TX0730021

2018 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

WEST BRAZOS WSC

WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report is a summary of the quality of the water that we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

Water Sources

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of the wells that provide water for this system and the assessment concluded that some of our wells are susceptible to certain contaminants as a result of human activities or natural conditions. It does not mean that there are any health risks present. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact the Water Compliance Coordinator, at 512.990.4400 X 56109.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from Groundwater sources. It comes from the following Aquifer: TWIN MOUNTAIN-TRAVIS PEAK. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us at 1.800.545.0729.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Special Notice for the *ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS* or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 from their health care providers. The 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 1.800.426.4791.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

If you would like to talk to a representative about your Water Quality Report, please call us at 1.254.776.1999. For more information from the EPA, you may call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 1.800.545.0729 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

All drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

About the following pages

The pages that follow list all the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level contaminant in drinking water below which there is no or expected health risk. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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 a disinfectant to control microbial contamination.

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

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year (Range)	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2018	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.87	0.40	4.0	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2017	Total Trihalomethanes	12	12	12	80	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Year (Range)	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2017	Lead	Not Detected	0	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing
2017	Copper	0.072	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	

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. Aqua is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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 2 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2017-2018	Arsenic	5.8	4	7.18	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
2017-2018	Barium	0.081	0.075	0.086	2	2	ppm	
2017-2018	Chromium	2.6	1.5	4.3	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2017-2018	Fluoride	1.29	1.19	1.47	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
2018	Nitrate	0.05	0.0141	0.0781	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2015	Combined Radium 226 & 228	1.5	1.5	1.5	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR ARSENIC - Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5ppb and 10 ppb, this information is required by EPA*: "While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems."*

Total Coliform- REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform - REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Organic Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2018	Xylenes	0.00051	Not Detected	0.00051	10	10	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.