

**Mandatory Language for a Maximum Contaminant Level Violation MCL, LRAA/
TTHM/Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)**

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the COMMODORE COVE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (0200033) 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 quarter four 2024 of 0.240 mg/L for 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.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the COMMODORE COVE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT PWS 0200033 public water system that the drinking water being supplied to customers had exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for total haloacetic acids. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has established the MCL for total haloacetic acids to be 0.060 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 haloacetic acids (group of 5) indicates a compliance value in quarter four 2024 of 0.082 mg/L for DBP2-01.

Haloacetic acids 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 haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years 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: (TTHM/HAA5 – corrective action): In April 2023 CCID was in compliance with TTHM's. The above TTHM average of 0.240 mg/L and the HAA5 0.082 mg/L for the last three quarters is still high. The reason behind this was a series of events for three quarters. CCID had problems with the well water, the filter and chemicals that went bad. CCID was in compliance in July of 2024 quarter and November 2024 quarter. CCID feels it is on the right track with the latest TTHM report at 0.0 mg/L and HAA5 report at 0.0 mg/L which is in compliance. This TTHM level is almost non-detectable and the HAA5 was not detected. This is far less than the 0.08 mg/L that CCID has to be less than. CCID has never had a TTHM report this low since 2004. Hopefully, if CCID can maintain a very low TTHM and low HAA5 level, the average TTHM and HAA5 levels will drop and CCID will soon be back in compliance.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact:

Water System Official: Bill Hudgins, President Of CCID, 979-824-0844 12/27/24