

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2021



Presented By
SJW TX for
Canyon Lake Shores

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (830) 312-4600.

PWS ID#: 0460019

From the General Manager

We are proud to provide you with our 2021 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This annual water quality report covers all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2021. Our team of professionals has spent countless hours collecting samples, analyzing data, and focusing on superior-quality water and our vision: “To serve customers, communities, employees, shareholders, and the environment at world-class levels.” Our mission, vision, and values bind us together to provide life-sustaining water for our customers, our community, and each other.

As you review the data in the Test Results section, keep in mind that many substances are detected at levels that vary throughout the year and at different locations. As a reminder, just because a substance is detected does not mean the water is unsafe. Natural waters, including the sources used by SJWTX, contain a wide range of natural substances; in fact, some of the minerals detected are essential for good health.

The water source is one of the primary factors that affect the levels of the substances reflected in this report. SJWTX supplies both groundwater and surface water to the customers in your system. As water percolates from the surface into the aquifer, it absorbs many of the minerals it comes into contact with. On the other hand, surface water typically contains small levels of natural organic substances and requires treatment by filtration. Regardless of the source, regulations require that we disinfect the water with chlorine and maintain a minimum level of chlorine residual throughout the distribution system.

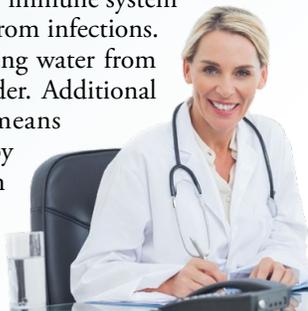
Water Treatment Process

The majority of the water provided to our system is produced at our CLWSC Canyon Lake Shores surface water treatment plant, which has a capacity of six million gallons per day (mgd). Raw water is pumped from Canyon Lake Reservoir through three 2,100-gallon-per-minute (gpm) pumps. As the water travels to our two 3-mgd ClariCone clarifiers, it is injected with alum and polymer as coagulants and chlorine dioxide as a first level of disinfection to kill bacteria. The alum-and-polymer injection causes smaller particles in the water to join together to form bigger particles, called floc. The floc then become heavy and settle to the bottom of the clarifier or are captured in the clarifier blanket.

The settled water passes through three 2-mgd granular activated carbon filters. As the water leaves the filters, it is injected with a chlorine solution of mixed oxidants for final disinfection and allowed contact time in the storage tank prior to being pumped to the distribution system.

Important Health Information

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.



Lead in Home Plumbing

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 we 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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

“When the well is dry, we know the worth of water.”

—Benjamin Franklin

Think Before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit <https://bit.ly/3IeRyXy>.



QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Kristen Collier, Water Quality Specialist, at (830) 312-4600.

Contaminants in Source Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water 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 our business office at (830) 312-4600. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Tip Top Tap

The most common signs that your faucet or sink is affecting the quality of your drinking water are discolored water, sink or faucet stains, a buildup of particles, unusual odors or tastes, and a reduced flow of water. The solutions to these problems may be in your hands.

Kitchen Sink and Drain

Handwashing, soap scum buildup, and the handling of raw meats and vegetables can contaminate your sink. Clogged drains can lead to unclean sinks and backed-up water in which bacteria (i.e., pink or black slime growth) can grow and contaminate the sink area and faucet, causing a rotten egg odor. Disinfect and clean the sink and drain area regularly and flush with hot water.

Faucets, Screens, and Aerators

Chemicals and bacteria can splash and accumulate on the faucet screen and aerator, which are located on the tip of faucets and can collect particles like sediment and minerals, resulting in a decreased flow from the faucet. Clean and disinfect the aerators or screens on a regular basis.

Check with your plumber if you find particles in the faucet screen, as they could be pieces of plastic from the hot water heater dip tube. Faucet gaskets can break down and cause black, oily slime. If you find this slime, replace the faucet gasket with a higher-quality product. White scaling or hard deposits on faucets and showerheads may be caused by water with high levels of calcium carbonate. Clean these fixtures with vinegar or use water softening to reduce the calcium carbonate levels for the hot water system.

Water Filtration/Treatment Devices

A smell of rotten eggs can be a sign of bacteria on the filters or in the treatment system. The system can also become clogged over time, so regular filter replacement is important. (Remember to replace your refrigerator filter!)

Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with this simple suggestion. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water:

For each substance listed, compare the value in the Amount Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL, SCL) column. If the Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.

Other Table Information Worth Noting

Verify that there were no violations of the state and/or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report.

If there is an ND or a less-than symbol (<), that means that the substance was not detected (i.e., below the detectable limits of the testing equipment).

The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. If there is an NA showing, that means that only a single sample was taken to test for the substance (assuming there is a reported value in the Amount Detected column).

If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Typical Source.

Where Does My Water Come From?

CLWSC Canyon Lake Shores provides surface water from Canyon Lake Reservoir, located in Canyon Lake, and groundwater from the Trinity Aquifer. In addition, CLWSC Canyon Lake Shores purchases water from GBRA Western Canyon Water Supply, which also provides surface water from Canyon Lake Reservoir.

SOURCE NAME / LOCATION	SOURCE WATER	TYPE OF WATER	REPORT STATUS	TCEQ SOURCE ID
Canyon Lake Island	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460019C
Canyon Lake Shores Treatment Plant	Canyon Lake Reservoir	Surface Water	Active	S0460019A
Hancock Oak Hills	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460019AX
HEB Bulverde	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460019AD
Hillcrest	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460019H
Oakland Estates - Rancher's Circle	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460019AV
Oakland Estates - White Brook	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460019AW
Saddleridge	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460019BA
Scenic Terrace	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460019F / G0460019G
Stallion Springs	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460019AF
Summit North	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460019BG
Sybil Lightfoot Treatment Plant	Canyon Lake Reservoir	Surface Water	Active	S0460019B
Tamarack	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460019E
The Point	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460019I
The Summit Estates at Fischer	Trinity Aquifer	Groundwater	Active	G0460019AY / G0460019AZ
GBRA Western Canyon Water Supply	Canyon Lake Reservoir	Surface Water	Active	P0460019A

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available at Drinking Water Watch, dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.

What are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time. SJWTX has proactively started voluntary sampling for PFAS throughout its service area in order to gain an understanding of the impact PFAS pose to our area.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index.html>.

Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board during the year covered by this report, our system lost an estimated 250,401,929 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (830) 312-4600.



Source Water Assessment

CLWSC Canyon Lake Shores System

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our 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 will be found in this CCR. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts for our system, contact Kristen Collier, Water Quality Specialist, at (830) 312-4600.

SYSTEM SUSCEPTIBILITY SUMMARY: CLWS CANYONE LAKE SHORES

ASBESTOS	CYANIDE	METALS	MICROBIAL	MINERALS	RADIOCHEMICAL	SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT	VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS	DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANT CANDIDATE	OTHER
LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	LOW

GBRA Western Canyon Water Supply

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain amounts of contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this CCR.

SYSTEM SUSCEPTIBILITY SUMMARY: GBRA WESTERN CANYON WATER SUPPLY

ASBESTOS	CYANIDE	METALS	MICROBIAL	MINERALS	RADIOCHEMICAL	SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT	VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS	DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANT CANDIDATE	OTHER
LOW	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	LOW

ENTRY POINT SUSCEPTIBILITY SUMMARY

ASBESTOS	CYANIDE	METALS	MICROBIAL	MINERALS	RADIOCHEMICAL	SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT	VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS	DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANT CANDIDATE	OTHER
LOW	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	LOW



Benefits of Chlorination

Disinfection, a chemical process used to control disease-causing microorganisms by killing or inactivating them, is unquestionably the most important step in drinking water treatment. By far, the most common method of disinfection in North America is chlorination.

Before communities began routinely treating drinking water with chlorine (starting with Chicago and Jersey City in 1908), cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and hepatitis A killed thousands of U.S. residents annually. Drinking water chlorination and filtration have helped to virtually eliminate these diseases in the U.S. Significant strides in public health are directly linked to the adoption of drinking water chlorination. In fact, the filtration of drinking water and the use of chlorine are probably the most significant public health advancements in human history.

How chlorination works:

Potent Germicide Reduction of many disease-causing microorganisms in drinking water to almost immeasurable levels.

Taste and Odor Reduction of many disagreeable tastes and odors from foul-smelling algae secretions, sulfides, and decaying vegetation.

Biological Growth Elimination of slime bacteria, molds, and algae that commonly grow in water supply reservoirs, on the walls of water mains, and in storage tanks.

Chemical Removal of hydrogen sulfide (which has a rotten egg odor), ammonia, and other nitrogenous compounds that have unpleasant tastes and hinder disinfection. It also helps to remove iron and manganese from raw water.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

The percentage of total organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
				CLWSC Canyon Lake Shores		GBRA Western Canyon			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	HIGHEST AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2021	2	2	0.0376	0.0209–0.0376	0.0268	0.0268–0.0268	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	[4]	[4]	1.53 ¹	0.02–3.90	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2021	1	0.8	1	0–1	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2021	5	0	1.36	1.36–1.36	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	2021	700	700	0.6	0–0.6	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	4	4	0.3	0.2–1.06	02	0.19–0.19	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particles [excluding radon and uranium] (pCi/L)	2021	15	0	4	0–4	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2021	60	NA	15 ²	1.1–21.5	16	15.9–15.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2021	10	10	2	0–2.29	<0.05	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2021	50	50	3.6	0–3.6	<0.003	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2021	80	NA	55 ²	6.5–74.3	48	47.9–47.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ³ (NTU)	2021	TT	NA	0.13	0–0.13	0.15	0–0.15	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2021	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (ppb)	2021	30	0	1.6	0–1.6	<0.001	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	2021	10	10	0.0025	0–0.0025	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3	0.116	0/30	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0	2	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Leaching from wood preservatives; Erosion of natural deposits

¹The highest amount detected is calculated as an average.

²The value in the Highest Amount Detected column is the highest average of all sample results collected at a location over a year.

³Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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 have been found in the water system.

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 E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water system on multiple occasions.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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

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

About Our Violations

Monitoring Requirements Not Met

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 and 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 our drinking water meets health standards. During October 2021, SJWTX did not monitor for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. SJWTX made a clerical error on a chain of custody form when performing routine bacteriological sampling for its CLWSC Canyon Lake Shores System. The chain of custody form had the incorrect public water system name and number listed. Although the samples taken were negative for coliform, because of this error, the samples were not accepted by TCEQ.

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?

SJWTX has already taken steps to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be performed in the future so that this oversight will not be repeated. SJWTX has collected all required samples in the following months. All samples came back negative for coliform bacteria and *E. coli*. For more information, please contact Kristen Collier at (830) 312-4600 or visit our office at 1399 Sattler Road, New Braunfels.

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.

This notice is being sent to you by CLWSC Canyon Lake Shores.

Public Water System ID#: TX0460019.

Date distributed: July 1, 2022

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by *E. coli*. *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

VIOLATION TYPE	VIOLATION BEGIN	VIOLATION END	VIOLATION EXPLANATION
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	10/1/21	10/31/21	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. SJWTX resumed regularly scheduled coliform monitoring in November and results since have all been in compliance.

SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE (SWTR)

The Surface Water Treatment Rule seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by viruses, *Legionella*, and *Giardia lamblia*. The rule requires that water systems filter and disinfect water from surface water sources to reduce the occurrence of unsafe levels of these microbes.

VIOLATION TYPE	VIOLATION BEGIN	VIOLATION END	VIOLATION EXPLANATION
MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)	2/1/21	2/28/21	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. Although our facilities remained operational, during Winter Storm Uri, we were unable to access our facilities to perform daily lab monitoring due to the road conditions. We are currently in compliance with all Contact Time monitoring and/or reporting requirements.

