

# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023



*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

## Dear Valued Members,

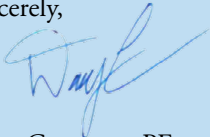
We are pleased to present you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality, covering all testing performed between January 1 to December 31, 2023. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

At Aqua Water Supply Corporation, our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our dedication to excellence drives us to consistently enhance our water treatment processes and safeguard precious water resources. By providing you this information, we honor our commitment to transparency because we believe that informed members are our best allies.

Should you have any questions or require further clarification regarding the contents of this report, please do not hesitate to reach out. Your feedback is invaluable to us as we strive for continuous improvement.

Thank you for entrusting us with the responsibility of providing you with clean and reliable drinking water.

Sincerely,



Dacy Cameron, PE  
General Manager  
Aqua Water Supply Corporation



### 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 553,320,925 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Aqua Water Supply Corporation, Water Resources Department, at (512) 304-0354.

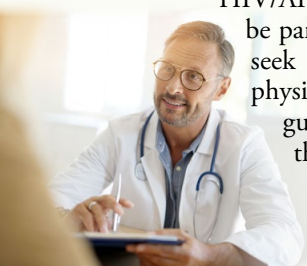
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**When the well is dry, we know the worth of water.”**

—Benjamin Franklin

### 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 for 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.



### 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

### QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Cody Boatright, Water Resources Manager, at (512) 304-0354.

## Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 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 four to six 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.

## 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/](http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/) under Water System No. TX0110013, or you may contact Aqua Water Supply Corporation, Water Resources Department, at (512) 304-0354.



## BY THE NUMBERS

**5.1**  
TRILLION

The dollar value needed to keep water, wastewater, and stormwater systems in good repair.

**1.7**  
TRILLION

The gallons of drinking water lost each year to faulty, aging, or leaky pipes.

**47.5**  
TRILLION

The amount in gallons of water used to meet U.S. electric power needs in 2020.

**2**

How often in minutes a water main breaks.

**12**  
THOUSAND

The average amount in gallons of water used to produce one megawatt-hour of electricity.

**33**

The percentage of water sector employees who will be eligible to retire by 2033.

## What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection. For more information on backflow prevention, contact 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.



## Where Does My Water Come From?

Aqua Water Supply Corporation provides service to approximately 29,203 active meters. Our drinking water is obtained exclusively from groundwater sources; it comes from the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer. Water is supplied through approximately 2,523 miles of pipeline in a 1,123-square-mile area. Aqua Water Supply Corporation is capable of producing 25 million gallons of water per day from 41 groundwater wells and has the capacity to store 15 million gallons of water in elevated and ground storage tanks.

## 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).

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	15	0	3.6	ND–3.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	0.157	0.0633–0.157	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	50 <sup>1</sup>	0	5.8	ND–5.8	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4]	[4]	1.7 (average)	0.57–3.68	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2020	5	0	3.03	3.03–3.03	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	1.04	0.12–1.04	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	60	NA	11	6.1–14.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	0.15	ND–0.15	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2023	50	50	5.9	ND–5.9	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	80 <sup>2</sup>	NA	65	22.7–87.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Xylenes (ppm)	2023	10	10	0.0005	ND–0.0005	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

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)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.169	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	ND	0/30	No	Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits

<sup>1</sup> The 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

## 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).