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TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

PWS 1460158/CCR

May 1, 2019

SOUTHERN HORIZONS DEVELOPMENT INC
STEVEN SULLIVAN, PRESIDENT
PO BOX 1076
SPLENDORA, TX 77372-1076

Subject: **2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – REMINDER NOTICE**
SOUTHERN CROSSING WATER SYSTEM PHASE 2 - PWS # 1460158
LIBERTY County, Texas

Attention Public Water System Owner / Manager / Operator:

Every community public water system (PWS) is required to deliver a 2018 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to their customers and to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) by July 1, 2019. This report contains drinking water data from the 2018 calendar year and informs customers about the quality of their drinking water.

To facilitate timely compliance, PWSs can generate a template CCR using the TCEQ CCR generator. The generator can be accessed through the "Generate CCR Report" button located on the left side of the home page of the Drinking Water Watch website at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/dww. **Instructions to create the template CCR can be found on the TCEQ CCR web page at** http://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/ccr. **Please be aware that the template generated is not the complete CCR. It is your responsibility to ensure that the CCR meets the requirements listed in 30 TAC 290 Subchapter H: Consumer Confidence Reports, located at** http://www.tceq.texas.gov/publications/rg/rg-346.html. All valid violations, including those which have been returned to compliance, must remain on the CCR. Please note that you must get confirmation from TCEQ that a violation has been rejected before you can remove the violation from your CCR.

The list below includes some commonly missed items. Please ensure you include these in your report:

- Water system's contact information,
- Disinfectant residual data,
- Data from any systems which provide water to your system (your provider is required to provide this information by April 1st each year),
- Required Spanish language statement,
- Required definitions, including level 1 and level 2 assessment definitions,
- Health language for any secondary Fluoride exceedances.

For your system to be properly credited for distributing the 2018 CCR, you must fill out the Consumer Confidence Report Certification of Delivery and **mail the complete 2018 CCR and the Certification of Delivery** to one of the addresses below by July 1, 2019. The CCR that you mail to TCEQ **must be a copy of what was provided to your customers.** Do not fax or email the CCR to the TCEQ.

Good faith delivery methods - to reach people who do not receive bills (check all that apply):

- [x] Posting the CCR on the Internet at http:// www.hydrotechutilities.com
- [ ] Mailing the CCR to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills.
- [ ] Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media.
- [ ] Posting the CCR in public places.
- [ ] Delivering multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons.
- [ ] Delivering multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations.

All systems are required to mail by July 1 the Certificate of Delivery and complete Consumer Confidence Report to:

Sending by certified mail:	Sending by regular mail:
TCEQ DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	TCEQ DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, PO Box 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087

2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System SOUTHERN CROSSING WATER SYSTEM PHASE 2

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2018

SOUTHERN CROSSING WATER SYSTEM PHASE 2 provides ground water from **Gulf Coast Aquifer** located in **Liberty County**.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Steven Sullivan

Phone 281-639-1006

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (281)639-1006.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
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 our 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 our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 or 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.
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.
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 EPAs 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.

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 **Hydro Tech Utilities at (713) 540-1084.**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.012	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

2018 Water Quality Test Results

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	11/17/2016	0.102	0.099 - 0.102	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2018	0.04	0.04 - 0.04	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
Combined Radium 226/228	11/17/2016	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D	2018	0.2	0 - 0.2	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ethylbenzene	2018	2	0 - 2	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2018	0.016	0 - 0.016	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

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
Chlorine Disinfectant	2018	1.27	.20-2.17	4	4	mg/L	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

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)	10/01/2017	10/09/2018	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)	12/30/2018	2018	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	10/25/2018	2018	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.