GOFORTH SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

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2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT:
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
January 1 to December 31, 2024
Goforth SUD – PWS I.D. 1050019

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. For more information regarding this report contact Goforth SUD at (512) 376-5695.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al número de teléfono (512) 376-5695.

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.

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.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 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 Goforth SUD has a fluoride concentration of 2.97 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 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 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please call Mario Tobias of Goforth SUD at (512) 376-5695. 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.

Information about Source Water Assessments

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for you water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Goforth SUD at (512) 376-5695.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview.

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/.

Water Sources

Goforth SUD uses groundwater and purchased surface water for its drinking water sources.

Name	Location	Type of Water	Source
Well 1 (Plant A)	CR 228 (E of Buda)	Groundwater	Edwards Aquifer
Well 2 (Plant A)	CR 228 (E of Buda)	Groundwater	Edwards Aquifer
Well 3 (Plant A)	CR 228 (E of Buda)	Groundwater	Edwards Aquifer
Well 4 (Plant A)	CR 228 (E of Buda)	Groundwater	Edwards Aquifer
Well 5 (Plant D)	S Loop 4 (SE of Buda)	Groundwater	Edwards Aquifer
Talavera Meter	Bunton Lane	Purchased Surface Water	County Line S.U.D.
Plant I	Hillside Terrace Drive	Purchased Surface Water	Canyon Lake/Lake Dunlap
Plant L	CR 118	Purchased Surface Water	Canyon Lake/Lake Dunlap

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for calendar year 2024, our system lost an estimated 150,447,981 gallons of water, 10.8% of total system input. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (512) 376-5695.

Definitions

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal or 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.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

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 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).

N/A: not applicable.

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity).

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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 containment in drinking water.

Disinfectant

Disinfectant Used	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Chemical
Free Chlorine	2024	1.24	0.62	1.87	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	35	0 – 65.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	87	0 – 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 sample results collected at a location over a year

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	No. Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/27/2023	1.3	1.3	0.431	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected/ Annual Avg.	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	04/07/2022	0.116	0.0711 – 0.116	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	07/17/2023	2.97	2.17 – 2.97	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	2	0 – 1.89	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	05/09/2019	1.4	1.08 – 1.4	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	05/09/2019	7.6	4.8 – 7.6	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination

		Detected	Samples					
Dalapon	2024	1	0 – 1	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected

Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (µg/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	Health-Based Reference Concentration (µg/L)	Health Information Summary
PFBA	2024	0.00585	0.0055 – 0.0062	6	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
PFPeA	2024	0.0032	0.0031 – 0.0036	-	

Violations

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/ CONTENT	07/02/2024	09/18/2024	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

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	07/24/2023	10/22/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/16/2024	10/22/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

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	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.
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	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.

Regulated Contaminants Detected – Guadalupe Blanco River Authority IH 35 Transmission Main

Water systems that purchased drinking water are required to list the regulated contaminants detected in the water systems they purchase from. Goforth SUD purchases a portion of its drinking water from the Guadalupe Blanco River Authority (GBRA) IH 35 Transmission Main.

GBRA provides purchased surface water from Lake Dunlap and Canyon Lake located in Guadalupe County and Comal County. The following tables represent regulated contaminants detected in the Surface Water from Lake Dunlap, reported in the 2024 San Marcos Water Treatment Plant (SMWTP) Consumer Confidence Report Performance Data, that were not sampled for in the Goforth SUD water system. For the 2024 year, there were no additional contaminants to list.

Test Results SMWTP	Chlorine Residual Mg/L	Turbidity NTU	Source Water TOC ppm	Drinking Water TOC ppm	% removal
Minimum	0.30	0.008	1.580	1.390	12.03
Maximum	2.05	0.213	2.380	2.070	25.67
Average	1.85	0.022	2.074	1.703	17.77

GBRA provides purchased ground water from Carrizo Aquifer located in Gonzales County. The following tables represent regulated contaminants detected from the Carrizo Water Treatment Plant, reported in the 2024 San Marcos Water Treatment Plant (SMWTP) Consumer Confidence Report Performance Data, that were not sampled for in the Goforth SUD water system. For the 2024 year, there were no additional contaminants to list.

Test Results SMWTP	Chlorine Residual Mg/L				
Minimum	1.25				
Maximum	6.10				
Average	2.85				

Regulated Contaminants Detected – County Line Special Utility District

Water systems that purchase drinking water are required to list the regulated contaminants detected in the water systems they purchase from. Goforth SUD purchased a portion of its drinking water from County Line Special Utility District (SUD). County Line SUD provides purchased surface water from CRWA – Hays Caldwell WTP located in Caldwell County and groundwater from the Edwards Aquifer. The following tables represent regulated contaminants detected in the County Line SUD that were not sampled for in the Goforth SUD water system.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	No. Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2024	0	15	1.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.