WOODWAY TEXAS

July/August 2025

City Councilmembers:

Mayor Amine Qourzal

Mayor Pro Tem Storey Cook

David Russell

Janell Gilman

David Keyston

Ken Sury

Dave Whitby

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Woodway, Texas 76712

254.772.4480

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City of Woodway

woodwaytexas.gov

Mayor's Minute

A LETTER FROM MAYOR QOURZAL

Dear Woodway,

Summer has arrived, and there's no better place to enjoy it than right here in our beautiful city! I am excited to invite you and your families to be a part of all the fun community events happening this summer in Woodway!

At the Carleen Bright Arboretum, we're kicking off the season with our Summer Reading Program and Summer Scavenger Hunt, both running from June 2 to August 8—perfect for curious minds of all ages. Don't miss Food Truck Fridays, also at the Arboretum, every Friday from June 6 to August 8, where you can enjoy a variety of great food and great company!

Our Summer Concert Series is back and better than ever, featuring live music throughout the summer. Check out @DiscoverWoodway for the complete lineup of artists! You won't want to miss the 4th of July Kick-off Concert on July 3, and the Back to School Bash on August 7.

Young Woodway explorers will love the Arboretum Explorers Camp, with two exciting sessions from July 28–August 1 and August 4–8.

We're also hosting a Father & Son Cookout at the Family Center on July 19, and our beloved 4th of July Parade is happening on Friday, July 4, thanks to our Public Safety team. We'll wrap up the season with a Back-to-School Movie Night at the WFC on August 8.

In addition to all the summer fun, I want to encourage you to stay involved in your local government. City Council meetings are always streamed live on our YouTube channel, and I've directed staff to post full agenda packets containing information related to city business on the city website before each meeting. Now you can have access to the same information your city leaders do.

Have a great summer, and I look forward to seeing you around town!

Mayor Amine Qourzal

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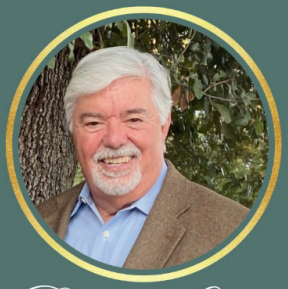
City Council: New Roles, New Faces, and Plenty to Do in 2025!

new Mayor Pro Tem

Storey Cook
Ward 2, Place 1

Mayor Pro Tem Cook was elected to City Council in August 2020. She is a Licensed Professional Counselor in private practice with a Master of Arts Degree in Counseling and a Bachelor of Science degree in Political Science. Mayor Pro Tem Cook has served on several non-profit boards in the greater Waco area.

new Councilmember



Dave Whitby
Ward 2, Place 2

Councilmember Whitby served on the Parks and Recreation Commission before being elected to City Council in May 2025. He retired in 2017 after forty (40) plus years as a successful businessman in equipment distribution. He has an extensive background in developing budgets and operations management.

City Council Meetings
Remaining 2025 Schedule
(July - December)

July 14th @ 5:30 p.m.

August 11th @ 5:30 p.m.
August 25th @ 5:30 p.m.

September 8th @ 5:30 p.m.
September 22nd @ 5:30 p.m.

October 6th @ 5:30 p.m.
October 27th @ 5:30 p.m.

November 10th
(two meetings)
5:30 and 5:45 p.m.

December 8th
(two meetings)
5:30 and 5:45 p.m.

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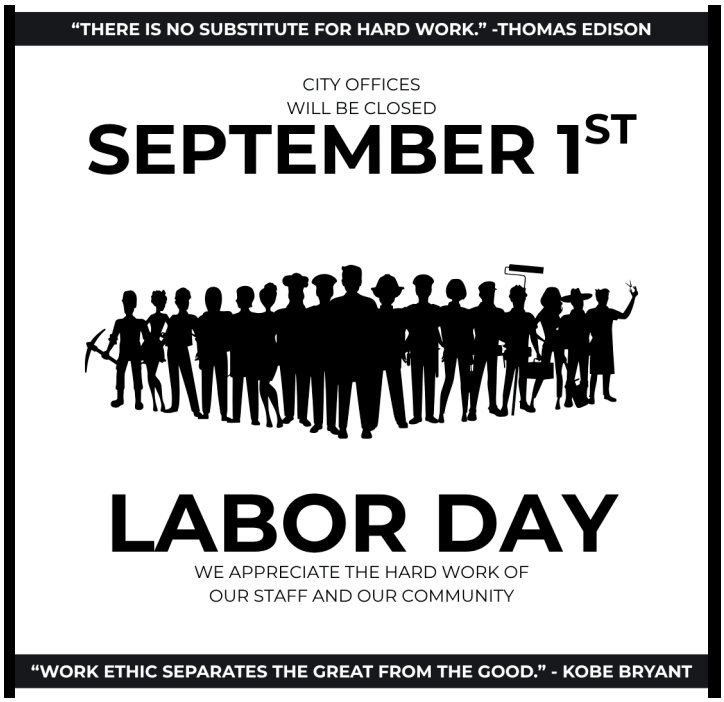
City Office Closures



Upcoming Street and Parking Lot Maintenance

Please be advised that a repaving project will begin at the Pavilion Event Center parking lot and is expected to run through August. The project will be conducted in phases, which means there will be partial closures throughout the duration of the work. We ask for your patience and understanding as we make these important improvements.

During this time, please pay close attention to on-site signage and barriers. We encourage all Carleen Bright Arboretum guests to use the alternate parking areas located on Wood Valley Drive and the Community Services lot.

Our goal is to minimize disruptions while ensuring a smoother, safer parking experience for all guests once the project is complete.

Our annual street microsurfacing improvements are also scheduled for August. Microsurfacing is a cost-effective pavement preservation technique often used to extend the life of roads not yet in need of full reconstruction.

For more information on either of these projects, please visit www.woodwaytexas.gov and click the "City Projects Update" link, or call (254) 772-4050. Thank you for your cooperation!

Among the many processes involved in running a city, water system maintenance is a favorite for public questions and discussion. Aspects of the process, like flushing, seem counterintuitive to an involved and environmentally conscious community like Woodway, and headlines about public water systems are rarely the lead-in to a positive story about the methods, purposes, and hard-working operators behind various aspects of a functioning water distribution system.

The utility operators who oversee your water system are trained professionals, licensed through the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and required to attend continuing education courses for renewal. Though they are most often seen by the public during water leaks, their responsibilities extend far beyond emergency repairs. Among other things, the process of supplying TCEQ-approved potable water to every meter in the community is one of constant monitoring and daily testing at every well site and various locations throughout the city. Woodway's Public Utilities department also has monitoring programs at each well and lift station to alert them of a malfunction, and a crew on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, ready to respond to emergencies.

Part of proper water system maintenance, and one that residents often have questions about, is the flushing of fire hydrants or wells. This section of the newsletter was introduced to offer insight into these, and other procedures that pique public curiosity. In May, it offered information about fire hydrant flushing which, on a smaller scale, carries out many of the same functions as the flushing of water wells. Here is a deeper look into the role that flushing plays in maintaining your potable water:

Maintaining Water Quality:
Over time, sediment and minerals naturally accumulate in wells and pipes. Flushing wells and fire hydrants prevent a buildup of these materials that can affect water quality, including odor, color, and taste. In addition, disinfectants are introduced at well sites and naturally degrade over time, especially in warmer months. Water crews sample residual disinfectant levels at sites throughout the city every day to confirm compliance with requirements set forth by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Flushing helps to circulate fresh water throughout the system, maintaining the required residual and ensuring water safety.

Maintaining System Integrity:
The same sediment and mineral buildup that can affect the taste and smell of water can also restrict water flow and cause damage to well pumps. Flushing helps to prevent these issues, extending the life of the system. Well and fire hydrant flushing also requires the opening and closing, or exercising, of valves. This allows utility operators to assess flow rates or potential problems with valves and hydrants, ensuring that they are in good working order and ready for use in case of emergencies.

Maintenance and Repairs:
Maintenance and repair work are necessary for all mechanical systems, and water distribution systems are no different. Repair work can stir up sediment, minerals, and other debris that have accumulated in the pipes or wells

(continued)

City Maintenance Explained: Well Flushing (continued)

over time. Flushing after repair helps to clear these out and prevent them from reaching customer taps or causing damage elsewhere in the system. It also refreshes water in areas that may have been isolated or shut off for a period of time, ensuring appropriate disinfectant levels are restored.

Well or Storage Tank Maintenance:
Large-scale maintenance and repair projects sometimes require the city to drain the water storage tank at a well site to gain access, followed by significant flushing upon completion. In Woodway, this is typically related to repainting. TCEQ requires that all public water system storage tanks be painted, disinfected, maintained, and certified in accordance with current American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards to prevent corrosion and protect water quality by creating a barrier between the metal and water or minerals that might encourage rust or leaching.

While operators typically try to allow as much public usage as possible before rerouting supply and draining any remaining water for planned maintenance like painting, allowing tank levels to drop too low before shutting off equipment can create problems. Lower water levels mean less water available for distribution, potentially leading to lower water pressure, especially during peak usage times. This not only affects everyday use like showering or laundry, but fire fighting capabilities as well. Additionally, much like the gas tank of a vehicle, the sediment at the bottom of the water tank can be stirred up and affect water quality or damage pumps. Low levels can also mean increased cycling and inadequate water for cooling and lubrication of pumps, which may also lead to reduced lifespan or costly repairs. As such, it can often be necessary to shut the site down and allow the remaining water to drain. By doing so, utility operators can reroute water from other sources to ensure that citizens maintain water pressure and quality, and expensive equipment does not become damaged during what should be routine maintenance.

The extensive flushing seen after a tank has been painted or a well has been repaired is also for the protection of the citizens. Before the well can be brought back online to serve the public, it must be disinfected, flushed, and tested in accordance with TCEQ requirements. Major repairs and maintenance may require that samples are taken daily until three consecutive water samples pass the required tests. Only then can a well be put back into service.

Can I (or the city) collect and use the water flushed from wells and fire hydrants?

This is a common question, in part because Woodway is such a caring and environmentally conscious community, and utility workers and city officials empathize with the desire to conserve. However, Woodway, like all public water systems in Texas, is subject to stringent regulations from TCEQ regarding the distribution of water to the public, and this sort of collection and distribution would be in clear violation of those regulations.

The city, TCEQ, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are also obliged to remind citizens that the water from flushing is not considered potable, and its collection and use is ill-advised and potentially unsafe. Flushing is a standard maintenance practice done in accordance with TCEQ rules to limit environmental concerns, but as it typically accompanies repairs and maintenance, the water may include debris or levels of disinfectant too high or low to be considered safe for consumption and potentially problematic for other uses, like flushing toilets or watering sensitive plants.

The city works within the requirements set forth by TCEQ to perform all flushing as safely and efficiently as possible, while ensuring that all Woodway citizens have access to safe water.

Who can I call if I have questions or concerns about flushing?

Public utility maintenance falls under the oversight of the Community Services and Development department. If you have questions or concerns about anything related to the quality and safety of your water, you may contact that office at (254) 772-4050. Office staff are available from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. If you need to report an emergency after normal business hours, please call (254) 772-4470.

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Important Reminders from Woodway Public Safety Department

PUBLIC SAFETY MATTERS

A Message from the Public Safety Director

The Woodway Police Department is seeing a rise in scams—especially those targeting the elderly. IF someone contacts you asking for money, gift cards, bitcoin, or personal information, STOP and verify before acting. These scams can look very convincing!

If something doesn't feel right, call us at (254) 772-4470. We'd rather talk to you before you are a victim!

THINK TWICE STAY SAFE

Scammers are getting smarter —know the signs and protect yourself

REMEMBER:

- Never share personal information over the phone
- Beware of requests for payment via gift cards, cash, or bitcoin
- Do not let strangers access your computer remotely
- Watch out for suspicious emails or messages about unpaid tolls or warrants

OFFICER WINGET SAYS...

COMPLIANCE TIPS FROM CODE ENFORCEMENT AND ANIMAL CONTROL

FOLLOW CITY ORDINANCE TO MAKE SURE YOUR BRUSH GETS PICKED UP!

In such a beautifully wooded and landscaped community, the need to dispose of limbs and brush is ongoing. To accommodate this need, curbside brush pickup is a part of our refuse disposal service.

Trash services run twice a week, and brush is picked up on your second trash day (either Thursday or Friday). If placing brush at curbside for pickup, please comply with the following regulations set forth by Sec. 7-4. - Bundled trash and brush for residential collection. :

- Placed in bundles or disposable containers with no dimension greater than four (4) feet
- Placed at standard trash collection point no later than 8:00 AM on day of scheduled collection
- Cut in lengths not to exceed four (4) feet
- Trimmed and stacked neatly to a height of not more than three (3) feet, with larger ends placed toward curb
- All vines and thorny bushes must be in disposable containers
- No bundle, container, or item shall weigh more than fifty (50) pounds

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Woodway Staff Anniversaries

July

PUBLIC SAFETY
JASON GRAVES
11 YEARS

PUBLIC SAFETY
TAYLOR GROVES
10 YEARS

PUBLIC SAFETY
KYLE ISBELL
10 YEARS

PUBLIC SAFETY
CHRISTOPHER FAGNER
9 YEARS

PUBLIC SAFETY
KEVIN POTTS
7 YEARS

ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER
JENNIFER ROGERS
5 YEARS

Happy WOODWAY Anniversary!

PUBLIC SAFETY
GRIFFIN KENNEASTER
3 YEARS

PUBLIC SAFETY
CHARLES CROCKETT
2 YEARS

COMMUNITY SERVICES
BRENDA AVILES
2 YEARS

FAMILY CENTER
PANKI MIAH
2 YEARS

PUBLIC SAFETY
PAYTON POLLARD
1 YEAR

August

PUBLIC SAFETY
CHIEF KHALIL EL-HALABI
17 YEARS

PUBLIC SAFETY
NATHAN BAUER
17 YEARS

PUBLIC SAFETY
RUBEN DELEON
15 YEARS

COMMUNITY SERVICES
AMY NOVAK
14 YEARS

ARBORETUM
JACK STANLEY
5 YEARS

PUBLIC WORKS
JAMES DEVLIN
3 YEARS

Happy WOODWAY Anniversary!

PUBLIC SAFETY
BRENDEN MCAFEE
2 YEARS

PUBLIC WORKS
JOSE GARCIA
2 YEARS

PUBLIC SAFETY
JOSEPH ROGERS
1 YEAR

PUBLIC UTILITIES
JOSHUA BRENNER
1 YEAR

PUBLIC UTILITIES
DYLAN RUTH
1 YEAR

HONORING OUR STAFF FOR YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE

Yard of the Month is Back!

YARD OF THE MONTH WINNERS

June 2025

THE CLAY FAMILY

YARD OF THE MONTH NOMINATIONS ARE OPEN!

If you notice an impressive yard that deserves recognition, City Ordinance Officer Randi Winget wants to hear from you!

Please email nominations to:
RWINGET@WOODWAYTEXAS.GOV

WOODWAY TEXAS

Staying Safe in the Summer Heat

SUMMER HEAT SAFETY & FIRST AID

Do not let heat-related illness ruin your summer fun! Remember these summer safety tips:

- **STAY HYDRATED!**

Drink plenty of fluids, especially water, throughout the day, even if you do not feel thirsty. Avoid sugary, caffeinated, and alcoholic drinks. If you are sweating a lot, combine water with snacks or a sports drink to replace the salt and minerals you are losing.

- **STAY COOL!**

Seek shade or air conditioning, take cool showers or baths, and wear loose, light-colored clothing.

- **LIMIT OUTDOOR ACTIVITY & PROTECT YOURSELF OUTDOORS!**

Reduce or avoid strenuous outdoor activities during the hottest part of the day. Wear a wide-brimmed hat, sunscreen, and sunglasses. Take breaks and allow yourself time to rest in a cooler environment.

- **BE AWARE OF SYMPTOMS!**

Watch for signs of heat-related illness like dizziness, headache, and nausea. Be mindful that heat exhaustion can turn into heatstroke, which is a medical emergency.

Information from:

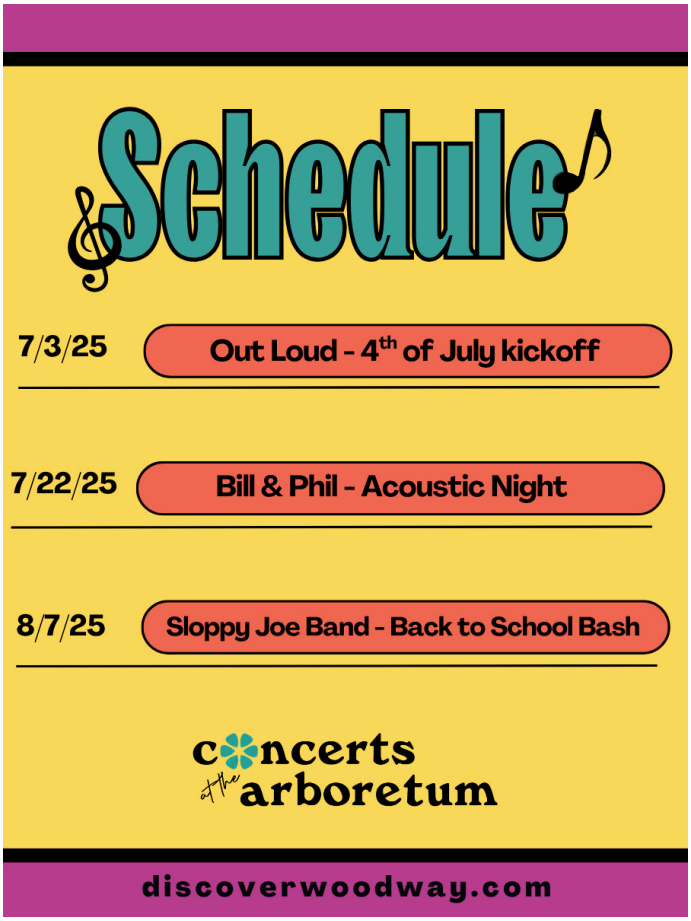
American Red Cross

HEAT STROKE IS A LIFE-THREATENING EMERGENCY FOR PEOPLE AND PETS!

WHEN IN DOUBT, DIAL 911 OR SEEK VETERINARY CARE IMMEDIATELY!

The Summer Concert Series

The Summer Concert Series kicked off Tuesday, June 10th with Sami Brown at Whitehall Patio on the Carleen Bright Arboretum grounds. There was a great crowd in attendance to enjoy live music, food trucks, and the beautiful scenery of the Arboretum. We are looking forward to the remaining lineup which includes Out Loud for the July 4th Kick Off on July 3rd, Bill & Phil for an acoustic concert on July 22nd, and the Sloppy Joe Band for the Back to School Bash on August 7th. All concerts begin at 7PM. For more information, visit discoverwoodway.com.



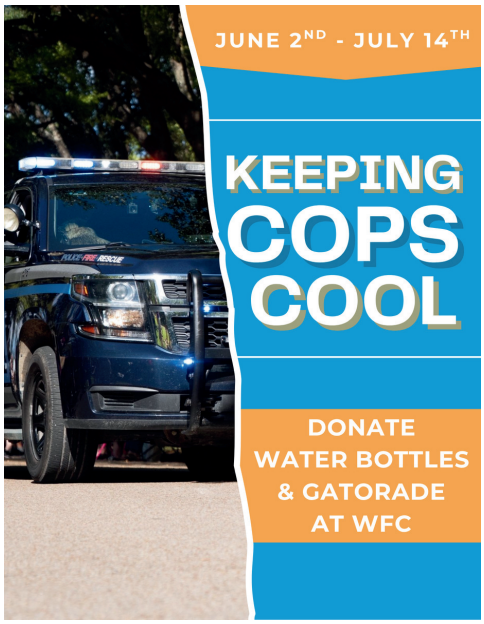
A Busy Summer for All Ages

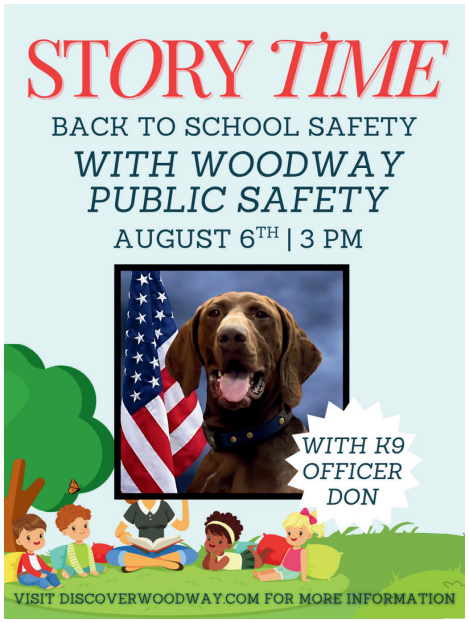
Whether you love food or fitness, movies and music, or a fine glass of wine, this summer has a little something for everyone!

Visit www.discoverwoodway.com or call the Carleen Bright Arboretum at (254) 399-9204 to learn more about activities like Story Time, Food Truck Fridays, Arboretum Explorers Camp, or the Summer Reading Program. Stay tuned to their calendar for yoga, date nights, and friendship fun.

The Woodway Family Center calendar is a great place to look for children's camps, family activities, and programming focused on keeping the "55 & Better" community happy and healthy, including sports, health classes, and field trips.

The programming calendar is accessible at www.discoverwoodway.com or on the WFC social media pages. Printed copies are also available in the WFC lobby, and are mailed out with water bills. If you have any questions about upcoming programming at the Woodway Family Center, please call (254) 772-7491.





City of Woodway

The Annual Water Quality Report is Now Available!

What's Inside the Report?

- Test results for regulated and unregulated contaminants
- Information on water sources
- Explanations of water quality terms and standards
- Lead & copper sampling results
- NEW: Lead Service Line Inventory status
- Health-based reference information for emerging contaminants

Why Should You Read It?

- Learn where your water comes from
- Understand how it is treated and protected
- Know what's in your water and what isn't
- Stay informed about your community's water system

A printed copy of the 2024 Annual Water Quality Report has been included with this newsletter.

To view the report online, please visit our website at https://woodwaytexas.gov/water-wastewater-division/
Or scan the QR code below!

Please call us at (254) 772-4050 with any questions.

CITY OF WOODWAY
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2024

Consumer Confidence Report

Contact: Mitch Davison, Community Services & Development Director
Email: mdavison@woodwaytexas.gov
Telephone: 254.772.4050
Website: www.woodwaytexas.gov

DRINKING WATER

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised 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.*

Public Participation Opportunities

The City of Woodway Water Utility Department is governed by the Woodway City Council. The City Council meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays each month at 5:30 p.m. at the Woodway City Hall located at 922 Estates Drive. To learn more about future public meetings (regarding drinking water) or to request to schedule one, please contact us at (254) 772-4050 or (254) 772-4480.

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

This report is summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection (EPA) required tests. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about your drinking water.

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. (254) 772-4050 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Prevent Storm Water Pollution

Motor oil, paint, fertilizer, or anything that is on the ground when it rains all gets washed into the storm drain system along with the rain. Unlike wastewater (which is treated), storm water runoff goes into creeks, lakes, and rivers. This is why disposing of oil, pesticides, and other chemicals properly is very important. Always use and dispose of chemicals in accordance with product labels.

WATER SOURCES

Source 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 ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses & bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and agricultural livestock operations & wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or results 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 septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Reduce the F.O.G. (*fats, oils & grease*)

Fats, oils, and grease that are poured into drains or toilets solidify as they cool in the pipes, clogging up the system. You can help by practicing these FOG reducing tips:

DO NOT: put food down the drain; use the disposal excessively; pour oil or grease down the drain; or rinse grease from cookware into the sink or drain.

DO: cover sink drain with catch baskets and empty into waste bin; dry-wipe oil/grease from cookware; put used cooking oil in a covered container and dispose of.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface and ground water sources. It comes from six (6) wells located within the City, pumping from the Hosston Member of the Trinity Group Aquifer with supplemental supply from Waco. Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/. For more information on source water assessment and protection efforts at our system, contact Woodway Community Services at (254) 772-4050.

Did you know?

The human body is about 75% water, by the time a person feels thirsty, his or her body has lost over 1% of its total water amount. Although soft drinks, coffee, and tea are made up almost entirely of water, they also contain caffeine, which can prevent water from traveling to necessary locations in the body. A person can survive about a month without food, but only 5 to 7 days without water. *Find more interesting water facts at: allaboutwater.org.*

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents (secondary constituents) are regulated by the State of Texas. These constituents are neither cause for health concern nor required to be reported in this document; however, they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as 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.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT):

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL):

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Abbreviations

MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
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 gallons of water.
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

2024 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2023-2025	Arsenic	5.2	0 - 5.2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2023-2025	Barium	0.141	0.0301 - 0.141	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Fluoride	1.78	0.72 - 1.78	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2024-2025	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.26	0.06 - 0.26	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2023-2025	Selenium	10.9	0 - 10.9	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2023	Cyanide	20	0 - 20	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2021-2023	Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	<0.05	<0.05	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Chemical
2024	Chloramine Residual	0.2	3.9	4	4	ppm	N	Disinfectant used (for Woodway's purchased source water) to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2024	Total Halo acetic Acids (HAA5)	29.9	6.6 - 29.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	48.9	15.4 - 48.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2024-2025	Ethylbenzene	0	0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
2024-2025	Xylenes	0	0	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2013-2022	Combined Radium 226 & 228	2.25	0.6 - 2.25	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2019-2023	Beta/photon emitters	4.6	0 - 4.6	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2019-2023	Gross Alpha excluding radon & uranium	7.5	0 - 7.5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

2025 Fecal Coliform: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
2025 Total Coliform: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Unregulated Contaminants

(These contaminants are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point of distribution.)

Year	Contaminant	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024-2025	Bromoform	1.5	5.9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024-2025	Bromodichloromethane	<1.0	6.0	ppb	
2024-2025	Chloroform	<1.0	3.7	ppb	
2024-2025	Dibromochloromethane	1	8.8	ppb	

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2023-2025	Atrazine	<0.1	<0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2023	Dalapon	<1.0	<1.0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2023-2025	Aluminum	0.027	0	0.0575	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2023	Bicarbonate	321	183	439	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2023-2025	Calcium	20	2.88	43	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2023	Chloride	77	32	151	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2023-2025	Iron	0.01	0	0.019	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2023-2025	Magnesium	3.94	1.04	7.85	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2023-2025	Manganese	0.002	0	0.0043	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2023-2025	Sodium	185.93	64.9	284	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by products of oil field activity.
2023	Sulfate	109	40	219	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2023	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	265	150	360	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2023	Total Dissolved Solids	584	314	808	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2023-2025	Total Hardness as CaCO3	66.46	11.5	140	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2023-2025	Zinc	0	0	0	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	MCLG	90th Percentile	Action Level	# Of Sites over All	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead	0	<5.0	15	20	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Copper	1.3	0.1048	1.3	20	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement

In accordance with EPA regulations, the City of Woodway has completed a comprehensive Service Line Inventory. The inventory confirms that there are no known lead service lines, no galvanized lines requiring replacement, and no unknown service lines in the water distribution system.

The Service Line Inventory is available for public review at Community Services & Development, located at 924 Estates Drive, Woodway, Texas 76712, during regular business hours.

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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Violation

Compliance Period: 11/1/2024 – 11/30/2024

Our system failed to collect every required coliform sample. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the month of November we did not complete all monitoring or testing for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

…What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, we are required to notify you within 24 hours.

…What is being done?

We collected every required coliform sample in December 2024 and are no longer in violation.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. For more information, please contact Community Services and Development at 254-772-4050.

Public Water System ID#: TX1550048

City of Waco (Reported test results)

Contaminant	Unit	Highest Level Detected	Min-Max Levels	Maximum Allowable Contaminant Level
Arsenic	ppb	0	0	10
Atrazine	ppb	0	0	3
Bromate	ppb	13.4	0 – 13.4	10
Barium	ppb	0.0411	0.0410 – 0.0411	2
Fluoride	ppb	0.42	0.14 – 0.42	4
Turbidity	NTU	100% of the readings were at or below 0.3 NTU		PASS
TOC		The percentage of Total Organic Carbon removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.		PASS

Understanding PFAS & UCMR5

The EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) requires public water systems to test for emerging contaminants, including 29 types of PFAS—man-made chemicals found in consumer products such as food packaging, nonstick cookware, water-resistant clothing, and firefighting foam. These substances are persistent in the environment and difficult to remove from drinking water.
PFAS can enter water supplies through contact with runoff, spills, wastewater discharge, or landfills. The EPA is continually studying ways to detect, monitor, and reduce PFAS in drinking water.

The EPA rule addresses six PFAS chemicals with set maximum contaminant levels (MCLs):

- PFOA – perfluorooctanoic acid (MCL 4.0 ppt)
- PFOS – perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (MCL 4.0 ppt)
- PFHxS – perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (MCL 10 ppt)
- PFNA – perfluorononanoic acid (MCL 10 ppt)
- HFPO-DA (also known as GENX) – hexafluoropropylene oxide-dimer acid (MCL 10 ppt)
- Mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS (MCL Hazard Index of 1)

No PFAS chemicals exceeded their individual or combined health-based thresholds

As part of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5), we tested for lithium at our water facilities in 2024, including Bosque, Tater Hill, Santa Fe, Business Acres, Acorn, and Highway 84. Lithium was detected at varying levels, with results ranging from 20.9 µg/L to 403 µg/L. While there is currently no federal drinking water standard for lithium, the EPA has identified a non-regulatory health reference level of 10 µg/L based on preliminary health information. It's important to note that this number is not an enforceable limit but a screening tool used to guide future research. The U.S. Geological Survey also provides a higher, alternative screening level of 60 µg/L for context when evaluating naturally occurring lithium in groundwater. Many public water systems in Texas have reported similar levels. We are continuing to monitor lithium closely and will stay informed as the EPA develops more guidance in the future.

We remain committed to monitoring our drinking water quality and providing safe, reliable service to our community.

For more information on PFAS and UCMR5 sampling, visit epa.gov/ucmr or contact our office at 254-772-4050.