Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

CCWS ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for period January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017

Message from the CCWSC Board President:

With pleasure the CCWSC board is honored to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2017.

Sometime within the next few weeks, Cypress Cove Water Supply Corporation (CCWSC), an existing non-profit corporation, fully expects to receive approval from PUC of Texas (PUCT) and thus will replace the existing water system, Cypress Cove Water System (CCWS) an Investor Owned Utility (IOU). The CCWS is currently owned by Cypress Cove Maintenance Association. The process of transferring from CCWS to CCWSC is governed by the PUCT. The existing IOU continues to lose money under the current plan, and CCWSC Board of Directors has a plan to stop the losses, and return the water system to a self-supporting, community run, non-profit system. **In the near future**, **this will require raising the water usage rates to existing customers and implementing some new fees and installation cost to new connections. So far, the water usage rates, fees and installation costs have not been approved yet by the Board of Directors,** but when official, they will be posted on www.cypresscovewsc.com website for all to see. If you have any questions, you may contact CCWSC office, 830-885-7791 or email at cypresscove@gvtc.com

The Cypress Cove Maintenance Association (CCMA) entered into a contract with PGMS, a water management contractor from Dripping Springs to keep CCWS in compliance with PUC. *We constantly strive and dedicate ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards.*

New challenges are constantly presented to us with respect to source water protection, and water conservation. Our growth has been robust, and we are anticipating more growth in the near future. To meet future demands, CCWSC is in the process of bringing the total system into compliance per PUCT/TCEQ rules. We will meet these new challenges while continuing to serve the needs of all our current water users.

Last year, 2017, water samples were taken daily and monthly from various points in our distribution system, as defined in CCWSC Drinking Water Monitoring Plan in an effort to provide safe drinking water. This continuous sampling process meets all state and federal water quality regulations.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

PWS ID TX0460024

For more information regarding this report contact: Angie Price (830) 885-7791

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (830) 885-7791

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

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

Contaminates 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, 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.

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 systems. 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 concerns. 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 Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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 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 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 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 Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information About Source Water Assessments

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Cypress Cove Water System's Office (830) 885-7791.

CYPRESS COVE WATER SYSTEM provides ground water from the Trinity aquifer located in Cypress Cove, Comal County.

Source Water Name	Type of water	Report status	Location
1. **Well #1 - Lower Tanglewood Park,**	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
2. **Well #2 - Bob White Dr.**	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
4. **Well #4 - Lower Tanglewood Drive**	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
5. **Well #5 - S of Lamplight St**	Groundwater	Active	Trinity

2017 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally Present in the environment

Lead and Copper

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

Lead & Copper	Date sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th percentile	# sites over AL	units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.316	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	4.48	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 containment which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Action Level Goal (ALG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
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 system.
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 why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL	The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 applicable
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per million- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt:	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (mg/L)
Treatment Technique of TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	8	4.8 – 7.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	57	46.3 – 57.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Barium	07/30/2015	0.133	0.133 - 0.133	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/30/2015	0.16	0.16 - 0.16	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	2	0.79 - 1.61	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	07/30/2015	3.4	2-3.4	0	15	pCi/L*	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	07/30/2015	1.4	1.4-1.4	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average level	Range of Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Free Chlorine	2017	1.14	0.56-2.1	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Violations

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g. a boil water emergency)			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	06/05/2017	2017	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Public water systems must routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. CYPRESS COVE WATER SYSTEM, TX0430024 failed to monitor for or meet drinking water standards. The table below lists each violation, the time period(s), potential health effects, and associated analytical results (if applicable)

Public water systems must routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. We failed to monitor for or meet drinking water standards. The table below list each violation, the time period(s), potential health effects, and associated analytical results (if applicable)

Violation	Violation Number	Time Periods of Violation	Potential Health Effects	Analytical Results
A Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operation Report (DLQOR) violation	2017 109	10/01/2016 12/3/2016	Required Disinfection Quarterly Report samples were not collected for the specified monitoring period	No analytical Results Associated

You do not need to boil your water or obtain alternative water supply (e.g. bottle water) at this time. However, if you have a specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen risk of drinking water contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Corrective Action:

CYPRESS COVE WATER SYSTEM has taken the following action(s) to return the system to compliance:

- The violation was a reporting violation, the water was correctly sampled. Mr. Robert Tovar, CCWS licensed Class "C" operator died unexpectedly in December 2016, prior to filing the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operation Report (DLQOR) reports for that 4th quarter, which records the chlorine residual levels in the water distribution system.
- The replacement operators (PGMS) correctly filed DLQOR reports from January 2017 until present.
- Since this violation was failure to notify CCWS customers, this notice within the CCR will return CCWS to compliance.

For more information, or to learn more about protecting your drinking water, please contact CYPRESS COVE WATER SYSTEM TX0460024 representative **Angie Price** at 830-885-7791 or cypresscove@gvtc.com .