ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (830) 312-4600.

Presented By

Glenwood Subdivision

TEXAS WATER COMPANY

PWS ID#: 0460246

Introduction

We are pleased to present our 2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This annual water quality report includes all testing conducted between January 1 and December 31, 2023. Our team has dedicated significant time to collecting samples and analyzing data, to focus on providing high-quality water in line with our vision: to serve customers, communities, employees, shareholders, and the environment at world-class levels. Our mission, vision, and values unite us in delivering life-sustaining water for our customers, community, and each other.

As you review the data in the Test Results section, please remember that the levels of many substances detected can vary throughout the year and at different locations. It's important to note that just because a substance is detected does not mean the water is unsafe. Natural waters, including those used by the Texas Water Company, contain a wide range of natural substances, some of which are essential for good health.

The water source significantly influences the levels of substances reflected in this report. The Texas Water Company supplies groundwater and surface water to your system. As water passes from the surface into the aquifer, it absorbs many minerals it comes into contact with. On the other hand, surface water typically contains small levels of natural organic substances and requires treatment by filtration. Regardless of the source, regulations mandate that we disinfect the water with chlorine and maintain a minimum chlorine residual level throughout the distribution system.

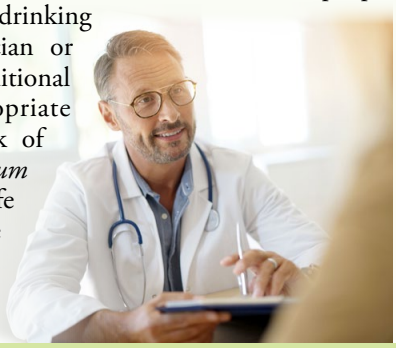
We want to stress the importance of providing safe, dependable water. Our commitment to prioritizing your health and well-being is our top priority. As you review the information in our 2023 Consumer Confidence Report, remember that our dedicated team has worked tirelessly to ensure that the quality of your water meets and exceeds standards. We understand the significance of this vital resource in your daily life, and we are honored to have the opportunity to serve you. Thank you for entrusting us with the responsibility of delivering world-class water to your community.

Water Supply Source

Glenwood Subdivision purchases water from Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority (GBRA) Western Canyon Water Supply, which provides surface water from Canyon Lake Reservoir, located in Canyon Lake. The Texas Water Company utilizes a source protection plan to identify and implement measures to protect our sources from contamination. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available from Drinking Water Watch at dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.

Important Health Information

Some people 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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Ronnie Rodriguez at (830) 730-7240 or email WaterQuality@txwaterco.com.

Understanding Your Report

Our water is monitored for many 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 (unless a TOC violation is noted in the Violation column).

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Glenwood Subdivision		GBRA Western Canyon			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	NA	NA	0.0233	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4]	[4]	1.43[1]	0.43–3.5	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	NA	NA	0.20	NA	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	14.6[2]	12.2–17.6	13.4[3]	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	0.05	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	80	NA	52.6[2]	45.2–64.2	45	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[4] (NTU)	2022	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.07	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2022	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

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	0.154	0/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	2.6	0/10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Glenwood Subdivision		GBRA Western Canyon			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2023	300	NA	NA	NA	26	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	300	NA	NA	NA	22	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [5]						
		Glenwood Subdivision		GBRA Western Canyon		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Calcium (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	34.2	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	19.3	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	2.22	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	13.5	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Total Hardness (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	165	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

[1] Calculated as an average.
[2] Highest average of all sample results collected at a location over a year.
[3] Sampled in 2022.
[4] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
[5] Unregulated 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.

Drinking Water Regulation

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 (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, 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.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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).

SCL (Secondary Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.