

Violation Table

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customer's annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by their systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR REPORT	07/01/2014	06/29/2016	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR REPORT	07/01/2015	06/29/2016	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Ground Water Rule			
The Ground Water Rule specifies the appropriate use of disinfection while addressing other components of ground water systems to ensure public health protection.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FAILURE TO NOTIFY OTHER PWS	10/04/2013	2016	We failed to notify a water system about the presence of total coliform or fecal contamination. The water system needed the notification because it affects them as well as us.

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 corrosiveness. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2015	2016	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.

Violation Table

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	07/12/2011	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	12/06/2011	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/10/2013	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	02/12/2014	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/01/2014	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	02/13/2015	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Monitoring Violation			
Presently, any failure of a PWS to comply with the RTCR subjects the PWS to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) enforcement authority. In accordance with 40 CFR §141.852, 141.853, and 141.860 [see 30 TAC §290.109(d) and (d)(1)(B), 290.109(g)(4), and 290.119], the PWS must: collect every required routine sample according to the PWS's Sample Siting Plan (SSP); and/or collect replacement samples when the TCEQ or lab invalidates one or more routine samples; and/or use approved analytical methods, holding times, sample collection methods by a State-accredited laboratory.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	June 01, 2016	June 30, 2016	We failed to collect every required routine sample according to the PWS's Sample Siting Plan (SSP) and/or failure to collect replacement samples when a State or lab invalidates one or more routine samples as described in the 40 CFR §141.853 and §141.860 [see 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §290.109(d)(2)(F), §290.109(g)(4) and (6)].