# WATER QUALITY REPORT 2025

ROUND ROCK TEXAS

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono 512-218-5555.

## SAFE, HIGH-QUALITY DRINKING WATER, ROUND THE CLOCK, ROUND ROCK.

The City of Round Rock is committed to providing high-quality, dependable water to the community. **Round Rock's water system is rated "superior" by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) – TCEQ's highest rating – and meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards.**

This Consumer Confidence Report provides information about our water system, including source water, levels of detected contaminants, compliance with drinking water rules, and water quality data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests.

### Where Your Water Comes From

Round Rock's water supply comes from surface water and groundwater sources. Surface water is primarily supplied by Lake Georgetown, and groundwater is served by the Edwards Aquifer. Surface water is also obtained from Lake Travis, where it is treated by the Brushy Creek Regional Utility Authority, owned by Round Rock and two other regional partners. You may access the BCRUA water quality report at dwv.tceq.texas.gov.

The sources of drinking water, including both tap water and bottled water, are rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials.

Water can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment may include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

### Water Quality

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 may be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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 Public Works Department at 737-349-1442.

To ensure tap water is safe, EPA regulations limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

### Secondary Constituents

Secondary constituents, such as calcium, sodium, or iron, often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, or odor problems. The State of Texas regulates these taste and odor constituents, which are not necessarily causes for health concerns. Secondary constituents are not required to be reported, but may affect the appearance or taste of your water.

### Vulnerability to Drinking Water Contaminants

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 800-426-4791.

### City of Round Rock

Website: roundrocktexas.gov/utilities

Facebook: facebook.com/roundrock

Utilities Division: 512-218-5555

Water Quality Questions: 737-349-1442

Billing Questions: 512-218-5460

### U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

800-426-4791 *or visit*

http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/index.cfm

## Source Water Assessment

TCEQ completed an assessment of Round Rock's 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 detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts on our system, please contact the City at 737-349-1442. Source water assessment information is available on the Texas Drinking Water Viewer at dwv.tceq.texas.gov.

## Water Hardness

Many consumers believe that their water must be softened to prevent damage to plumbing and fixtures. This is untrue. The average water hardness in Round Rock is 249 mg/L or approximately 14.55 grains per gallon. While this level of hardness may cause minor aesthetic problems, such as water spots and dry skin, it does not damage plumbing.

The City routinely performs laboratory tests to measure the stability of the drinking water. Stability refers to whether the water is aggressive or depositional. Test results indicate that Round Rock's drinking water, as delivered to your home, is stable.

## EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revision

In the EPA's revised Lead and Copper Rule Revisions, all public water systems must submit an initial Service Line Inventory by October 2024 and provide updates regularly over the next decade until the inventory is complete. A service line links the customer's property to the City's water main.

As part of this process, the City has developed an inventory of both city-owned and customer-owned service lines. To access the inventory, please visit Lead Service Line Inventory here.

## Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period from January to December 2025, our system lost an estimated 5.0% of the total water produced. If you have questions about the water loss audit, please call 737-349-1442.

## Your Participation is Welcome

The Round Rock City Council meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 6 p.m. in City Hall Council Chambers, located at 221 E. Main St. Council meetings are open to the public with opportunities for residents to comment on any city-related issue. For details, visit roundrocktexas.gov/council.

For questions regarding this report, please call 737-349-1442 or email elarson@roundrocktexas.gov.

## Protect Our Waterways

Stormwater runoff is rainwater that does not soak into the ground. As it flows across streets, lawns, and driveways, it picks up litter, pesticides, fertilizers, bacteria from pet waste, and other pollutants, carrying them through storm drains and into nearby creeks, streams, and waterways.

This pollution can degrade water quality, harm aquatic life, and increase the cost of treating drinking water.

Help keep our waterways clean. Never sweep or dump anything into storm drains. Learn more at roundrocktexas.gov/stormwater.

## Grease "Can It, Don't Drain It"

Grease may go in as a liquid, but as it travels through drains, it cools and hardens into sticky wax that clogs pipes. This blockage can lead to sewage backups, causing overflow into your home, yard, and nearby creeks. To avoid this costly disaster, dispose of grease in a can and throw it in the trash.

Learn more facts and get your **FREE Cease the Grease kit** at roundrocktexas.gov/ceasethegrease.

## Water Conservation Program

The City's Water Conservation Program continues to offer free home sprinkler system evaluations, special events, and informative content throughout the year. The program also offers a variety of rebates that pay back hundreds of dollars on water-efficient products and services such as lawn aeration, rainwater collection, irrigation system upgrades, water-efficient clothes washers, showerheads, water flow sensors, and much more. Upgrading to a WaterSmart home has never been easier!

Water usage peaks in the summer months due to increased landscape irrigation. To help manage this seasonal demand, the City established Year-Round Water Use Standards for lawn irrigation that apply when no drought restrictions are in place. Customers choosing to irrigate outdoors must follow the twice-a-week watering schedule available at roundrocktexas.gov/water.

Another way to reduce outdoor water use is to incorporate drought-tolerant plants, including Texas natives, into your landscape to help minimize the size of irrigated grass areas. Examples of native, water-wise plants are displayed in the landscaping around the City's Bob Bennett Building at 3400 Sunrise Road in Round Rock.

You can view your daily and hourly water use through the customer portal and set customized usage thresholds to receive alerts when your water consumption reaches those levels. Visit RRTXwater.com to access your account and track your water use.

For more on our water conservation program, including rebate applications, educational videos, and the Water Spot Blog, visit roundrocktexas.gov/conservation.

# 2025 Drinking Water Quality Results

The following table lists the regulated and monitored chemical constituents found in our drinking water. The EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 federally regulated primary constituents.

## Inorganic Constituents

| Year | Constituent | High | Low | Average | MCL | MCLG | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | Barium | 0.0545 | 0.0442 | 0.04935 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2025 | Cyanide | 90 | 90 | 90 | 200 | 200 | ppb | N | Discharge from plastic, fertilizer, and steel/metal factories |
| 2025 | Fluoride | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 2025 | Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 1.63 | <0.25 | 0.56 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should seek advice from your healthcare provider.

## Radioactive Constituents

| Year | Constituent | High | Low | Average | MCL | MCLG | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | Combined Radium | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 5 | 0 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits |

## Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

| Year | Constituent | High | Low | Average | MCL | MCLG | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | Atrazine | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 3 | 3 | ppb | N | Runoff from herbicide used on raw crops |

## Lead and Copper in Distribution System

| Year | Constituent | 90th Percentile | Sites Exceeding Action Level | Range of Sampled Results | Action Level | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021-2023 | Lead | .0197 | 0 of 100 | 0-24.7 | 15 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2021-2023 | Copper | 5.05 | 3 of 100 | 0.0028-0.712 | 1.3 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

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.

## Disinfectant Residual

| Year | Constituent | High | Low | Average | MRDL | MCLG | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | Chloramine | 2.41 | 1.80 | 2.15 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes |

## Disinfectant By-Products

| Year | Constituent | High | Low | Max LRAA | MCL | MCLG | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | Total Trihalomethanes | 94.5 | 28.7 | 65 | 80 | NA | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| 2025 | Haloacetic Acids | 36.2 | 6.8 | 21 | 60 | NA | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

## Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

| Year | Constituent | High | Low | Average | MCL | MCLG | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | TOC (Raw Water) | 7.91 | 3.47 | 4.47 | TT | NA | ppm | Naturally occurring organic material. There is no health effect directly associated with TOC. Removal through treatment averaged 16.40%. |
| 2025 | TOC (Treated Water) | 4.01 | 2.86 | 3.32 | TT | NA | ppm | |

## Turbidity

| Year | Constituent | High | Low | Average | MCL | MCLG | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | Turbidity | 0.27 | 0.03 | 0.068 | 0.3 | NA | NTU | N | Soil runoff |

Turbidity has no health effects. However, it can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms, including bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

## Regulated Contaminants

| Year | Constituent | Collection Date | High | Low | Average | MCL | MCLG | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | Barium | 1/7/2025 | 0.0545 | 0.0442 | 0.04935 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2025 | Cyanide | 1/7/2025 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 200 | 200 | ppb | N | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| 2025 | DI(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate | 7/14/2025 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.8 | 6 | 0 | ppb | N | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| 2025 | Dibromochloromethane | 1/7/2025 | 27.3 | 1.4 | 10.65 | 80 | 0 | UG/L | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 2025 | Fluoride | 1/7/2025 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 2025 | Nickel | 1/7/2025 | 0.0024 | 0.0017 | .00205 | 0 | 0.1 | MG/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2025 | Nitrate | 1/7/2025 | 1.63 | 0 | .8 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2025 | Nitrate-Nitrite | 5/6/2021 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2025 | Toluene | 7/14/2025 | 0.0015 | 0 | 0.008 | 1 | 1 | ppm | N | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| 2025 | Xylenes, Total | 7/14/2025 | 0.0006 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |
| 2025 | Chloroform | 12/11/2025 | 7.4 | <1.0 | 2.05 | 80 | 0 | ppb | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 2025 | Bromoform | 12/11/2025 | 5.9 | <1.0 | 3.4 | None Established | 0 | ppb | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 2025 | Bromodichloromethane | 12/11/2025 | 14 | 1.1 | 8.3 | None Established | 0 | ppb | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

## Coliform Bacteria

| Year | Constituent | Highest % of Positive Samples | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | Total Coliform | 2.5% in July | TT Trigger, 5% of monthly samples are positive | Presence | N | Naturally present in the environment |
| 2025 | Fecal Coliform | 0 | Routine or repeat sample is coliform positive, and one is also fecal positive | Presence | N | Naturally present in the environment |

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are hardier than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Fecal coliform bacteria and, in particular, *E. coli*, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (*E. coli*) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material.

## Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

| Year | Constituent | High | Low | Average | Secondary Limit | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | Aluminum | 0.0941 | <0.02 | 0.047 | 0.05-0.2 | ppm | N | Naturally occurring element |
| 2025 | Calcium | 95 | 45 | 70 | NA | ppm | N | Naturally occurring element |
| 2025 | Chloride | 54 | 54 | 54 | 300 | ppm | N | Naturally occurring element |
| 2025 | pH | 8.0 | 7.0 | 7.53 | > 7.0 | units | N | Measure of corrosivity of water |
| 2025 | Sodium | 26 | 17 | 21.5 | NA | ppm | N | Naturally occurring element |
| 2025 | Sulfate | 30 | 30 | 30 | 300 | ppm | N | Naturally occurring material |
| 2025 | Hardness | 358 | 100 | 258 | NA | ppm | N | Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium |
| 2025 | Total Alkalinity | 204 | 68 | 141 | NA | ppm | N | Naturally soluble mineral salts |
| 2025 | Total Dissolved Solids | 302 | 302 | 302 | 1000 | ppm | N | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water |

| NPDWR & Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule – UCMR 5 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Contaminant** | **Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)** | **MCL (ng/L)** | **Health-Based Reference Concentration (µg/L)** Recommended, not required in the CCR |
| 2025 | Lithium | 9.33 - 13.5 | 9 | 10 |
| 2025 | PFOA | <MRL | 4 | NA |
| 2025 | PFOS | <MRL | 4 | NA |
| 2025 | PFHxS | <MRL | 10 | NA |
| 2025 | GenX | <MRL | 10 | NA |
| 2025 | PFBS | <MRL | N/A | NA |
| 2025 | PFNA | <MRL | 10 | NA |
| 2025 | HI | <MRL | 1 | NA |

* Lithium is currently an unregulated constituent under EPA monitoring programs. The reported health-based reference concentration is a non-regulatory screening value, not an enforceable drinking water standard. Monitoring data is collected to assist the EPA in evaluating future regulatory considerations. This data is part of UCMR5 results, including minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

**The City of Round Rock is currently participating in EPA-required monitoring for emerging contaminants, including certain PFAS compounds. The reported values were detected at extremely low levels measured in parts per trillion. At this time, these compounds are part of ongoing EPA monitoring programs, and most currently do not have enforceable drinking water standards. The City of Round Rock will continue to monitor evolving EPA guidance and maintain proactive testing practices to ensure water quality and public safety.

## Definitions

**Action Level (AL) –** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Level 1 Assessment –** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.

**Level 2 Assessment –** A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an Escherichia coli (E. coli) MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) –** The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) –** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) –** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

**Treatment Technique (TT) –** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Abbreviations

**LRAA** – locational running annual average

**MPN** – most probable number per 100 milliliters

**NA** – not applicable

**NTU** – nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

**pCi/L** – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppb** – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**ppm** – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppq** – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

**ppt** – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)