

TYLER COUNTY SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Tyler County Special Utility District (TCSUD) Drinking Water is Regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This Report is a summary of the quality of water that the TCSUD provides to our Customers. The Report was compiled based on the data from the District's most recent required tests (in 2024), in conjunction with the Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Standards, and is presented in the following pages. Please note that samples were taken by TCSUD Employees, TCSUD Customers, or the TCEQ Sampling Contractor, and these Samples were processed (analyzed) by State-certified Laboratories.

All drinking water may contain contaminants. When drinking water meets Federal Standards there may not be any health-based benefits for purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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).

Lead and Copper Sampling: The TCSUD, because it has consistently met the TCEQ Standards for Lead and Copper, is currently on a Reduced Sampling Regimen (sampling every three years).

Secondary Constituents: Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, iron, or manganese) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems, these are called Secondary Constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas (TCEQ), not EPA. These constituents are not a cause for health concerns and are not part of this Report, but may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS, or other Immune Problems: Some people (as these listed or with similar health problems) may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants (normally present in surface water supplies) are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Water Sources: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, springs, and wells. Tyler County Special Utility District obtains 100% of its water supply from Groundwater Wells. The Tyler County Special Utility District obtains its Groundwater Supply (drinking water supply) from the GULF COAST AQUIFER. Groundwater Supplies, as utilized by the TCSUD, must – at a minimum – be disinfected (a Chlorine Residual must be maintained at all times), and this is successfully accomplished by the District on a daily basis.

Surface Water Supplies (rivers, lakes, and streams) are more likely to be contaminated by microbial contaminants that travel over the land surface due to rainfall and runoff. Subsequently, Surface Water Supplies require a more complicated water treatment process (coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection).

Definitions and Water Quality Information: The following definitions pertain to the terms and abbreviations listed on the WATER QUALITY REPORT displayed on the following pages. Telephone numbers for obtaining additional water quality information include TCEQ (512-239-1000) and the Tyler County SUD (409-429-3994).

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** = The highest permissible level of a contaminant (constituent) in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** = The level of disinfectant (chlorine) 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 contamination.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** = A required process intended to reduce the level of a water contaminant.
- **Action Level (AL)** = The concentration of a contaminant, which – if exceeded – triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **VOCs** = Volatile Organic Chemicals
- **Measurement Definitions:** pCi/l or mrem/year (picocuries per liter or millirems per year – measures of radioactivity); ppm or mg/l (parts per million or milligrams per liter); ppb (parts per billion or milligrams per liter); NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units – a measure of the degree of turbidity); ppt (parts per trillion or nanograms per liter; and, ppq (parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter).

Public Participation: The Tyler County SUD Board of Directors meets once per month to discuss important issues for the benefit of the District's Customers. If you have any questions about this Annual Water Quality Report, please contact the District's General Manager at the TCSUD Office (phone number 409-429-3994). *En Espanol: Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o' discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (409) 429-3994 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.*

NOTE: In 2015, based on the outstanding performance of the Tyler County Special Utility District, the TCEQ designated the TCSUD as a SUPERIOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM.

NOTE: The groundwater wells that provide water to TCSUD Customers are located within the boundaries of the Tyler County Special Utility District. The Tyler County Special Utility District (a Governmental Agency) is located in Tyler County, Texas.

Definitions and Abbreviations

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million

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

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

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

Information about your 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 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.

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.

Contaminants 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, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as 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, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 the system's business office.

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; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We are 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 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>.

NO LEAD LINES IN TCSUD WATER SYSTEM!

Information about Source Water

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 is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact [insert water system contact][insert phone number]

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.189	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
Lead	2024	0	15	0.83	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	3	2.6 - 2.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	10	10.1 - 10.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	09/06/2023	6.2	0 - 6.2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

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 costs 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.

Barium	09/06/2023	0.21	0.0554 - 0.21	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	09/06/2023	0.28	0 - 0.28	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	2	0 - 1.55	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	05/05/2022	8.8	8.8 - 8.8	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Combined Radium 226/228	05/05/2022	2.8	2.8 - 2.8	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	05/05/2022	8.1	8.1 - 8.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
	2024			4	4	PPM	Y N	Water additive used to control microbes.

TYLER COUNTY SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

LEAD and COPPER SAMPLING

Over a twenty (20) year period, the Tyler County Special Utility District has consistently met the Standards for Lead and Copper. The Lead and Copper samples are taken by District Residents within their residential structures (usually at their kitchen sink).

The Standards for Lead and Copper are listed below:

- **LEAD – 0.015 mg/L** Action Level (should not be exceeded)**
- **COPPER – 1.3 mg/L** Action Level (should not be exceeded)**

**The Tyler County Special Utility District water samples have never exceeded these Action Levels.

Lead and Copper Samples were taken in 2022 and 2024 (no samples in 2023).

In 2022, Lead and Copper Samples were taken and **NO SAMPLE EXCEEDED THESE ACTION LEVELS**. However, there was a “paperwork error” made by a District Employee; i.e., because of a burned down house and vacant residences, there were four (4) new residences that were added to the Sampling List. The TCSUD requested that these four (4) new residences be added to the list, but the request was not approved by the TCEQ. All four of these new addresses met the Lead and Copper Action Levels (samples taken in 2022).

In 2024, these four (4) new addresses were approved by the TCEQ. Lead and Copper Samples were taken in 2024 and the Sample Results (when received) will be provided to the TCSUD Customers.

→ There are two (2) situations that may create Lead and Copper sources within a Public Water: (1) Lead and Copper Lines in the water system, and (2) Corrosive water provided to the water system. The TCSUD does not have Corrosive Water, and according to a water system survey, there are **NO LEAD AND COPPER LINES** in the TCSUD Water System (only plastic lines); therefore, **No Corrosive Water and No Lead and Copper Lines = No Lead and Copper in the Water!**

Lead is not present in the TCSUD Water System; nevertheless, the TCEQ requires this statement to be included in all Annual Water Quality Reports...

“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. We are 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 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>.”

TYLER COUNTY SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

Disinfectant Residual (2023)

In order to ensure your safety, Chlorine is the Disinfectant utilized by the Tyler County SUD to kill any microorganisms in the water supply and distribution system. The majority of Water Systems in Texas use Chlorine as a Disinfectant.

As an additional safeguard, Monthly Bacteriological Samples are taken across the TCSUD's Water Distribution System, delivered to a Laboratory, and tested for any Bacterial Contamination. The TCSUD has consistently received a NEGATIVE Report (no bacteria found) from the Laboratory.

The TCEQ-Required Chlorine Residuals are as follows:

- Minimum Residual = 0.2 mg/L
- Maximum Residual = ~~4.0~~ mg/L
4.0

The "Quarterly Reports," as submitted to the TCEQ, for Chlorine Residuals (Average Residual, Lowest Residual, and Highest Residual) are included in the next four (4) pages.

DISINFECTANT LEVEL QUARTERLY OPERATING REPORT (DLQOR)

FOR GROUNDWATER OR PURCHASED-WATER PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS-ANY SIZE

Select Quarter: FIRSTSelect Year: 2024PWS Name: TYLER COUNTY SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICTPWS ID: 2290037Type of Disinfectant Used in Distribution System*: FREE CHLORINE

* If you used chloramines and free chlorine at any time during this quarter, select both.

First Month of Quarter: Monthly Summary

Month: JANUARY 2024Was the PWS active this month? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this month	Number of residuals collected this month	Number below MIN for this month	Number with NO residual for this month
<u>1.53</u> mg/L	<u>217</u>	<u>0</u> %	<u>0</u> %

Second Month of Quarter: Monthly Summary

Month: FEBRUARY 2024Was the PWS active this month? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this month	Number of residuals collected this month	Number below MIN for this month	Number with NO residual for this month
<u>1.41</u> mg/L	<u>203</u>	<u>0</u> %	<u>0</u> %

Third Month of Quarter: Monthly Summary

Month:

Was the PWS active this month? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this month	Number of residuals collected this month	Number below MIN for this month	Number with NO residual for this month
<u>1.49</u> mg/L	<u>217</u>	<u>0</u> %	<u>0</u> %

Quarterly Summary and Certification

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this quarter	Lowest residual for this quarter	Highest residual for this quarter
<u>1.48</u> mg/L	<u>0.54</u> mg/L	<u>2.35</u> mg/L

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DISINFECTANT LEVEL QUARTERLY OPERATING REPORT (DLQOR)

FOR GROUNDWATER OR PURCHASED-WATER PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS-ANY SIZE

Select Quarter: SECONDSelect Year: 2024

PWS Name: <u>TYLER COUNTY SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT</u>	PWS ID: <u>2290037</u>
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Type of Disinfectant Used in Distribution System*: FREE CHLORINE

* If you used chloramines and free chlorine at any time during this quarter, select both.

First Month of Quarter: Monthly Summary

Month: APRIL 2024Was the PWS active this month? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this month	Number of residuals collected this month	Number below MIN for this month	Number with NO residual for this month
<u>1.36</u> mg/L	<u>210</u>	<u>0</u> %	<u>0</u> %

Second Month of Quarter: Monthly Summary

Month: MAY 2024Was the PWS active this month? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this month	Number of residuals collected this month	Number below MIN for this month	Number with NO residual for this month
<u>1.32</u> mg/L	<u>217</u>	<u>0</u> %	<u>0</u> %

Third Month of Quarter: Monthly Summary

Month: JUNE 2024Was the PWS active this month? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this month	Number of residuals collected this month	Number below MIN for this month	Number with NO residual for this month
<u>1.38</u> mg/L	<u>210</u>	<u>0</u> %	<u>0</u> %

Quarterly Summary and Certification

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this quarter	Lowest residual for this quarter	Highest residual for this quarter
<u>1.35</u> mg/L	<u>0.57</u> mg/L	<u>1.98</u> mg/L

I am familiar with the information contained in this report and that

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DISINFECTANT LEVEL QUARTERLY OPERATING REPORT (DLQOR) FOR GROUNDWATER OR PURCHASED-WATER PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS-ANY SIZE

Select Quarter: THIRDSelect Year: 2024PWS Name: TYLER COUNTY SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICTPWS ID: 2290037Type of Disinfectant Used in Distribution System*: FREE CHLORINE

* If you used chloramines and free chlorine at any time during this quarter, select both.

First Month of Quarter: Monthly Summary

Month: July 2024Was the PWS active this month? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this month	Number of residuals collected this month	Number below MIN for this month	Number with NO residual for this month
<u>1.27</u> mg/L	<u>217</u>	<u>0</u> %	<u>0</u> %

Second Month of Quarter: Monthly Summary

Month: August 2024Was the PWS active this month? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this month	Number of residuals collected this month	Number below MIN for this month	Number with NO residual for this month
<u>1.33</u> mg/L	<u>217</u>	<u>0</u> %	<u>0</u> %

Third Month of Quarter: Monthly Summary

Month: SEPTEMBER 2024Was the PWS active this month? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this month	Number of residuals collected this month	Number below MIN for this month	Number with NO residual for this month
<u>1.32</u> mg/L	<u>210</u>	<u>0</u> %	<u>0</u> %

Quarterly Summary and Certification

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this quarter	Lowest residual for this quarter	Highest residual for this quarter
<u>1.31</u> mg/L	<u>0.21</u> mg/L	<u>3.51</u> mg/L

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DISINFECTANT LEVEL QUARTERLY OPERATING REPORT (DLQOR)
FOR GROUNDWATER OR PURCHASED-WATER PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS-ANY SIZESelect Quarter: FourthSelect Year: 2024PWS Name: TYLER COUNTY SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT PWS ID: 2290037Type of Disinfectant Used in Distribution System*: FREE CHLORINE

* If you used chloramines and free chlorine at any time during this quarter, select both.

First Month of Quarter: Monthly SummaryMonth: OCTOBER 2024Was the PWS active this month? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this month	Number of residuals collected this month	Number below MIN for this month	Number with NO residual for this month
<u>1.37</u> mg/L	<u>217</u>	<u>0</u> %	<u>0</u> %

Second Month of Quarter: Monthly SummaryMonth: NOVEMBER 2024Was the PWS active this month? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this month	Number of residuals collected this month	Number below MIN for this month	Number with NO residual for this month
<u>1.40</u> mg/L	<u>210</u>	<u>0</u> %	<u>0</u> %

Third Month of Quarter: Monthly SummaryMonth: DECEMBER 2024Was the PWS active this month? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this month	Number of residuals collected this month	Number below MIN for this month	Number with NO residual for this month
<u>1.42</u> mg/L	<u>217</u>	<u>0</u> %	<u>0</u> %

Quarterly Summary and Certification

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this quarter	Lowest residual for this quarter	Highest residual for this quarter
<u>1.40</u> mg/L	<u>0.61</u> mg/L	<u>2.08</u> mg/L

I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this report and that

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TYLER COUNTY SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PO Drawer 138

Spurger, Texas 77660

October 2, 2024

Lead and Copper Monitoring Team
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
PO Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

RE: Initial Lead Service Line Inventory
Tyler County Special Utility District (TCSUD)
PWS ID # 2290037

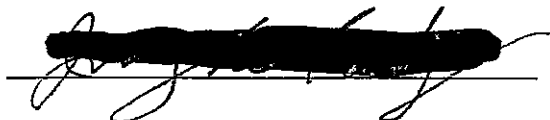
The TCSUD has completed this Lead Service Line Inventory and the associated paperwork is enclosed.

The TCSUD did not discover any lead or galvanized service lines. The service lines were of these materials: Polyethylene (poly) or Plastic (PVC).

NOTE: The Tyler County SUD is not a City and the TCSUD does not operate a Plumbing Inspectors Office and does not employ a Plumbing Inspector, so there is not any information on the Customers' Plumbing Systems. Additionally, the TCSUD does not have any information on the Installation Date of the Service.

Please contact me if you have any questions (# 409-429-3994).

Thank you.



Jerry Lovelady, General Manager
Tyler County Special Utility District
PO Drawer 138
Spurger, Texas 77660

enclosures

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Violations

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2022	07/02/2024	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.
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2023	07/02/2024	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.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	09/29/2024	2024	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	12/01/2024	2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

NOTE: Many of the "Violations" listed above are incorrect. The "Lead Service Line Inventory" (after completion by the TCSUD) was submitted to the TCEQ on October 2, 2024. The Inventory (Survey) was conducted within the TCSUD Water System and **NO** Service Line was discovered to be of Lead or Copper Materials – All service lines were of Plastic (polyethylene or PVC). Therefore, it would be impossible for the TCSUD Water System to have any Lead or Copper within its system.

If you have any questions about this matter or questions about the "Lead Service Line Survey," please contact the TCSUD at 409-429-3994. Thank you.