

LMUD

Lakeway Municipal Utility District

1097 Lohmans Crossing
Lakeway, TX 78734-4459
(512) 261-6222

www.LakewayMUD.org

YOUR 2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

SPECIAL NOTICE

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about potential contaminants and health effects is available by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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. (512) 261-6222 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Water Conservation Reminder

Conservation of water is a year-round consideration. Water should always be used wisely.

LMUD commercial and residential customers are required to observe current Water Restrictions all 12 months of the year (unless otherwise notified by LMUD), which allows for a maximum of two day per week irrigation schedule on a specified day. These water restrictions affect irrigation schedules pertaining to outdoor use of an in-ground/automatic irrigation system or hose-end sprinkler. Check the website for current restrictions at www.LakewayMUD.org.

Using the last digit of your address, irrigate only on the following day(s):

STAGE 1: MON/THURS: 0•1•2•3 | TUES/FRI: 4•5•6 commercial | WED/SAT: 7•8•9

STAGE 2: MON: 1•3 | TUES: 2•4 | WED: 5•7 | THURS: 6•8 | FRI: 9•0 | SAT: commercial

NO IRRIGATION between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Penalties for non-compliance to these restrictions will be enforced.

Notification

We will utilize all available media to notify customers of changes to water quality and the actions being triggered. Alerts will be sent to affected customers directly by phone and e-mail. Additional notification outlets may include local television channels, *Lake Travis View*, *Austin American Statesman*, LMUD website, District office, and City of Lakeway.

We thank you for sharing our concern for water conservation and for your cooperation during drought conditions. Working together, we can assure fair distribution of this precious resource to all. The entire Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan may be reviewed at the District Office or at www.LakewayMUD.org.

We have developed a service line inventory. To access the inventory, please visit www.lakewaymud.org/about-us/about-your-water, or contact LMUD customer service by phone or email.

KEY FOR TABLES

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

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts of water (or milligrams per liter).

Action levels for lead and copper are based on a 90th percentile calculation. The action level for lead is 0.015 mg/L and 1.3 mg/L for copper. If lead concentrations exceed an action level of 15 ppb (.015mg/L) or copper concentrations exceed an action level of 1.3 ppm (1.3 mg/L) in more than 10% of customer taps sampled, the public water system must undertake a number of additional actions to control corrosion and notify consumers, including increasing monitoring and sample collection.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of turbidity. Turbidity is a measure of clarity of water: the lower, the better.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).
ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

For more information on your drinking water:
www.LakewayMUD.org



Our drinking water is safe

The Board of Directors and staff of Lakeway Municipal Utility District (LMUD) are dedicated to providing a safe, sustainable supply of drinking water to our customers...our neighbors. As a leader in water quality management, we take our job as stewards of environmental and public health initiatives seriously.

LMUD is proud to share information contained within this annual report about the health and safety of the drinking water we provide.

The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 require that we provide the information in this report that is based on tests conducted in 2025. LMUD complied with the state and federal water quality standards.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has confirmed the safety of our drinking water. Since our water meets federal standards, there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point-of-use devices.

Our water meets or exceeds all standards

LMUD is a political subdivision of the State of Texas. Our drinking water is obtained from Lake Travis. As the charts on these pages demonstrate, LMUD was in full compliance with the State of Texas and the EPA national primary drinking water regulations during the 12-month period covered by this report, and we continue to be in compliance.

Contaminants that may be found 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 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 agricultural, urban storm runoff, and residential uses; Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive containments, which can naturally-occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activity.

Public Water Supply ID #2270012

Opportunities for input

For more information on our drinking water or any aspect of our operations, contact the District Office at (512) 261-6222 or visit our website: www.LakewayMUD.org.

LMUD Board of Director's meetings are open to the public, held at 9:30 a.m. on the second Wednesday of each month at the District Office: 1097 Lohmans Crossing, Lakeway, TX 78734

LMUD Drinking Water

A Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), also known as water quality reports or drinking water quality reports, is a document that provides consumers information about the quality of drinking water. A CCR summarizes information that your water system already collects to comply with Federal (EPA) and State (TCEQ) regulations. The TCEQ requires every community public water system (PWS) to generate and make available a CCR to their customers by July 1 of every year, 30 TAC 290.271(a), which includes information from the previous calendar year. Tables on these pages contain chemical substances which have been found in our drinking water. EPA requires water systems to test for over 90 substances: some of those were detected in our water and all were well below the maximums set by EPA.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Source of Contaminant
2025	Barium	–	–	0.0682	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum & fertilizer factories. Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
2025	Flouride	–	–	0.22	4	4	ppm	
2025	Arsenic	–	–	<0.002	0.01	0	ppm	
2025	Nitrate	–	–	0.30	10	10	ppm	
2025	Cyanide	–	–	<0.01	0.2	0.2	ppm	

Radioactive Contaminant

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Source of Constituent
2022	Combo.Radium -226 & -228	–	–	<1.0	5.0	0	Pci/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2025	Gross Beta Particle Activity	–	–	<1.0	50	0	Pci/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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. This water supply is 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 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, test methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The following data was sampled at LMUD:

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead	0.0033	0	0.015	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Copper	0.373	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Disinfection By-Products

Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. 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.

Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids	35.8	19.2	76.5	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	60.1	28.9	106	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Disinfection By-Products (No MCLs)

Disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Chloroform	–	–	22.0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	–	–	1.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	–	–	13.0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	–	–	5.9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Turbidity

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

Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Average Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	0.37	0.05	100%	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

TOC has no health effects. However, TOC can cause disinfection by-products with as yet unknown effects.

Contaminant	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Average Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon	5.48	3.38	4.60	ppm	Organic matter from runoff.

Disinfectant Levels

Disinfectant residuals are required to keep the water free from harmful microbial contaminants, levels below the Maximum Disinfectant Level (MRDL) have no known or expected health risks. Public water systems are required to maintain a presence of disinfectant in all water found throughout the distribution system to keep it free from disease-causing pathogens, such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoans, that can grow in water supply reservoirs, on the walls of water mains and in storage tanks. Chlorine or chloramines are used by most public water systems in the U.S. for this purpose. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) assures that “while these chemicals could be harmful in high doses, when they are added to water, they all mix in and spread out, resulting in low levels that kill germs, but are still safe to drink.” Chlorine in drinking water can cause water to smell like the chemical, however drinking water is considered safe as long as the chlorine/chloramine levels do not exceed 4 milligrams per liter. Customers concerned with the taste can simply fill a container with their tap water and let it sit uncovered for 24 hours in the refrigerator. For a faster solution, pitchers with charcoal carbon filters are effective at removing chlorine as well as particles such as sediment, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), taste, and odor.

Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	Unit	Source of Contaminant
Chloramines	2.4	0.7	3.6	4.0	ppm	Added during treatment to protect against microbial contaminants.

Secondary and Other Contaminants (not associated with adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2025	Bicarbonate	–	–	178	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2025	Calcium	–	–	39.9	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Hardness	–	–	184	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring in calcium and magnesium.
2025	Magnesium	–	–	20.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	pH	–	–	7.8	7.0	Units	Measure of water corrosivity, 7.0 is neutral.
2025	Sodium	–	–	26.0	300	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2025	Total Alkalinity	–	–	146	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2025	Total Dissolved Solids	–	–	289	1,000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2025	Copper	–	–	0.0957	1	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Total Coliform

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 more handy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

Fecal Coliform

None found.