

2021 CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE REPORT ON
WATER QUALITY FOR 2020

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



SILVERLEAF WATER LLC – BIG EDDY
PWS ID #2120037

Providing customers with safe, quality drinking water is a top priority for Liberty, and we are proud to present this Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) that shares detailed information regarding local water service and our compliance with state and federal quality standards during the 2020 calendar year.

Liberty makes significant improvements each year to ensure the water we deliver to customers meets all Safe Drinking Water Act standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). We invest responsibly in order to maintain the local water infrastructure, because strong infrastructure is a key factor in delivering quality water. Additionally, we have a top-notch water quality program that ensures the water delivered to your home or business is thoroughly tested by independent laboratories and the data is provided to the state to verify compliance with all applicable SDWA and TCEQ water regulations.

We know our customers rely on us to make sure the water at their tap is safe to drink, and we take that responsibility seriously. Our employees live in the local community and take great pride in providing quality water and reliable service to you and your neighbors.

If you have any questions about the information within this report, please don't hesitate to contact us anytime at 844-367-2032. We encourage you to visit our website at www.LibertyUtilities.com and follow us on Facebook @LibertyUtilTX or Twitter @LibertyUtil_TX to stay up-to-date and receive tips about water conservation and more.

On behalf of the entire Liberty family, thank you for being a valued customer and neighbor. We are proud to be your water provider.

Sincerely,

Matthew Garlick
President, Liberty-Texas

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact Liberty at (800) 727-5987 for assistance in Spanish.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor comunicarse con Liberty al (800) 727-5987 para asistirlo en Español.



Where Does My Water Come From?

Liberty (Silverleaf Water) LLC - Big Eddy drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. The water comes from 2 wells within the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer and the Queen City Aquifer; the major aquifer extending along the Texas-Louisiana border to the border of Mexico. This aquifer is mostly made of Carrizo sand, which is a mixture of gravel, silt, clay, and lignite.

Source Water Assessment

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicated that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Steve Ruppenthal (903)730-4840. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/> Source Water Assessment link: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>.

Important Health Information

While your drinking water meets the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing it from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm are a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In May 2016, the EPA issued a new Health Advisory, lowering the levels of PFOA and PFOS from 400 parts per trillion for PFOA and 200 parts per trillion for PFOS to 70 parts per trillion for PFOA and PFOS combined. In response to the EPA's new Health Advisory, Liberty has implemented additional treatment on its wells to reduce PFOA/PFOS levels below the new advisory limit.

Important Health Information (cont.)

If you would like more information regarding PFOA/PFOS, their health effects, the basis for the EPA's actions, or to see the EPA's health advisory, please visit their website at:

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drink-ing-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos>.

Some people may be more sensitive to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. Immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with immune system disorders such as HIV/AIDS and others, some elderly, and infants may be at a greater risk for infection. These people should ask their health care provider about drinking water. The U.S. EPA Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on the appropriate steps to reduce the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Substances That Could Be In Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. For more information contact the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791 or visit their website at <https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/2018-drinking-water-standards-and-advisory-tables>. For information on bottled water visit the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's website at www.fda.gov.

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, in some cases, radioactive material; and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as bacteria and viruses. These may come from septic systems, sewage treatment plants, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or the result of urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, mining, farming, or oil and gas production;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which can originate from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, both synthetic and volatile organic chemicals are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of industrial activity such as gas and oil production and mining.

Testing Results

During the year, Liberty (Silverleaf Water) LLC – Big Eddy, takes weekly, monthly, and quarterly water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, synthetic organic or volatile organic contaminants. All of the substances listed here tested under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Liberty believes it is important you know what was detected and how much of the substance was present. The state allows the monitoring of certain substances less than once a year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	4/24/2019	1.3	1.3	0.173	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives, Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

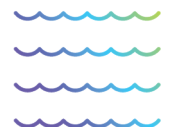
Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	6	5.78-5.78	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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	08/01/2018	0.062	0.056-0.062	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	08/01/2018	0.114	0.112-0.114	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2020	0.049	0.0337-0.0479	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits



Meets/
Exceeds
Regulations



Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photonemitters	08/01/2018	4.1	0-4.1	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

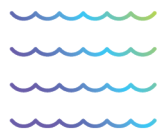
* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ethylbenzene	2020	0.78	0-0.78	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2020	0.00118	0-0.0118	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories, Discharge from chemical factories.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2020	1.74	1.00-3.80	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.



Meets/
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DEFINITIONS

AL (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 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.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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 (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 parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt (parts per trillion): one part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF LISTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Alpha emitters (gross alpha): Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Arsenic: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of cancer.

Barium: Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in blood pressure.

Chlorine: Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

E. coli: E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Nitrate: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Total Coliform Bacteria: Not a health threat in itself; it is used to indicate whether other potentially harmful bacteria may be present

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM): 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 system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Uranium: Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

Unregulated Contaminants: Unregulated Contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. We monitor for these substances to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of the unregulated contaminants.



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