

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT¹

LOMA VISTA WATER SYSTEM

Aqua Texas, Inc., an Aqua America company

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 EDWARDS-TRINITY PLATEAU and MIDDLE TRINITY Aquifers. The 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.

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 cause 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 - 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 AquaWater.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 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. 1.877.987.2782 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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
2025	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.62	0.53	3.67	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water (90 th Percentile)	Number of sites found above the Action Level	Range Low High	MCLG	Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile)	2023	0.4537	0	0.0272 - 0.593	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (90 th percentile)	2023	3.1	1	No Detect – 106*	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

* Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

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 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.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Aqua at 877-987-2782. 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>.

A service line inventory has been prepared for this system and shows the composition of your service line. The inventory may be viewed at www.aquawater.com/leadmap

Disinfection Byproducts -

NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

Inorganic Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2023	Barium	0.0661	0.0381	0.0878	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Fluoride	1.22	1.03	1.53	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth

Radioactive Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Gross Beta	9.6	9.2	9.9	50	0	pCi/L *	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2024	Gross Alpha	4	4	4	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
2024	Combined Uranium	5.3	4.7	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).

Organic Contaminants -

TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Ground Water Rule (GWR) -REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO *E. coli*

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2025 - Aqua conducted unregulated contaminant monitoring as required by the USEPA during 2025. Contaminants in USEPA's current unregulated contaminant monitoring list include 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. Below is a table of the results for contaminants that were detected. All other contaminants tested were not detected.		
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections
Entry Point (treated)		
Lithium, ppb	46.5	34.9 – 69.7

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.