CSWR-TEXAS
Utility Operating Company
A CSWR Managed Utility

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Sky Harbor Ranchettes (TX1330175)
Chemical Monitoring, Routine Major Violation

SKY HARBOR RANCHETTES WATER SYSTEM PWS ID 1330175 has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems are required to collect and submit chemical samples of water provided to their customers and report the results of those samples to the TCEQ on a regular basis.

We failed to monitor and/or report the following constituent and Monitoring Periods:

Constituent	Monitoring Period
504-Ethylene dibromide, 515-Chlorinated acid herbicides, 531-Carbamate Pesticides	3YR2024
RAD	3YR2023
NITRATE	2024
VOC	2024
SOC5	3YR2024
DBP2	2024

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe from chemical contamination. We did not complete all monitoring and/or reporting for chemical constituents, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:

CSWR – Texas Utility Operating Company (UOC) closed on this facility on October 10, 2024. Upon Acquisition CSWR – Texas UOC has reviewed the monitoring requirements and have been working with our operation partners to complete makeup samples for the listed constituents. If any sample results are out of range of an acceptable level, you will be notified.

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.

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Sky Harbor Ranchettes (TX1330175)
Failure to Submit a Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR)

SKY HARBOR RANCHETTES WATER SYSTEM PWS ID 1330175 has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC), Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems are required to properly disinfect water before distribution, maintain acceptable disinfection residuals within the distribution system, monitor the disinfectant residual at various locations throughout the distribution system, and report the results of that monitoring to the TCEQ on a quarterly basis.

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe from microbial contamination.
Type of violation: Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR)

This violation(s) occurred in the monitoring period(s) 2Q2023

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:
CSWR – Texas UOC provided our DLQOR to TCEQ in a timely manner and have returned to compliance as of 12/21/2023.

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.

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Lead Copper Rule for Community Water Systems Form 20681a

Lead Exceedance Public Education Requirements FOR COMMUNITIES

Sky Harbor Ranchettes *found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in the building(s) or residences during* ***a routine sampling in December of 2023****. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.*

This notice is being sent to you by **Sky Harbor Ranchettes** Texas State Water System ID # **TX1130175** on **August 15, 2025**.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and **Sky Harbor Ranchettes** are concerned about lead in your drinking water. Although most sinks had low levels of lead in the drinking water, some had high lead levels above the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb), or 0.015 milligrams of lead per liter of water (mg/L).

Please note, this is not a violation under federal or state law, it does however, prompt **Sky Harbor Ranchettes** to have post Lead Public Education and if found to have a high level reading in subsequent sampling, a program in place to minimize lead in your drinking water. This program may include adding corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, and if necessary replacing lead service lines. If you have any questions about how we are carrying out the requirements of the lead regulation, please give us a call at 1-866-301-7725. This document explains the simple steps you can take to protect you and your family by reducing your exposure to lead in drinking water while in the **Sky Harbor Ranchettes** homes(s).

Health Effects of Lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure in the work place and exposure from certain hobbies (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes). Lead is found in some toys, some playground equipment, and some children's metal jewelry.

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with water. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead. Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or the wearing away of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome plated brass faucets, and in some cases, pipes made of lead that connect your house to the water main (service lines). In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and in 2011 restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials to 0.25%. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon after returning from work or school, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

1. **Run water to flush out lead.** If it hasn't been used for several hours, run the cold water tap until the temperature is noticeably colder. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes. To conserve water, remember to catch the flushed tap water for plants or some other household use (e.g. cleaning).

2. **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Don't use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.

3. **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.

4. **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or **NSF website** for information on performance standards for water filters.

5. **Get your child's blood tested.** Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead, if you are concerned about exposure.

What Happened and What is Being Done

Routine sampling was completed in December, 2023. Two samples of five in Kerr County exceeded the maximum contaminant level for lead. Additional sampling was conducted in July, 2024 and January, 2025. During these sampling events zero of the ten samples completed exceeded the maximum contaminant level for lead.