

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.

Year	Detected Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2016	Turbidity	0.07	100	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Coliform Reported monthly tests found no total coliform bacteria.
E.coli Reported monthly tests found no E.coli bacteria.

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

Year	Constituent	Measured Concentration	Number of Analyses	Secondary Unit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2016	pH	8.4	1	7	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2016	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	167	1	NA	ppm	Naturally-occurring soluble mineral salts.
2016	Bicarbonate	204	1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element.
2016	Chloride	19.0	1	300	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2016	Sulfate	19.0	1	300	ppm	Naturally occurring common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2016	Total Dissolved Solids	232	1	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system GBRA Cordillera Ranch has a fluoride concentration of 2.48 mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please call [name of water system contact] of [name of community water system] at [phone number]. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-

Required Additional Health Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA 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 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.

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/dwinfo/index.html.

Main Office: 933 East Court Street ~ Seguin, Texas 78155



flowing solutions

WATER QUALITY '16

Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority

Cordillera Ranch

EXCELLENCE IN WATER QUALITY

GBRA Main Office 830-379-5822

Dear Customer:

The Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority (GBRA) is pleased to provide you with this 2016 Water Quality Report. We take all possible precautions to safeguard your water supply and hope you will be encouraged to learn about the high quality of water provided to you.

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires water utilities to issue an annual report to customers, in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report explains where your drinking water comes from, what it contains, and the health risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent.

We are committed to providing you with information about your water supply because informed customers are our best allies in supporting improvements needed to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

We are proud to report that the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has assessed our system and determined that your drinking water, provided by the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority water treatment plant, meets or exceeds all federal and state established water quality standards.

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.

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.).



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 transplants; 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?

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 about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>. Further details about source water assessments are available in the Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

Trained operators monitor and test the water, including the addition of chlorine, to ensure that our water meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. The treated water is delivered to the subdivision's water tanks 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 Treated 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 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. In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 2016 through December 2016, our system lost an estimated 12,744,814 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 830-885-2639.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of the contaminant allowed 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.

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

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

Inorganics Contaminants (source water)

Year	Detected Constituent	Measured Concentration	Number of Analyses Performed	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2016	Barium	0.0268	1	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Nitrate	0.12	1	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated wastewater effluent; erosion of natural deposits.
2012	Gross beta emitters	6.4	1	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2012	Gross alpha	2.3	1	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Fluoride	2.48	1	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2012	Combined Radium	2.3	1	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Constituent	Average	Range of Detects (Low - High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2016	Chlorine	1.20	0.4 - 2.69	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Total Coliform NOT DETECTED *E.coli* NOT DETECTED

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Detected Constituent	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2016	Total Trihalomethanes	70	0 - 93.2	None	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Total Haloacetic acids	13	0 - 26.8	None	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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

Year	Constituent	Measured Concentration	Number of Analyses	Secondary Unit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2012	Bicarbonate	277	1	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2016	Calcium	71.8	1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element.
2012	Chloride	30.3	1	300	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2016	Magnesium	47.1	1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element.
2012	pH	7.9	1	7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2016	Sodium	48.7	1	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2012	Sulfate	128	1	300	ppm	Naturally-occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2012	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	277	1	NA	ppm	Naturally-occurring soluble mineral salts.
2012	Total Dissolved Solids	535	1	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2016	Hardness as CaCO3	373	1	NA	ppm	Naturally-occurring calcium.
2016	Nickel	0.0019	1	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Zinc	0.0161	1	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally-occurring element; used in the metal industry.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2008	Lead	0	15	4.18	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.16	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.gov/safewater/lead>.

Table II - Test results for the GBRA-Western Canyon Water treatment plant

(Sampled at the GBRA Western Canyon Water Treatment plant).

Inorganics Contaminants (source water)

Year	Detected Constituent	Measured Concentration	Number of Analyses Performed	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2016	Barium	0.0268	1	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Fluoride	0.2	1	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; runoff from fertilizer use.
2016	Nitrate	0.35	1	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated wastewater effluent; erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level

Year	Constituent	Average	Range of Detects (Low - High)	MRDL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2016	Chlorine	0.7	0.3 - 1.0	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Detected Constituent	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2016	Total Trihalomethanes	58	58.2 - 58.2	None	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Total Haloacetic acids	18	17.9 - 17.9	None	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.