

2025 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System

City of San Saba

Water Quality Report – January 1 to December 31, 2025

City of San Saba (325) 372-5144

Public Participation Opportunities

City Council Meetings

Date: Second Tuesday of every month

Time: 6:00 PM

Location: 303 S. Clear St., San Saba

Phone No.: (325) 372-5144

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call water/wastewater supervisor,

For more information regarding this report contact:
Jesse Hunt @ (325) 372-8905

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (325) 372-5144.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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 test and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water,

SOURCES OF 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.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 City of San Saba's business office @ (325) 372-5144.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from Ground water sources. The City of San Saba has seven (7) wells ranging from 120 feet deep into the Marble Falls Limestone Aquifer to 682 feet in the Ellenburger-San Saba Aquifer.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

CITY OF SAN SABA IS Ground Water

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - MILL POND	MILL POND	Ground water	Inactive
1 - WAREHOUSE		Ground water	Active
2 - MILL POND	MILL POND	Ground water	Inactive
2 - WAREHOUSE		Ground water	Active
3 - OLD SP RM		Ground water	Inactive
3 - WAREHOUSE		Ground water	Active
4 - E MOUND ST	E MOUND ST	Ground water	Active
4 - OLD SP RM		Ground water	Inactive
5 - E MOUND ST	E MOUND ST	Ground water	Active
6 - E MOUND ST	E MOUND ST	Ground water	Active
7 - E MOUND ST	E MOUND ST	Ground water	Active

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 EPA. These constituents 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 at (800)426-4791.

Water Loss Audit Report

The 2025 Water Loss Audit Report shows total Water Loss volume in gallons for the system was 67,298,342.

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. We are 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>.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed on the city website in the Water Quality Reports section. (<https://sansabatexas.com/>)

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

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

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.

Disinfectant Residual

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	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Liquid Chlorine Gas	2025	1.34	Mg/L	.40-2.14	4/4

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 bacterial 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 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.

Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avq: 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, or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm - milligrams per liter, or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

na - Not applicable.

Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of our source Water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Jesse Hunt at (325) 372-8905.

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	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	2023 - 2025	0.0991	0 - 0,1563	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCL G	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	303 S CLEAR ST	2025	0	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THM	303 S CLEAR ST	2025	0	0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCL G	Typical Source
BARIUM	5/8/2025	0.064	0.064	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	8/2/2023	0.13	0.13	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	5/8/2025	0.0023	0.0023	MC/L	0	0.1	
NITRATE	5/8/2025	1.49	1.49	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	7/6/2021	1.69	1.69	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
THALLIUM, TOTAL	5/8/2025	0.54	0.54	ppb	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	5/15/2024	7.2	7.2	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	5/15/2024	7.2	7.2	pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM 226	2024	0.04	0.04 - 0.04	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits,
RODIUM 228	2024	0.50	0.50 - 0.50	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfectant byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Bromoform	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	Ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2024	Bromodichloromethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	Ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year (Range)	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2023	Bicarbonate	467	467	467	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rock such as limestone
2023	Chloride	105	105	105	300	pmm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification
2005	Hardness as Ca/Mg	362	362	362	NA	Ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2023	pH	7	7	7	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2023	Sulfate	8	8	8	300	pmm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
7-21-11	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	375	375	375	N/A	pmm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2023	Total Dissolved Solids	579	579	579	1000	pmm	Total dissolved mineral constituents

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	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED
Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA
Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.