about these matters from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.