Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. Turbidity is measured 4 times per day through grab samples and continuously through automatic on-line individual filter turbidity monitors.

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)**

### Constituent Measurements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Measured Concentration</th>
<th>Number of Analyses</th>
<th>Secondary Unit</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Source of Constituent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>pH</td>
<td>8.80</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Utrn</td>
<td>Measure of corrosivity of water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Total Alkalinity as CaCO3</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ppm Naturally-occurring soluble mineral salts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Bicarbonate</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ppm Abundant naturally-occurring element</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300 ppm</td>
<td>Abundant naturally-occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity; naturally occurring common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Sulphate</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300 ppm</td>
<td>Naturally occurring common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000 ppm</td>
<td>Total dissolved mineral constituents in water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance**

This report was prepared with technical assistance from the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority. GBRA will be happy to answer any questions about the Cordillera Water System or its water quality and treatment process. Please contact us at 830-379-5822 or through our website at www.gbra.org. Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/dwfinfo/index.html.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbiological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems;

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**Customer Views Welcome**

The Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority strongly supports the national primary drinking water regulation compliance process. If you are interested in learning more about the water department, water quality, or participating in the decision-making process, there are a number of opportunities available.

Questions about water quality can be answered by calling GBRA 830-379-5822 from 8 a.m. - 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Inquiries about public participation and policy decisions should be directed to the Western Canyon Division Manager’s office at 830-885-2639.

The GBRA Board of Directors meets every third Wednesday of the month at 10:00 a.m. at the GBRA River Annex located at 905 Nolan St., Seguin, Texas and all meetings are open to the public.

**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. 830-379-5822 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español durante las horas regulares de oficina (8 a.m. - 5 p.m.).
Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Cordillera Ranch receives its water from a water well which pumps from the Trinity aquifer and from Canyon Lake via the GBRA Western Canyon Water Treatment Plant. The water system is operated by the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority (GBRA).

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Jorge Rojas at 830-885-2639.

Trained operators monitor and test the water, including the addition of fluoride and chloramine, to ensure that our water meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. The treated water is delivered to the city’s water towers and delivered through its distribution system to you. For information on the treatment of your drinking water and water quality protection efforts contact the GBRA Western Canyon Regional Water Plant at 830-885-2639.

What We Found

The following tables list the contaminants found in your drinking water. USEPA requires water systems to test for not more than 97 contaminants. The “Highest Level At Any Sampling Point” shows the highest test results during the year. The “Source of Constituent” shows where this substance usually originates.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of the contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set 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.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

NFU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level.

Table I - Test results for the GBRA Cordillera Ranch (Sampled in distribution system)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Detected</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Measured</th>
<th>Number of Analyses Performed</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Source of Constituent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Not Detected</td>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td>NOT DETECTED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Chlora</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>0.82-1.66</td>
<td>4-4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Disinfectant used to control microbes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td>Not Detected</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and to their customers annual; consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type: CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT

Violation Date: 07/01/2014

Violation End Date: 11/07/2014

Violation Explanation: We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Table II - Test results for the GBRA-Western Canyon Water treatment plant (Sampled at the GBRA Western Canyon Water Treatment plant).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Detected</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Measured</th>
<th>Number of Analyses Performed</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Source of Constituent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Not Detected</td>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td>NOT DETECTED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Chlora</td>
<td>1.12</td>
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<td>4-4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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