

Triggered Source Monitoring Violation May 2022

PWS 2030015 LA PLAYA SUBDIVISION WATER SYSTEM failed to collect the required number of triggered source bacteriological samples for fecal indicator monitoring of the ground water system during (GWR): MAY 2022, monitoring is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's "Drinking Water Standards" and the federal "Safe Drinking Water Act," Public Law 95-523.

Triggered source samples (raw water samples) are used to monitor water quality and indicate if the water is free of fecal indicator bacteria. Following a positive routine total coliform result in our distribution system, our water system is required to submit one triggered source sample for every active ground water well. Failure to collect all required triggered source samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

What is being done? We are taking the following actions to address this issue: In order to return to compliance, we collected a raw sample, had it analyzed and sent the results to TCEQ and returned to compliance as of 07/29/2022.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., 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.





Failure to Perform Activities Required to Address Coliform Bacteria Contamination of the Water System

During recent routine monitoring, our water system tested positive for total coliforms. *Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogen may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution.

When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found.

* We did not submit a Level 1 Assessment due by 07/22/2022.

As our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

What should I do?

You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

If you have a severely compromised immune system, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your healthcare provider about drinking this water. You should also seek advice from your healthcare provider about using the water if you have an infant. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by bacteria and other disease-causing organisms are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

What does this mean?

Since total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves, this is not an emergency. If it had been you would have been notified within 24 hours.

Failure to identify and correct the defects can cause continued distribution system contamination. Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.

What is being done?

CSWR - Texas provided our corrective action as required to TCEQ and the system returned to compliance as of 10/14/2022.

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Lead and Copper Monitoring and Reporting Violation January 1 – June 30, 2024

LA PLAYA SUBDIVISION WATER SYSTEM (PWS 2030015) has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing (or did) to correct these situations.

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 January 1 – June 30, 2024, we did not monitor or test for LCR and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for [these contaminants], how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples were [or will be] taken.

Contaminant	Required	Number of	When samples	When samples
	sampling	samples	should have been	were or will be
	frequency	taken	taken	taken
LCR Water Quality			In 1 2024	Date By
Parameter	2/6 months	0	Jan 1, 2024 – June 30, 2024	September 30,
1 st 6M2024			June 30, 2024	2024

What is being done?

CSWR – Texas has contracted a new operations and maintenance firm to ensure timely water quality sampling for La Playa. The company has also enhanced communication with its operating partners to ensure the water system has high quality drinking water for our customers.

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Maximum Contaminant level Violation TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) Q1 & Q2 (January 1 – June 30) 2024

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the **LA PLAYA SUBDIVISION WATER SYSTEM PWS 2030015** public water system that the drinking water being supplied to customers had exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for total trihalomethanes. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has established the MCL for total trihalomethanes to be 0.080 milligrams per liter (mg/L) based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) and has determined that it is a health concern at levels above the MCL. Analysis of drinking water in your community for total trihalomethanes indicates a compliance value in:

- Q2 2024 of 0.187 mg/L for 499 CR 4719, BROADDUS (DBP2-01)
- Q1 2024 of 0.195 mg/L for 499 CR 4719, BROADDUS (DBP2-01)

Trihalomethanes are a group of volatile organic compounds that are formed when chlorine, added to the water during the treatment process for disinfection, reacts with naturally occurring organic matter in the water.

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

You do not need to use an alternative water supply. However, if you have health concerns, you may want to talk to your doctor to get more information about how this may affect you.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:

During routine testing, it was found that a sample site without a permanent resident resulted in elevated TTHM levels due to stagnant water, which skewed the results. CSWR - Texas is now securing a more representative site to ensure accurate water quality assessments going forward. We are committed to providing safe and reliable drinking water and will continue to monitor and adjust our sampling practices to meet this commitment.

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