2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System SHADY ACRES

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2022

SHADY ACRES provides ground water from Chicote Aquifer and Aqua Texas located in Montgomery County.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Alison Harding

Phone 281-356-5060

Este reporte incluye informaci6n importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espafiol, favor de llamar al telefono 281-356-5060.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow .
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water svstem .
Level **2** Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or whv total coliform bacteria have been found in our water svstem on multiole occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	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 technolog y.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	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 .
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	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 .
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants .
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem :	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not ap plicable .
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Definitions and Abbreviations

ppb :	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm :	milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion , or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking wate r.

Information about your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reserv oir s, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some cont aminant s. 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 the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 agricult ure , urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas st ations , urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminant s, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water syst ems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 concern s. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water , please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Crypt osporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly , or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; tho se 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 dri nking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking wat er, 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 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 t ested. 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/saf ewater/ lead.

Information about Source Water

SHADY ACRES purchases water from WALNUT SPRINGS. WALNUT SPRINGS provides purchase ground water from Chicote Aqu ifer and Aqua Texas located in Montgomery County.
TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activit ies and natural conditions . The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact HMW, Alison Harding 281-356-5060.

2022 Water Quality Test Results

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.14	0.14 - 0.14	10	10	ppm	**N**	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits .

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure!	Violation (Y/NI	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine Free	2022	2.0	1.30 - 2.7	4	4	ppm	y	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could exoerience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report /DLQORl.	01/01/2022	03/31/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the ouality of our drinkine water durine the oeriod indicated.

AQUA

2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT[1]

WALNUT SPRINGS

Aqua Texas, Inc., an Aqua America company

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS

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.

Where Do We Get Our Water? - Our drinking water is obtained from Groundwater sources. It comes from the EVANGELINE Aquifer. A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. 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.

Water Sources - 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 dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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 1.800.426.4791.

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 documen,t but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

SPECIAL NOTICE - Required language for ALL community public water supplies: 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 1.800.426.4791.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES - If you would like to talk to an Aqua Texas representative about your Water Quality Report, please call us at 1.877.987.2782, write us, or visit our website at AguaAmerica.com. For more information from the EPA, you may call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

En Espanol • Este informe incluye informaci6n importante sabre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sabre este informe en espafiol, favor de llamar al tel. 1.877.987.2782 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espafiol.

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

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year (Range}	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2022	Chlorine Residual, Free	2.06	1.0	2.8	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Year (Range)	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead	0.661	0	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing
2022	Copper	Not Detected	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 cold water 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 Drinkinq Water Hotline or at htto://www.eoa.qov/safewater/lead.

Disinfection Byproducts - NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

Organic Contaminants - TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) - REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA or *E. coli*

Ground Water Rule (GWR) - REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NOE. *coli*

Inorganic Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2022	Arsenic	0.0013	Not Detected	0.0026	10	0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Barium	0.374	0.343	0.406	2	2	ppm	
2021	Fluoride	0.15	0.15	0.15	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
2022	Nitrate	0.145	0.14	0.15	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2022	Selenium	10.3	8.4	12.2	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Dischar e from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2018	Beta/photon emitters	7.9	5.4	7.9	50	0	pCi/L*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2018	Combined Radium 226 & 228	1.0	Not Detected	1.0	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
2018	Gross alpha	4.45	3	5.9	15	0	pCi/L	
2018	Uranium	5.3	Not Detected	5.3	30	0	ppb	

*Values reported for beta/photon emitters are in pCi/L. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

Turbidity- NOT REQUIRED FOR GROUNDWATER SYSTEMS

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts - WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

Unregulated Contaminants - TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

CUSTOMER RESPONSIBILITIES - Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information about these matters from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

[1] This report contains required or recommended regulatory language, and nothing herein is, is intended as, nor should be construed as, a promise of or contract for payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred for any action you take on account of this report.