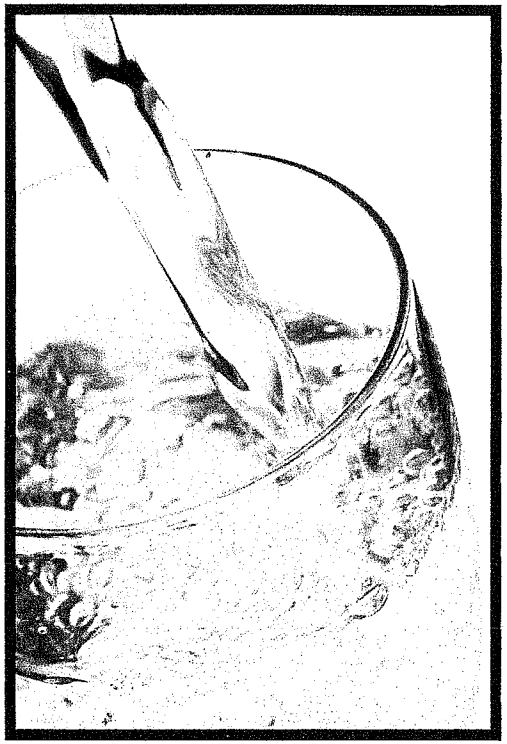
2022 Annual Water Quality Report



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Zephyr Water Supply Corporation

PWSID # 0250019

The Zephyr Water Supply Corp. has been providing clean water to the community since 1966, helping to keep you and your family healthy. We take this mission very seriously. As shown in this annual report covering the year 2022, the water we delivered surpassed the strict regulations of the State of Texas and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This report is a summary of the quality of water we provide for our customers.

The Zephyr Water Supply Corp. purchases treated water from the Brown County Water Improvement District. The water source is Lake Brownwood.

The Zephyr Water Supply system consists of several hundred miles of various size water lines, mains, 6 pump stations with storage, two elevated storage tanks, and 3 standpipe storages. We have recently installed four aerators in four of the storage tanks and have plans to install an additional two in the elevated storage tanks. This will help improve and maintain water quality. We are continuing to make improvements and expanding our capabilities in order to provide to you, the customer, a quality product and quality service. With the addition of customers from Thunderbird Bay, Harbor Point and Tamarack Mountain we are now serving 2493 customers.

There is nothing more basic to life in our community than quality drinking water. That is why we at the Zephyr Water Supply Corp. maintain our distribution system and anticipate needs and problems before they arise. To maintain superior water quality, disinfectant residual tests are run daily and dead end mains flushed monthly. Our overall success depends on quality workmanship, quality teamwork, a quality workplace and quality communication with one another, our customers, and the public.

Educational Information:

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 the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

Water Saving Tips

Design a water-efficient landscape by planting drought-tolerant grass and choosing plants that are native or well adapted to our climate conditions.

Prevent evaporation of water. Water lawns early in the morning or in the evening.

Never water in the middle of the day or on a windy day.

Don't abuse the benefits of an automatic sprinkler system. Check sprinkler heads regularly to make sure they are working properly. Don't water sidewalks, driveways or streets! Proper watering will help grass and shrubs develop deep roots (it is especially important to start this during the spring when root growth is at its peak). Over-watered turf will have a short root system and will not be drough tolerant. By slowly adjusting to successively longer periods between waterings, the turf can grow deeper roots and become drought tolerant.

Need More Information!

For more information about your drinking water and for opportunities to get involved, please contact Terry Edgar at Zephyr Water Supply Corp. office located at 10701 Hwy 84/183, Zephyr, Texas. 325-739-5264

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion traducida al Espanol, facor de llamar al telefone (325) 739-5264.

Contaminants in Drinking Water

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, those who are undergoing treatment with steroids, and 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 agriculture, 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 stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
**Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for 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 disinfectants 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 which a water system must follow.
90th Percentile 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

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.

Abbreviations

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

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

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

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2022	23	8-25.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	67	40.8-55	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [Measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.26	0.26-0.26	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Coliform Bacteria	2022	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	0		N	naturally present in the environment

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Dalapon	2022	<1.0	<1 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.

Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.142 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Information statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectivenessof our filtration

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure		Source of Drinking Water
2022	Residual	3.25	.51	5.4	4	4	mg/l	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, of exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/01/2020	1.3	1.3	0.19	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/01/2020	0	15	1.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

YEAR	CONSTITUENT	Highest level at any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2022	Barium	0.128	0.128-0.128	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Fluoride	0.19	0.19-0.19	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2022	Nitrate	0.25	0.25-0.25	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Selenium	<0.0031	<0-0.0031	50	50	ppm	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2022	Sodium	26.5	26.5-26.5	NA	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; By-products of oil field activity.
2018	Beta/Photon Emitters	6.1	6.1-6.1	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.