

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022

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 teléfono (512) 304-0353.

PWS ID#: TX0110013



Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.



Thousands have lived without love, not one without water.”

—W.H. Auden

Where Does My Water Come From?

Aqua Water Supply Corporation provides service to approximately 28,327 active meters. Our drinking water is exclusively groundwater from the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer. Water is supplied through approximately 2,517 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.

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: dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/ under Water System No. TX110013 or you may contact: Aqua Water Production Department at 512-304-0353



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 on the first Tuesday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at the Aqua Water Supply Corporation main building.

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.

Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board during the year covered by this report, our system lost an estimated 502,037,068 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (512) 581-3118.



To the Last Drop

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) defines drought as a deficiency in precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more, resulting in a water shortage causing adverse impacts on vegetation, animals, and people. Drought strikes in virtually all climate zones, from very wet to very dry.

There are primarily three types of drought: Meteorological Drought refers to the lack of precipitation, or the degree of dryness and the duration of the dry period; Agricultural Drought refers to the agricultural impact of drought, focusing on precipitation shortages, soil water deficits, and reduced groundwater or reservoir levels needed for irrigation; and Hydrological Drought usually occurs following periods of extended precipitation shortfalls that can impact water supply (i.e., stream flow, reservoir and lake levels, and groundwater).

Drought is a temporary aberration from normal climatic conditions; thus, it can vary significantly from one region to another. Although normally occurring human factors, such as water demand, can exacerbate the duration and impact that drought has on a region, by following simple water conservation measures, you can help significantly reduce the lasting effects of extended drought.

QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Aqua Water Production Department at (512) 304-0353.



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 (unless a TOC violation is noted in the Violation column).

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

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. These data may also be found on the U.S. EPA's website at www.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 |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2020-2022 | 10 | 0 | 4.9 | ND–4.9 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2020-2022 | 2 | 2 | 0.01450 | 0.0117–0.01450 | 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 human-made deposits |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2022 | [4] | [4] | 1.50 (average) | 0.5–4 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chromium (ppb) | 2020-2022 | 100 | 100 | 10.6 | ND–10.6 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L) | 2020-2021 | 5 | 0 | 2.80 | ND–2.80 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2020-2022 | 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) | 2022 | 60 | NA | 6.4 (average) | 2.5–13.3 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 2021-2022 | 10 | 10 | 0.15 | ND–0.15 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 2020-2022 | 50 | 50 | 17.2 | ND–17.2 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]– Stage 2 (ppb) | 2022 | 80 | NA | 37.4 (average) | 12.5–71.8 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

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).

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) | 2020-2022 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.186 | 0/55 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | 2020-2022 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 2/55 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ²

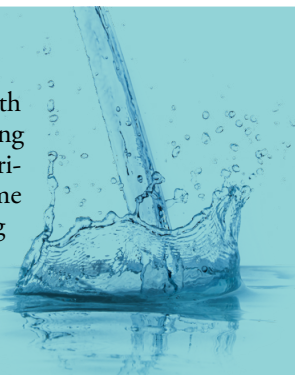
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | 2020-2022 | 2.2 | ND-4.0 | NA |
| Bromoform (ppb) | 2020-2022 | 3.5 | ND-7.9 | NA |
| Chloroform (ppb) | 2020-2022 | 2.1 | ND-3.8 | NA |
| Dibromochloromethane (ppb) | 2020-2021 | 3.2 | ND-5.9 | NA |

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 U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

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.



BY THE NUMBERS

The number of Olympic-sized swimming pools it would take to fill up all of Earth's water.

800
TRILLION

1 The average cost in cents for about 5 gallons of water supplied to a home in the U.S.

The percent of Earth's water that is salty or otherwise undrinkable, or locked away and unavailable in ice caps and glaciers.

99

50 The average daily number of gallons of total home water use for each person in the U.S.

The percent of Earth's surface that is covered by water.

71

330
MILLION

The amount of water on Earth in cubic miles.

The percent of the human brain that contains water.

75