



CITY OF KYLE
WATER
UTILITIES

2025

WATER QUALITY REPORT

City of Kyle Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

This report is intended to provide important information about Kyle's drinking water and the efforts made by this water system to provide safe drinking water.

NOTICE: This customer confidence report is only applicable to persons who receive their water from the City of Kyle. If you do not receive your water service from the City of Kyle, please contact your water provider to obtain your confidence report.



A photograph of a white water tower with a blue logo that says "CITY OF KYLE" and a map of Texas. The tower is supported by several white pillars. In the foreground, there are green leaves and branches of a tree, partially obscuring the tower. The sky is blue.

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PWS ID# TX1050002

City of Kyle, Texas

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Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 512-262-3024 or E-mail MVanWinkle@cityofkyle.com

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (including tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells.

The City of Kyle uses purchased surface water and treated groundwater.

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Well 1	Edwards Aquifer	Ground Water	Completed	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/1050002
Well 2	Edwards Aquifer	Ground Water	Completed	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/1050002
Well 3	Edwards Aquifer	Ground Water	Completed	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/1050002
Well 4	Barton Springs Aquifer	Ground Water	Completed	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/1050002
Well 5	Edwards Aquifer	Ground Water	Completed	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/1050002
SW from GBRA	CC from TX1050149 Guadalupe-Blanco River	Surface Water	N/A	N/A
SW from City of San Marcos	CC from TX1050001 City of San Marcos	Surface Water	N/A	N/A
GW from Alliance Regional Water Authority 1B	CC from TX0280027 ARWA	Ground Water	N/A	N/A

Federal & State Regulations



To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the level of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The Federal Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in all drinking water that may cause taste, color or odor problems. It's important to note that these types of issues 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.

Public Input

The Kyle City Council meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at Kyle City Hall, located at 100 W. Center Street in Kyle, TX. Occasionally, the council discusses business that pertains to drinking water quality, supply and infrastructure. For more information, agendas, and meeting details, please call 512-262-1010 or visit our website at cityofkyle.gov. Agendas are posted at least 72 hours prior to meetings and are available on the city's website.



Information About Source Water Assessments

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.

Fluoride / Fluoridation

Kyle's water supply does NOT have fluoride added to it; the fluoride in our groundwater sources is naturally occurring.

The fluoride sample for this calendar year did not exceed primary or secondary constituent levels.

Some home water treatment units are available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

Hardness

The hardness of Kyle's municipal drinking water can vary considerably depending on several factors, including the time of year. This is a result of the amount of groundwater we are using in the system at any given time.

Groundwater resources are the primary contributors of hardness in our system. The range of hardness is 275-295 mg/L of total hardness (as CaCO₃). General guidelines for classification of waters are: 0 to 60 mg/L (milligrams per liter) as calcium carbonate is classified as soft; 61 to 120 mg/L as moderately hard; 121 to 180 mg/L as hard; and more than 180 mg/L as very hard.

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

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <https://dww.tceq.texas.gov/>

A photograph of a white water tower with a blue logo that says "CITY OF KYLE" and a stylized outline of the state of Texas. The tower is set against a clear blue sky. In the foreground, there are green leaves and branches of a plant.

Contaminants

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 some small amounts of contaminants*. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that MAY be present in source water include:

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Pesticides and herbicides 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, 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.

Some people can be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants in drinking water, such as *Cryptosporidium*. 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.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

A photograph of a water tower with the City of Kyle logo on top, set against a blue sky with some green foliage in the foreground.

Definitions of Water Quality Test Results

The tables on the last pages of this report contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. See the list below for what these terms mean.

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.

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 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 a 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.

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

Avg: Average - 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 (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) 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.

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Coliform (TCR)	In the month of September, 1.67% of sample(s) returned as positive	>5% of samples positive	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Lead and Copper

	Period	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Action Level (AL)	# Sites Over AL	Units	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2023 - 2025	0.0975	0.00279 - 0.241	1.3	0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead	2023 - 2025	1.91	0 - 3.9	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Units	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	260 Fall Creek Dr, Kyle	2025	18	2.8 - 15.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	310 Ayers Rd, Kyle	2025	25	14 - 48	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	324 Spillway, Kyle	2025	20	13.6 - 25.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	348 Spillway Dr, Kyle	2025	22	12.3 - 40.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	260 Fall Creek Dr, Kyle	2025	60	25.1 - 55.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	310 Ayers Rd, Kyle	2025	67	47.3 - 83.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	324 Spillway, Kyle	2025	54	36.2 - 68.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	348 Spillway Dr, Kyle	2025	56	41.9 - 69.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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.

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Inorganic Compounds

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Units	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Barium	01/08/2025	0.103	0.0317 - 0.103	ppm	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Dibromochloromethane	10/06/2025	32.2	0 - 32.2	UG/L	0	60	N	
Flouride	01/08/2025	1.83	1.83	ppm	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel	01/08/2025	0.0026	0.0014 - 0.0026	MG/L	0	0.1	N	
Nitrate [Measured as Nitrogen]	01/08/2025	1.83	0 - 1.83	ppm	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite	04/01/2020	1.84	0.13 - 1.84	ppm	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Units	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	01/08/2025	1.24	1.24	pCi/L	0	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	01/08/2025	4.8	4.8	pCi/L	0	15	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particle Activity	01/08/2025	4.6	4.6	pCi/L	0	50	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium-226	01/08/2025	1.24	1.24	pCi/L	0	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Collection Year	Average Level	Unit	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2025	1.43	MG/L	0.55 - 2.8	4	4	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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.

2025 Water Quality Test Results

2025 Purchased Water Quality Results

GBRA (Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority)

Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Units	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1469 Hillside Terrace, Buda	2025	17	16.7	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	1469 Hillside Terrace, Buda	2025	57	56.8	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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.

Inorganic Compounds

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Units	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Dibromochloromethane	09/10/2025	25.6	25.6	UG/L	60	0	N	
Nitrate [Measured as Nitrogen]	11/18/2025	1.46	1.46	ppm	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

Test Results SMWTP	Turbidity NTU	Source Water TOC ppm	Drinking Water TOC ppm	Percent Removal
Minimum	0.010	1.950	1.570	12.70
Maximum	0.340	3.070	2.320	31.00
Average	0.0410	2.475	1.915	22.31

Information Statements:

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

If a treated water contains less than 2.0 mg/L TOC calculated quarterly as a running annual average, the utility is in compliance with the treatment technique for the whole year covered by the average.

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Collection Year	Average Level	Unit of Measure	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2025	1.81	MG/L	1.4 - 2.02	4	4	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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.

2025 Water Quality Test Results

City of San Marcos

Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Coliform (TCR)	In the month of July, 1.22% of sample(s) returned as positive	>5% of samples positive	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Lead and Copper

	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Units	Action Level (AL)	# Sites Over AL	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2022-2024	0.171	0.0133 - 0.31	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead	2022-2024	1.63	0 - 2.22	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Units	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1175 Hilltop, San Marcos	2025	20	14-23	ppb	0	60	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1437 Post Rd, San Marcos	2025	10	<6 - 17.9	ppb	0	60	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1800 Old Ranch Rd 12, San Marcos	2025	8	4.4 - 11.6	ppb	0	60	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1837 Airport Rd, San Marcos	2025	25	12.2 - 53.3	ppb	0	60	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2525 S. IH35 Millenium, San Marcos	2025	23	11 - 39.9	ppb	0	60	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	345 Champions Blvd, San Marcos	2025	22	19.5 - 24.4	ppb	0	60	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	3939 S. IH35, San Marcos	2025	25	13.3 - 48	ppb	0	60	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	904 San Antonio, San Marcos	2025	16	12.5 - 18.1	ppb	0	60	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	1175 Hilltop, San Marcos	2025	68	54.4 - 81.6	ppb	0	80	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	1437 Post Rd, San Marcos	2025	34	1.1 - 59.1	ppb	0	80	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	1800 Old Ranch Rd 12, San Marcos	2025	29	17.1 - 39.5	ppb	0	80	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	1837 Airport Rd, San Marcos	2025	50	38.9 - 56.8	ppb	0	80	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2525 S. IH35 Millenium, San Marcos	2025	54	39.1 - 75.6	ppb	0	80	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	345 Champions Blvd, San Marcos	2025	81	68.1 - 94.3	ppb	0	80	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	3939 S. IH35, San Marcos	2025	61	47.2 - 59.8	ppb	0	80	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	904 San Antonio, San Marcos	2025	60	48.5 - 70.7	ppb	0	80	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Inorganic Compounds

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Units	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Barium	01/07/2025	0.0405	0.0357 - 0.0405	ppm	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Dibromochloromethane	10/06/2025	34.8	0 - 34.8	UG/L	60	0	N	
Flouride	01/07/2025	0.21	0.16 - 0.21	ppm	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel	01/07/2025	0.002	0.0015 - 0.002	MG/L	0.1	0	N	
Nitrate [Measured as Nitrogen]	01/07/2025	1.77	1.16 - 1.77	ppm	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite	04/08/2020	1.19	1.19	ppm	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	07/05/2023	1.5	0 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	04/12/2023	5.5	0 - 5.5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha including radon and uranium	04/12/2023	5.5	0 - 5.5	0	0	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross Beta Particle Activity	04/12/2023	10.6	0 - 10.6	0	50	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Level Detected	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100%	12	N	0.34 NTU	July	Plant - City of San Marcos SWTP	Y

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon

	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	TT	Typical Source of Contamination
Carbon, Total	06/05/2025	3.07	1.57 - 3.07	0	Naturally present in the environment

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

2025 Water Quality Test Results

ARWA (Alliance Water)

Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Units	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Main Building	2025	1	1	ppb	0	60	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Main Building	2025	6	5.9	ppb	0	80	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic Compounds

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Units	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Dibromochloromethane	08/04/2025	2.2	2.2	UG/L	60	0	N	
Nitrate [Measured as Nitrogen]	04/08/2025	0.19	0 - 0.19	ppm	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite	02/26/2025	0.18	0.18	ppm	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Collection Year	Average Level	Unit of Measure	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2025	2.68	MG/L	0.089 - 5.37	4	4	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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.

Additional Required Health Effects Language from Purchases:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

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.

Reseller Violations and Health Effects Information

During the 2025 calendar year, the water system(s) that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
TX1050001	MCL, LRAA	MCL	TTHM	10/1/2025 - 12/31/2025

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Additional Information for Lead

In the summer of 2024, the City of Kyle completed a lead service line inventory in our water distribution system. The lead service line inventory is an inventory of every service line in our distribution system, including both the utility owned and customer owned service lines.

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. The City of Kyle is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Line Inventory Summary

Service Line Classification	Quantity	Percentage of total inventory
Non-Lead	14,200	99.31%
Galvanized requiring replacement	98	.68%
Lead	1	.01%

An online service line inventory map is available at:

<https://giskyle.maps.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=4e407e7527864c6188e77f8b35add7e8>

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems.

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025. The data collected under UCMR 5 improves understanding of the prevalence and amount of 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in the nation's drinking water systems.

During the City of Kyle's UCMR5 sampling events, NO regulated contaminants were found. Some samples were positive for unregulated contaminants above the Minimum Reporting Level and were as follows:

Contaminant	Reported Level	Range (mg/L)	
		Low	High
lithium	0.0109	NA	0.0126
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.0000145	NA	0.0000194
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.0000031	NA	0.0000031
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.0000039	NA	0.0000045

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit cityofkyle.gov/rebates for water conservation rebate opportunities.