# WAYPOINT LANDING

2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

## Our drinking water is safe and secure.

NextEra Water Texas, LLC is pleased to report that the water delivered to **Waypoint Landing** customers meets or exceeds all state and federal requirements. This report is an annual summary of the quality of your drinking water. It is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and is based on the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests.

If you have any questions about the information in this report or about your water quality, contact Christina Akly with NextEra Water Texas, LLC at **(866) 639-9287.**

**En español:** Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono: (866) 639-9287

## Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Waypoint Landing is **ground water**. It comes from the **Evangeline Aquifer** in Matagorda County. No Source Water Assessment for your dinking water sources(s) has been conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.

## How do contaminants get in the water supply?

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.

## Ensuring water is safe to drink

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791**.

**People with special health concerns:** 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 **(800) 426-4791**.

## Contaminants that may be present in source water

**Microbial contaminants:** Includes viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

**Inorganic contaminants:** Includes 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:** Might have a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

**Organic chemical contaminants:** Includes synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

**Radioactive contaminants**: Can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**Secondary Contaminants:** Includes contaminants 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.

## Understanding Our Test Results

Your water is monitored for many substances on a strict sampling schedule to ensure it meets specific health standards and maintains the high-quality that residents know and expect. NextEra Water Texas, LLC monitors for contaminants in accordance to federal and state laws and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report reflects monitoring results from the 2024 calendar year. In addition to the items listed in our tables, we test for the presence of more than 100 other contaminants that do not appear in any detectable amounts. The state allows some contaminants to be monitored less often than once per year because the concentration of these elements do not change frequently. In these instances, the most recent sample data is included along with the year in which the sample was taken.

The tables in the following pages list substances that may be found in your tap water, as well as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) established acceptable levels of these contaminants.

Below are definitions of the terms used in this report

**Contaminant:** Any unwanted physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: The highest level of a contaminant that is 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 risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (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.

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

**Treatment Technique (TT):** a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

**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 were found.

**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 Escherichia coli (E. coli) MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

**pCi/L:** picocurie per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)

**ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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## DETECTED UNREGULATED AND REGULATED CONTAMINANTS SUBJECT TO AN MCL, MRDL, AL or TT

### DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

| CONTAMINANT | UNIT OF MEASURE | DATE OF SAMPLING | MRDL VIOLATION Y/N | HIGHEST AVERAGE DETECTED | RANGE OF RESULTS | MRDL | MRDLG | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (CHLORINE)** | mg/L | 2024 | N | **1.16** | 0.23 – 2.11 | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes. |

### MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

**REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM OR *E. coli* IN 2024**

### LEAD AND COPPER

| CONTAMINANT | UNIT OF MEASURE | DATE OF SAMPLING | VIOLATION Y/N | 90TH PERCENTILE RESULTS | NO. SITES EXCEEDNG AL | MCLG | AL (ACTION LEVEL) | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LEAD** | ppb | 06/28/2022 | N | **0.8** | 0 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **COPPER** | ppm | 06/28/2022 | N | **0.0666** | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

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. NextEra Water Texas, LLC 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.epa.gov/safewater/lead

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## DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

| CONTAMINANT | UNIT OF MEASURE | DATE OF SAMPLING | MCL VIOLATION Y/N | HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED (1) | RANGE OF RESULTS | MCL | MCLG | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HALOACETIC ACID (HAA5)** | ppb | 2024 | N | **6** | 2.6 – 5.9 | 60 | No goal for this total | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| **TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) (2)** | ppm | 2024 | N | **95** | 57.8 – 95.3 | 80 | No goal for this total | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

(1) The value in the Highest-Level Detected column is the highest locational running annual average for TTHM/HAA5 sample results at a location of a year.

(2) TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

## VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| CONTAMINANT | UNIT OF MEASURE | DATE OF SAMPLING | MCL VIOLATION Y/N | HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED | RANGE OF RESULTS | MCL | MCLG | LIKELY SORUCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **XYLENES** | ppm | 2024 | N | 0.0005 | 0.0005 - 0.0005 | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories. |

## RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

| CONTAMINANT | UNIT OF MEASURE | DATE OF SAMPLING | MCL VIOLATION Y/N | HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED | RANGE OF RESULTS | MCL | MCLG | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GROSS ALPHA EXCLUDING RADON AND URANIUM** | pCi/L* | 03/16/2023 | N | 4.2 | 4.2 – 4.2 | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

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## INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| CONTAMINANT | UNIT OF MEASURE | DATE OF SAMPLING | MCL VIOLATION Y/N | HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED | RANGE OF RESULTS | MCL | MCLG | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ARSENIC**[1] | ppb | 2023 | N | **7.5** | 7.5 – 7.5 | 10 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| **BARIUM** | ppm | 2023 | N | **0.0964** | 0.0964 – 0.0964 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **FLUORIDE**[2] | ppm | 2023 | N | **2.58** | 2.58 – 2.58 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| **SELENIUM** | ppb | 2023 | N | **3.2** | 3.2 – 3.2 | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from Mines |

(1) Arsenic note: While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

(2) See below a Special Notice for exceedance of the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level for fluoride.

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## UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS[1]

| CONTAMINANT | UNIT OF MEASURE | DATE OF SAMPLING | AVERAGE DETECTED [2] | RANGE OF RESULTS | MCL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane** | ppb | 2024 | < MRL | | No MCL for this analyte |
| **1,1-Dichloroethane** | ppb | 2024 | < MRL | | No MCL for this analyte |
| **1,1-Dichloropropene** | ppb | 2024 | < MRL | | No MCL for this analyte |
| **1,2,3-Trichloropropane** | ppb | 2024 | < MRL | | No MCL for this analyte |
| **1,3-Dichloropropane** | ppb | 2024 | < MRL | | No MCL for this analyte |
| **2,2-Dichloropropane** | ppb | 2024 | < MRL | | No MCL for this analyte |
| **Bromobenzene** | ppb | 2024 | < MRL | | No MCL for this analyte |
| **Bromodichloromethane** | ppb | 2024 | **2.6** | 1.7 – 3.3 | No MCL for this analyte |
| **Bromoform** | ppb | 2024 | **48.3** | 27 - 75 | No MCL for this analyte |
| **Bromomethane** | ppb | 2024 | < MRL | | No MCL for this analyte |
| **Dibromochloromethane** | ppb | 2024 | **11.5** | 6.3 - 16 | No MCL for this analyte |
| **Chloroethane** | ppb | 2024 | < MRL | | No MCL for this analyte |
| **Chloroform** | ppb | 2024 | **1** | 1 -1 | No MCL for this analyte |
| **Chloromethane** | ppb | 2024 | < MRL | | No MCL for this analyte |
| **Dibromomethane** | ppb | 2024 | < MRL | | No MCL for this analyte |
| **m-Dichlorobenzene** | ppb | 2024 | < MRL | | No MCL for this analyte |
| **o-Chlorotoluene** | ppb | 2024 | < MRL | | No MCL for this analyte |
| **p-Chlorotoluene** | ppb | 2024 | < MRL | | No MCL for this analyte |

(1) Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.
(2) < MRL – Below Minimum Reporting Limit

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## LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

In line with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule, NextEra Water Texas, LLC conducted a comprehensive service line inventory to confirm that all service lines in our service area are free of lead materials. Our approach leveraged multiple data sources, historical evidence, physical surveys and investigations to confirm the safety of the water distribution system.

A copy of the inventory that was submitted to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality is included in this Water Quality Report. Please note that the "Unique Service Line ID" on the table is your Account Number. You will need to search for your account number on the list to see the Material Classification for your service lines. If you see any errors on the information provided in the Lead Service Line Inventory, please reach out to us, so we can correct the information.

Customers can also request a hard copy of this Water Quality Report and the Lead Service Line Inventory by emailing NexteraWaterTexas@h2oinnovation.com.

## VIOLATIONS

**THERE ARE NO VIOLATIONS TO REPORT FOR 2024**

# Special Notice for Exceedance of the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) for Fluoride

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 **Waypoint Landing** has a fluoride concentration of **2.58 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 Christina Akly of NextEra Water Texas Waypoint Landing Public Water System at 866-639-9287. 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-HELP.”

# Aviso Especial por Excedencia del Nivel Máximo de Contaminante Secundario para Fluoruro

Este es un aviso sobre su agua potable y un problema dental cosmético que podría afectar a niños menores de nueve años. En niveles bajos, el fluoruro puede ayudar a prevenir caries, pero los niños que consumen agua que contiene más de 2 miligramos por litro (mg/l) de fluoruro pueden desarrollar decoloración cosmética de sus dientes permanentes (fluorosis dental). El agua potable proporcionada por su sistema comunitario de agua **Waypoint Landing** tiene una concentración de fluoruro de **2.58 mg/l.**

La fluorosis dental, en sus formas moderada o severa, puede resultar en una coloración marrón y/o picaduras de los dientes permanentes. Este problema ocurre solo en dientes en desarrollo, antes de que erupcionen de las encías. Los niños menores de nueve años deben recibir fuentes alternativas de agua potable o agua que haya sido tratada para eliminar el fluoruro y evitar la posibilidad de manchas y picaduras en sus dientes permanentes. También puede consultar con su dentista sobre el uso adecuado de productos que contienen fluoruro por parte de niños pequeños. Los niños mayores y adultos pueden beber el agua de manera segura.

El agua potable que contiene más de 4 mg/l de fluoruro (el estándar de agua potable de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de EE.UU.) puede aumentar su riesgo de desarrollar enfermedad ósea. Su agua potable no contiene más de 4 mg/l de fluoruro, pero estamos obligados a notificarle cuando descubrimos que los niveles de fluoruro en su agua potable exceden los 2 mg/l debido a este problema dental cosmético.

Para más información, llame a Christina Akly de NextEra Water Texas-Waypoint Landing al 866-639-9287. También hay disponibles algunas unidades de tratamiento de agua domésticas para eliminar el fluoruro del agua potable. Para obtener más información sobre las unidades de tratamiento de agua domésticas disponibles, puede llamar a NSF International al 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

| Location Information | | | System-Owned Portion | | Customer-Owned Portion | | Entire Service Line |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Unique Service Line ID*** | **City*** | **Zip Code*** | **System-Owned Portion Service Line Material Classification*** | Service Line Installation Date | **Customer-Owned Portion Service Line Material Classification*** | Service Line Installation Date | Entire Service Line Material Classification (by Water System) |
| 4-57-15836-00 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-17348-01 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-14389-00 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-11669-00 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-11091-00 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-10917-02 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-10916-01 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-20380-00 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-10919-01 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-15049-01 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-22485-00 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-21708-00 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-11090-00 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-11212-00 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-17591-00 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-10918-00 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-14268-00 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |
| 4-57-12140-04 | Palacios | 77465 | Non-Lead - Plastic | After 2014 | Non-Lead | After 2014 | Non-Lead |