

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By

AQUA

Water Supply Corporation

Safe • Reliable • Sustainable

PWS ID#: TX0110013

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (512) 304-0353

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 through December 31, 2025. 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, reliable drinking water.

Sincerely,

Dacy Cameron, PE
General Manager
Aqua Water Supply Corporation

Where Does My Water Come From?

Aqua Water Supply Corporation provides service to approximately 33,317 active meters. Our drinking water is obtained exclusively from groundwater sources from the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer. Water is supplied through approximately 2,167 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 19 million gallons of water in elevated and ground storage tanks.



Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board during 2025, our system lost an estimated 657,801,266 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (512) 304-0353.

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's not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips.

- Automatic dishwashers use three 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 on 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 dvw.tceq.texas.gov. Our water system number is TX0110013. You can also contact Aqua Water Supply Corporation, Water Resources Department, at (512) 304-0353.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the water resources manager at (512) 304-0353.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 and, in some cases, radioactive material and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or 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.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Aqua Water Supply Corporation 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, or 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, contact us. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.



To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be accessed at www.aquawsc.com. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

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 typically held on the first Tuesday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at the Aqua Water Supply Corporation Annex building. See aquawsc.com for updates.

Naturally Occurring Bacteria

The simple fact is bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. They can be found all around us: in our food, on our skin, in our bodies, and in the air, soil, and water. Some are harmful to us and some are not. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Throughout the year, we tested many water samples for coliform bacteria. In that time, none of the samples came back positive for the bacteria.

Federal regulations require that public water that tests positive for coliform bacteria must be further analyzed for fecal coliform bacteria. Fecal coliforms are present only in human and animal waste. Because these bacteria can cause illness, it is unacceptable for fecal coliform to be present in water at any concentration. Our tests indicate no fecal coliform is present in our water.



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 is 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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | AMOUNT DETECTED | DETECTED RANGE (LOW-HIGH) | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------|---|
| Barium (ppm) | 2025 | 2 | 2 | 0.0396 | 0.0117–0.0396 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L) | 2024 | 50 ¹ | 0 | 5.2 | ND–5.2 | No | Decay of natural and human-made deposits |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 2025 | 5 | 5 | 2.4 | ND–2.4 | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2025 | [4] | [4] | 1.8 | 0.50–3.98 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L) | 2020 | 5 | 0 | 3.03 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride ² (ppm) | 2024 | 4 | 4 | 0.44 | ND–0.44 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) | 2025 | 60 | NA | 7 | 2.8–8.3 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 2025 | 10 | 10 | 0.12 | ND–0.12 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Thallium (ppb) | 2025 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.46 | ND–0.46 | No | Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb) | 2025 | 80 | NA | 54 | 12.8–75.4 | 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) | RANGE LOW-HIGH | SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----|------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|
| Copper (ppm) | 2025 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.145 | ND–0.622 | 0/69 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | 2025 | 15 | 0 | 1.39 | ND–13.7 | 0/79 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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).



UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES³

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Dibromochloromethane (ppb) | 2025 | 26.4 | ND–26.4 | NA |
| Nickel (ppm) | 2025 | 0.0044 | ND–0.0044 | Naturally occurring |
| Radium-228 (pCi/L) | 2024 | 1.2 | ND–1.2 | Erosion of natural deposits |

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

²Aqua Water Supply Corporation does not add any fluoride to our water.

³Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Total Coliform Rule

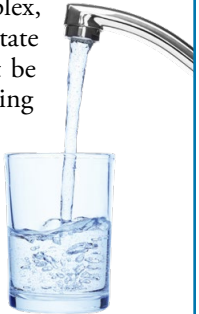
This water quality report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements instituted during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021. The federal and state rules protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system by monitoring for the presence of microbials (e.g., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify



and resolve potential issues. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. Aqua Water Supply Corporation tested the distribution system water quality for *E. coli* bacteria in 2025 and did not detect it.

Count on Us

Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers involves far more than just pushing water through pipes. Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process. Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment plant and system operators must be licensed and are required to commit to long-term, on-the-job training before becoming fully qualified. Our licensed water professionals have a basic understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, and physics. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:



- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water.
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions.
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results.
- Maintaining optimal water chemistry.
- Applying data to formulas that determine treatment requirements, flow levels, and concentration levels.
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies.
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind each drop.