



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

North Point PWSID# TX0460235

2024



Letter from the President

Dear Valued Customer,

The most important thing we do each and every day is to provide clean, high-quality drinking water that you can trust. Our 2024 Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) includes the results of more than 5,960 water samples (about 94 tests per day), which were tested at state certified laboratories for over 200 water quality parameters.

We are pleased to report that the water quality results in our system meet all state and federal drinking water standards. Within this report, you'll find more details about your drinking water — where it comes from, what's done to protect and treat it, and the results of our water quality tests.

Texas Water Company recently completed its initial Lead Service Line Inventory, providing customers with transparency regarding service line materials in our system. This inventory is available online and serves as a key resource in our commitment to eliminating lead service lines.

We are also committed to the stewardship of our water resources — protecting our water sources, land and the environment for current and future generations. What we do here is extremely important, making a real difference in the lives of the people and communities we serve, and critical to protecting public health.

The data from these tests is regularly reviewed for changes or trends, and any customer complaint is escalated for review by our water quality team. If you have any questions or comments about your drinking water or this report, please contact our Customer Service team at (830) 312-4600 or email customerservice@txwaterco.com.

In Service,

Aundrea Williams
President, Texas Water Company





2024 Water Quality Report - North Point

For the year 2024, we are pleased to report that your drinking water met all national primary drinking water standards.

Texas Water Company is pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. This report meets the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, to report annually the details of where your water comes from, what it contains, and the risks that our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent.

Federal law allows water providers to make the annual water quality reports available online. Paper copies can be mailed to customers upon request. We will notify customers through, bill inserts, news releases, our website and social media any time a new water quality report has been posted to our website.

If you have any questions about this report, please call us at 1-830-312-4600 or email WaterQuality@txwaterco.com.



Sources of tap water and bottled water include reservoirs, ponds, wells, and springs. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity, including:

- Viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, livestock, or wildlife.
- Salts and metals, which can be natural or may result from storm water runoff and farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, or farming. Organic
- chemicals, which originate from industrial processes, gas stations, storm runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive substances, which can be naturally occurring.

To ensure safe tap water, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on these substances in water provided by public water systems.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Texas Water Company a 1-830-312-4600 para asistirlo en español. Se le está enviando este informe en conformidad con la Ley de Agua Potable Segura. Se alienta a los propietarios, negocios y escuelas a compartir este informe con los usuarios a los que no se cobra el agua en sus centros. Llame a nuestra oficina para obtener más copias sin costo.

North Point supplies groundwater from the Trinity Aquifer in Comal County. The Texas Water Company follows a source protection plan to prevent contamination.

For more details, visit Drinking Water Watch: dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.



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





Terms and Abbreviations

The following terms and abbreviations may appear in your report.

AL = Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

RAA = Running Annual Average: The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous 4 calendar quarters. The LRAA is used for direct comparison to the MCL.

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 contamination.

NA = Not Applicable

ND = Not Detected

NL = Notification Level: There is no MCL for sodium. However, the Connecticut Department of Public Health requires that customers be notified if sodium levels exceed 100 ppm.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: A measure of water clarity.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) This is equivalent to one second in 11.5 days.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) This is equivalent to one second in 32 years.

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) This is equivalent to one second in 32,000 years.

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

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

90th %ile = 90th percentile value: The calculated value that is equal to or greater than 90 percent of the individual sample concentrations for the water system. The 90th percentile value is used for direct comparison to the AL.



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	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM]-Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	80	NA	1	1-1	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	0.0238	0.0238 - 0.0238	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	4	0.92	0.92 - 0.92	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	10	10	0.08	0.08 - 0.08	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	2019	50*	0	6.2	6.2 - 6.2	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2019	5	0	1.91	1.91 - 1.91	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	2019	15	0	7	7 - 7	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (ug/l)	2019	30	0	1.8	1.8 - 1.8	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	4	4	1.42	0.49 - 2.5	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Amount Detected 90th %ile	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.076	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0	1.1	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Educational Information on Lead & Copper

We believe it is important to provide you with information about the sources of lead and copper in drinking water and the health effects associated with them.

Major Sources of LEAD in Drinking Water:

Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Health Effects Statement: Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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. Texas Water Company 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, 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.

Where needed, we have a comprehensive corrosion control program, to reduce risk of lead leaching from our customers' service line or internal plumbing. This includes pH monitoring and adjustment. And, we fully comply with EPA requirements regarding sampling for lead in drinking water. We provide documentation to the The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to demonstrate our results.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, please call us at 1-830-312-4600 or email WaterQuality@txwaterco.com

Major Sources of COPPER in Drinking Water:

Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Health Effects Statement: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could, suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. If you are concerned about elevated lead or copper levels, you may wish to have your water tested. Running your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before use will significantly reduce the levels of lead and copper in the water. Additional information is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline website <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline>.

For information on the levels of lead and copper detected in your drinking water system, please refer to the table in this water quality report.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.





Water Quality Guidance

Special Populations

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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 (800) 426-4791.

Nitrate

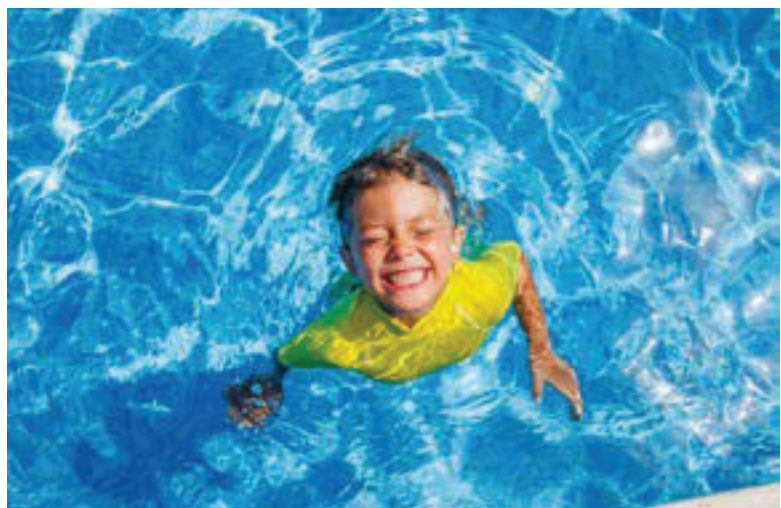
Nitrate as Nitrogen (Nitrate-N) in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such Nitrate-N levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate-N levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Fluoride

Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. US Department of Health and Human Services recommend a level of 0.7 ppm.

Educational Information about Lead and Copper

The table represented in this report provides information on the levels of lead and copper detected in your drinking water system. For general information on lead and copper, please refer to the Educational Information on Lead & Copper section of this CCR for additional information.





What We Test For

Per the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), Texas Water Company is required to test for the following:

INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

- | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| • Antimony | • Beryllium | • Chromium | • Mercury | • Nitrite | • Sodium |
| • Arsenic | • Cadmium | • Cyanide | • Nickel | • Selenium | • Sulfate |
| • Barium | • Chloride | • Fluoride | • Nitrate | • Silver | • Thallium |

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | • 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | • Chloroethane | • O-Chlorotoluene |
| • 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | • 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | • Chloroform | • O-Xylene |
| • 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | • 1,3-Dichloropropane | • Chloromethane | • P-Chlorotoluene |
| • 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | • 1,3-Dichloropropene | • Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | • P-Xylene |
| • 1,1-Dichloroethane | • 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | • Dibromochloromethane | • Styrene |
| • 1,1-Dichloroethylene | • 2,2-Dichloropropane | • Dibromomethane | • Tetrachloroethylene |
| • 1,1-Dichloropropene | • Benzene | • Dichloromethane | • Toluene |
| • 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | • Bromobenzene | • Ethylbenzene | • Trans,1-2Dichloroethylene |
| • 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | • Bromodichloromethane | • Methyl tert-butyl ether | • Trichloroethylene |
| • 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | • Bromoform | • M-Xylene | • Vinyl Chloride |
| • 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | • Bromomethane | • Naphthalene | |
| • 1,2-Dichloroethane | • Carbon Tetrachloride | • N-Butylbenzene | |
| • 1,2-Dichloropropane | • Chlorobenzene | • N-Propylbenzene | |

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| • 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | • Butachlor | • Diquat | • Methoxychlor |
| • 2,4,5-TP | • Carbaryl | • Endrin | • Metolachlor |
| • 2,4-D | • Carbofuran | • Ethylene Dibromide | • Metribuzin |
| • 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | • Chlordane | • Glyphosate | • Oxamyl |
| • Aldicarb | • Dalapon | • Heptachlor | • Pentachlorophenol |
| • Aldicarb Sulfone | • Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate | • Heptachlor Epoxide | • Picloram |
| • Aldicarb Sulfoxide | • Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | • Hexachlorobenzene | • Propachlor |
| • Aldrin | • Dicamb | • Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | • Simazine |
| • Atrazine | • Dieldrin | • Lasso | • Total PCB |
| • Benzo(a)pyrene | • Dinoseb | • Methomyl | • Toxaphene |
| • BHC-Gamma | | | |

PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances)

- | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|
| • PFOA | • PFOS | • PFNA |
| • PFHxS | • PFHpA | • PFBS |

If a chemical is found to be in any of the samples that we collect, the detected level will be reported in the water quality tables in the previous section(s) along with the detected range and the typical way that the chemical may be introduced to a drinking water supply. If results are not indicated in the data tables, that is because the chemical was not detected in the water during the most recent sampling event.

WATER CONSERVATION

Conserving water helps ensure that we have an adequate supply of water for public health and safety and reduces demands on the state's water resources. A typical household uses 15,000 gallons of water per quarter, or 60,000 gallons a year. YOU can play a role in conserving water by being conscious about the amount of water your household is using.

**Here are some ways to conserve.
Find more on our social media handles:**



REPAIR leaky toilets

Check for leaks by putting food coloring in the tank; if the food coloring seeps into the bowl without flushing, there is a leak.

Potential Savings:
73,000 gallons/year



CONSIDER a low flow toilet

Modern toilets use just 1.6 gallons per flush, versus older models using 3.5 gallons per flush.

Potential Savings:
15,000 gallons/year



RUN full loads in the washer & dishwasher

Go ahead and fill'er up! Full loads of laundry and dishes save water AND energy.

Potential Savings:
3,400 gallons/year



COVER UP - your pool

Pool covers not only keep out leaves and debris, they reduce up to 95% of evaporation.

Potential Savings:
20,000+ gallons/year



WATER EARLY, not often

Lawns develop short root systems when watered every day. Water just once or twice a week in the morning to maximize root health and avoid water loss from evaporation

Potential Savings: 6,750 gallons per watering day avoided for every .25 acres of lawn



TURN OFF the tap

Running water during toothbrushing, shaving and washing dishes all adds up; turn off the tap when you don't need the water

Potential Savings: 3,000 gallons/year through toothbrushing alone

Texas Water Company is committed to preserving our environment for current and future generations

Protection of
**OPEN SPACE
AND WATERSHED
LANDS**

**WATER
CONSERVATION**
education and
programs

**INFRASTRUCTURE
INVESTMENTS** to
reduce system
water loss

**SUSTAINABLE
DESIGN** of
buildings and
facilities