

2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



CITY OF CALDWELL
TEXAS

**UTILITY DEPARTMENT
WATER SERVICES**



This report provides important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the City of Caldwell Water Department to provide safe drinking water.

Water quality test results shown are required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Annual Drinking Water Quality Reports, such as this one, are required of every public water system to provide information to their water customers as stated in the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments.

We are proud to report that, once again, the City of Caldwell provided customers with safe, high-quality drinking water that meets all federal and state requirements.

The City of Caldwell provides ground water from Carrizo Wilcox Aquifer, located in Burleson County, Texas.

FOR THE PERIOD OF
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2025

CITY OF CALDWELL, PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID NUMBER:
0260001

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- This report will also be at public facilities and on the City of Caldwell Website at: <https://www.caldwelltx.gov/water>
- City Council Meetings are held on the 3rd Tuesday of each month.

The City of Caldwell Water Department has developed an inventory of both city-owned and customer-owned service lines. This inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. There were no lead service lines identified in the City of Caldwell water system.

To access the inventory,
please contact/visit Caldwell TCEQ Form-20943.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe, favor de llamar al tel. (979) 567-3271 ext. 401 para hablar con una persona en español.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Jeffrey Zgabay, Water Services Manager
City of Caldwell
114 S. Echols Street
Caldwell, Texas 77836
979-567-3271 ext. 401



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.

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>.



Health Definitions

- (A) 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 were found.
- (B) 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 Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.
- (C) Maximum contaminant level goal (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.
- (D) Maximum contaminant level (MCL)--The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to maximum contaminant level goals as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- (E) 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.
- (F) Maximum residual disinfectant level (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.

Total Coliform / E Coli Positive –

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year, we were required to conduct One Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed.

In addition, we were required to take 12 corrective actions and we completed 12 of these actions.



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.

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.

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data.

Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, (viruses, bacteria, etc.) may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, (salts and metals) can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, (synthetic and volatile organic chemicals) 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, can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Water Services at (979) 567-3271 ext. 401.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING								
SUBSTANCE	DATE	90TH PERCENTILE	RANGE OF SAMPLED RESULTS	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	# SITES OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper, FREE	2023-2025	0.285	0.0424 - 0.38	1.3	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
Lead	2023-2025	1.12	0 - 2.02	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
SUBSTANCE	YEAR	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2025	6	6.1	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	29	28.6	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
SUBSTANCE	Date	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Barium	10/9/2025	0.0184	0.0164 - 0.0184	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride	08/30/2023	0.2	0.18-0.2	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Dibromochloromethane	09/23/2025	10.2	4.8 - 10.2	0.6	N/A	UG/L	N	

MICROBIOLOGICAL					
SUBSTANCE	YEAR	RESULT		MCL	TYPICAL SOURCE
Coliform (TCR)	2025	In the month of June, 2 sample(s) returned as positive		Treatment Technique Trigger	Naturally present in the environment

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL				
DISINFECTANT	YEAR	AVERAGE LEVEL	UNIT	MRDL/MRDLG GOAL
Chlorine	2025	1.50	Mg/l	4/4

UTILITY DEPARTMENT
WATER SERVICES



ABBREVIATIONS	
MCL	Maximum contaminant level
MCLG	Maximum contaminant level goal
Mg/l	Milligrams per liter
AL	Action level
NA	Not applicable
ppb	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm	milligrams per liter or parts per million
UG/L	Micrograms per liter