

Coles Crossing  
PWS ID: TX360114

Provides ground water from the Gulf Coast  
Aquifer located in CHAMBERS COUNTY

*This is your water quality report for  
January 1 to December 31, 2024*



# 2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

**For information regarding this report contact:  
Undine Texas, LLC.  
(979) 217 - 3166**

**Este reporte incluye informacion  
importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de  
llamar al telefono  
(979) 217 - 3166**

## 2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System COLES CROSSING

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

For more information regarding this report contact:

COLES CROSSING provides ground water from **Gulf Coast Aquifer** located in **Chambers County**.

Name \_\_Undine LLC

Phone \_\_\_713- 574-5953

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 713-574-5953.

### 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.

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 svstem.

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 whv 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
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
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 EPA's 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>.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system **Coles Crossing** has a fluoride concentration of **3.59 mg/L**.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call **Undine, LLC** at **713-574-5953**. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

### 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 **Undine LLC** at **713-574-5953**.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.138	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

## 2024 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	16	1.8 - 26.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

\*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	91	1.1 - 177	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
------------------------------	------	----	-----------	-----------------------	----	-----	---	--

\*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	02/09/2023	0.223	0.102 - 0.223	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	02/09/2023	3.59	2.31 - 3.59	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium	02/09/2023	4.2	0 - 4.2	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

### 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 (DLQR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2024	1.29	0.51-4.00	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

## Violations

<b>Carbofuran</b>			
Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2022	12/31/2024	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.

<b>Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)</b>			
Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2022	12/31/2024	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.

<b>Ethylene dibromide</b>			
Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2022	12/31/2024	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.

<b>Fluoride</b>			
Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of childrens teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of teeth, and occurs only in developing			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2024	12/31/2024	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.

## Violations

<b>Oxamyl [Vydate]</b>			
Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2022	12/31/2024	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.

<b>Public Notification Rule</b>			
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	02/10/2024	04/23/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM	03/12/2024	04/23/2024	We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedences of TTHM.
FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM	07/09/2024	08/22/2024	We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedences of TTHM.
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2024	03/31/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Coles Crossing has completed an inventory of water system service lines. The report is available in the Coles Crossing customer portal at undinellc.com



# Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

## Consumer Confidence Report Certificate of Delivery

PWS Name: Coles Crossing PWS ID: TX0360114

Date of Distribution: 10/24/2025 Population Served: 1521

Report Year: 2024

**Complete each section:**

**Direct Delivery** - Check the applicable statement.

- The CCR was delivered in physical form or electronically to all customers.  
Direct link to CCR: [https://www.undinellc.com/index.php?pf-download=2026%2F10%2FColes-Crossing-TX0360114\\_2024\\_2025-10-24\\_10-19-12.pdf&Item-id=1&fold-id=3&hash=6a222825b0702d76e5e03f](https://www.undinellc.com/index.php?pf-download=2026%2F10%2FColes-Crossing-TX0360114_2024_2025-10-24_10-19-12.pdf&Item-id=1&fold-id=3&hash=6a222825b0702d76e5e03f)
- Our system serves fewer than 500 people, and a notice that the CCR is available upon request was provided to all customers.

**Good Faith Delivery** - Check at least one method.

- Posted the CCR online
- Mailed the CCR to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills
- Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media
- Posted the CCR in public places
- Delivered multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons
- Delivered multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Public Notice** - Check if applicable.

- I have included or attached additional mandatory language to satisfy public notice requirements due to drinking water violations.

**Wholesale Providers** - Check one if applicable.

- Our water system distributed the appropriate drinking water quality data to the receiving water systems by April 1 as described in 30 TAC 290.274(g).
- Our water system did not provide water by any means to connected active water systems.

I certify the above referenced water system has distributed the consumer confidence report identified above, and that the information in the notice is correct and consistent, in accordance with applicable regulations under Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 290 and/or Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 141.

Certified by (print name): Nicia Rotermund Title: Admin

Signature: *Nicia Rotermund* Date: 10/24/2025

Email: nrotermund@undinellc.com

**Deliver this completed and signed form along with a representative copy of the Consumer Confidence Report using one of the following methods:**

Email (recommended)	Certified Mail	Regular Mail
PWSSCR@tceq.texas.gov	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

Instructions for completing Consumer Confidence Reports are available online at: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/ccr>