

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2021



Presented By

AQUA

WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

Safe • Reliable • Sustainable

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 303-3943.

PWS ID#: TX0110013
Polonia N WSC#: TX0280007
Polonia S WSC#: TX0280020
Dale WSC#: TX0280005

We've Come a Long Way

Once again, we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering the period between January 1 and December 31, 2021. In a matter of only a few decades, drinking water has become exponentially safer and more reliable than at any other point in human history. Our exceptional staff continues to work hard every day—at all hours—to deliver the highest-quality drinking water without interruption. Although the challenges ahead are many, we feel that by relentlessly investing in customer outreach and education, new treatment technologies, system upgrades, and training, the payoff will be reliable, high-quality tap water delivered to you and your family. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Aqua Laboratory at (512) 581-0705.

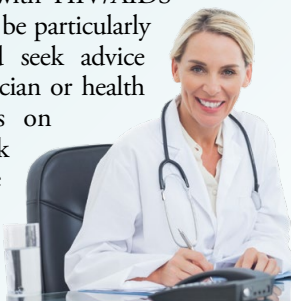
Where Does My Water Come From?

Aqua Water Supply Corporation provides service to approximately 27,547 active meters. Our drinking water is groundwater obtained exclusively from the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer. Water is supplied through approximately 2,514 miles of pipeline in a 1,123-square-mile area. Aqua Water Supply Corporation is capable of producing 23.3 million gallons of water per day from 40 groundwater wells and has the capacity to store 14.5 million gallons of water in elevated and ground storage tanks.

Polonia Water Supply Corporation provides service to approximately 3,200 active meters. Our drinking water is groundwater obtained exclusively from the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer.

Important Health Information

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.



Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water at our monthly board of directors meetings. These meetings are held the first Monday of each month at 1:00 p.m. at the Aqua Water Supply Corporation main building.



Source Water Assessment

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (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 source water system are based on this susceptibility and previous data. Any detection of these contaminants will be reported in this Consumer Confidence Report. More information about your source water assessment and protection can be found at https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=174&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX0110013%20%20%20&DWWState=TX, or contact Aqua Laboratory at (512) 581-0705.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board during the year covered by this report, Aqua lost an estimated 234,682,816 gallons of water. Polonia S lost an estimated 17,164,974 gallons of water. Polonia N lost an estimated 27,480,132 gallons of water. Polonia Dale lost an estimated 4,329,630 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (512) 303-3943.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 our business office. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

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

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).



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

The percentage of total organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

We participate in collecting data under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) in order to assist the U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the tables located in this report. This data may also be found on the U.S. EPA's website at epa.gov/safewater, or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2019–2021	2	2	0.145	0.0124–0.145	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2020–2021	50 ¹	0	5.4	ND–5.4	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	[4]	[4]	1.83	0.71–3.75	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2020–2021	5	0	1.53	ND–1.53	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2020–2021	4	4	0.92	ND–0.92	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2021	60	NA	9.3	3.4–14.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2018–2020	10	10	0.13	ND–0.13	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2019–2021	50	50	5.5	ND–5.5	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2021	80	NA	54.8	20.5–78.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2020	1.3	1.3	0.186	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2020	15	0	5	1/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ²

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2020–2021	2.3	<1–3.9
Bromoform (ppb)	2020–2021	2.2	<1–4
Chloroform (ppb)	2020–2021	1.6	<1–3.1
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2020–2021	3	<1–5.1

	LOCATION	DATE SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	#SITES OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLATIONS	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
LEAD AND COPPER									
Copper	Dale	7/31/19	1.3	1.3	0.046	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	Polonia N	8/1/19	1.3	1.3	0.088	0	ppm	N	
Copper	Polonia S	2021	1.3	1.3	0.087	0	ppm	N	
Lead	Dale	7/31/19	0	15	0.9	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	Polonia N	8/1/19	0	15	1.9	0	ppb	N	
Lead	Polonia S	2021	0	15	0	1	ppb	N	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS									
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Dale	6/13/19	5.5	5.5 - 5.5	NA	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Polonia N	2021	2	1.5 - 1.5	NA	60	ppb	N	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Polonia S	2021	5	4.5 - 4.5	NA	60	ppb	N	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Dale	6/13/19	25.4	25.4 - 25.4	NA	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Polonia N	2021	12	11.5 - 11.5	NA	80	ppb	N	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Polonia S	2021	28	28.4 - 28.4	NA	80	ppb	N	
INORGANIC CONTAMINATES									
Barium	Dale	2021	0.083	0.083 - 0.083	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	Polonia N	6/13/19	0.0912	0.0912 - 0.0912	2	2	ppm	N	
Barium	Polonia S	2021	0.109	0.109 - 0.109	2	2	ppm	N	
Fluoride	Dale	6/13/19	0.17	0.17 - 0.17	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Fluoride	Polonia N	5/13/20	0.52	0.52 - 0.52	4	4	ppm	N	
Fluoride	Polonia S	2021	0.19	0.19 - 0.19	4	4	ppm	N	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	Polonia N	2021	0.16	0.16 - 0.16	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS									
Beta/photon emitters	Dale	2021	4.8	4.8 - 4.8	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Beta/photon emitters	Polonia S	2021	4	4.0 - 4.0	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.									
Combined Radium	Dale	2021	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L*	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	Polonia S	2021	2.8	2.8 - 2.8	0	5	pCi/L*	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine	Polonia S	2021	1.22	0.61 - 2.04	4	4	ppm	N	

	LOCATION	DATE SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	#SITES OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLATIONS	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
VIOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Xylenes	Dale	2021	0.0012	0.0012 - 0.0012	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
Xylenes	Polonia N	2021	0.0025	0.0025 - 0.0025	10	10	ppm	N	
Xylenes	Polonia S	2021	0.0006	0.0006 - 0.0006	10	10	ppm	N	
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL									
Chlorine	Dale	2021	1.02	0.65 - 1.41	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine	Polonia N	2021	1.13	0.68 - 1.65	4	4	ppm	N	
Chlorine	Polonia S	2021	1.22	0.61 - 2.04	4	4	ppm	N	

¹The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year. U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

²Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

