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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Measured</th>
<th>Number of Analyses</th>
<th>Secondary Unit</th>
<th>Source of Constituent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Coliform

Reported monthly tests found no total coliform bacteria.

E.coli

Reported monthly tests found no E.coli bacteria.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA promulgates regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FCAA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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 USEPA'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 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 include:

- (A) Microbial 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.

In order to measure and assess the presence of these contaminants, a drinking water system uses monitoring and treatment processes.

The tables in this report list all substances that were detected in our treated water, and the highest level at which they were detected. The tables also reflect the highest levels allowed by federal regulatory agencies. Please read this information carefully and if you have questions, call the numbers listed in this report.

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.
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 such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplant; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines for appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Lomus Water/Corral Trace 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).

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by TCEQ. This information describes the susceptibility and types of contaminants that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gwa/waterview. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/. 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 Treatment Plant at 830-885-2639.

Table I - Test results for the GBRA Johnson Ranch Water System (sampled in distribution system)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range of Detects</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Source of Constituent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>9/14/2015</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01-0.03</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Disinfectant used to control microorganisms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>9/14/2015</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01-0.03</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Disinfectant used to control microorganisms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table II - Test results for the GBRA-Western Canyon Water Treatment Plant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range of Detects</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Source of Constituent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.0274</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.00-4.00</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Disinfectant used to control microorganisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.00-4.00</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Disinfectant used to control microorganisms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10.00-10.00</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Disinfectant used to control microorganisms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Source of Constituent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>0.59-1.82</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Disinfectant used to control microorganisms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defining Terms:

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of the contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set to close 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.
- STE L - Somatic Endotoxin Units.
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
- Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
- Maximum Residual Disinfection Level.
- Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLs allow for a margin of safety.

Defining Inorganic Contaminants (source water):

- Total Coliform: NOT DETECTED
- E. coli: NOT DETECTED

Defining Disinfection Byproducts:

- Total Haloacetic acids: 2015; 16 27.2-35.7 4 60 ppb Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
- Total Trihalomethanes: 2015; 51 96.8-108 4 80 ppb Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Defining Lead and Copper Rule:

- Lead and Copper Rule: The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.
- Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Defining Violation Table:

- An essential nutrient, however 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 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.

Defining Total Chlorides:

- Total Chlorides: 0.95 NOT DETECTED

Defining Inorganic Contaminants:

- Barium: 2015; 0.0274 1 2 2 ppm Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; byproduct of natural deposits.
- Fluoride: 2015; 0.2 1 4 4 ppm Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tooth enamel.
- Nitrate: 2015; 0.11 1 10 10 ppm Runoff from fertilizer use; treated wastewater effluent; byproduct of natural deposits.

Defining Maximum Residual Disinfection Level:

- Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: 2015; 1.26 0.59-1.82 ppm Disinfectant used to control microorganisms.