

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
Deer Creek

TEXAS  **WATER**
C O M P A N Y 

PWS ID#: 2270049

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.

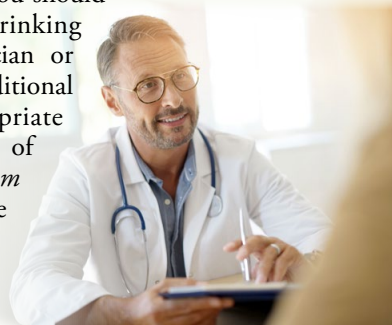
We want to stress the importance of providing safe, dependable water. Our commitment to prioritizing your health and well-being is our top priority. As you review the information in our 2023 Consumer Confidence Report, remember that our dedicated team has worked tirelessly to ensure that the quality 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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Deer Creek purchases water from West Travis County Public Utility Agency (WTCPUA), which provides purchased surface water from Lake Austin, located in Austin. WTCPUA treats and stores water and delivers it to the Deer Creek system. 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

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, 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 (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 WaterQuality@txwaterco.com.

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.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (µg/L) (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (mg/L) (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



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 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] | Deer Creek | | West Travis County PUA | | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2023 | 2 | 2 | NA | NA | 0.0658 | NA | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L) | 2023 | 50 ¹ | 0 | NA | NA | 4 | NA | No | Decay of natural and human-made deposits |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 2023 | [4] | [4] | 1.45 ² | 0.6–2.40 | NA | NA | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L) | 2023 | 5 | 0 | NA | NA | 1.5 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 2023 | 200 | 200 | NA | NA | 140 | NA | No | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2023 | 4 | 4 | NA | NA | 0.23 | 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 | 23 ³ | 13.8–33.6 | 12 | 9.6–16.1 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 2023 | 10 | 10 | 0.2 | NA | 0.16 | NA | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb) | 2023 | 80 | NA | 72 ³ | 42.3–101 | 47 | 35.7–52.6 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Turbidity ⁴ (NTU) | 2023 | TT | NA | NA | NA | 0.5 | NA | No | Soil runoff |
| Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit) | 2023 | 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 | 0.405 | 0/10 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead (ppb) | 2023 | 15 | 0 | 0.8 | 0/10 | No | Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits |

¹The 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.

²Calculated as an average.

³Highest average of all sample results collected at a location over a year.

⁴Turbidity 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.

