

2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System EAST CENTRAL SUD PALM PARK WATER

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017

EAST CENTRAL SUD PALM PARK WATER provides ground water from **Edwards Aquifer** located in southeast Bexar County.

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
Action Level Goal (ALG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
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.
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 Maximum residual disinfectant level or	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for 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)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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 EPAs 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>.

Information about Source Water

EAST CENTRAL SUD PALM PARK WATER purchases water from SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM. SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM provides purchase ground water from Edwards Aquifer located in Bexar County.

'TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **Albert Strzelczyk (210) 649-2383.**'

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.099	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives;
Lead	2017	0	0.015	1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	1	1.2 - 1.2	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)	2017	9	8.6 - 8.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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* 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 or Average	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	2	1.74 - 1.74	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2017	1.55	0.5 ó 2.4	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Contaminant	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	2017	336	173 ó 336	No MCLG	No MCL	Mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Alkalinity, Total	2017	275	142 ó 275	No MCLG	No MCL	Mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits,
Barium	2017	0.113	0.0335 ó 0.113	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	2017	103	48.4 ó 103	No MCLG	No MCL	Mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	2017	29	14 ó 29	300	300	Mg/L	N	
Fluoride	2017	0.84	0.2 ó 0.84	4	4	Mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2017	0.01	0.01 ó 0.01	0.3	0.3	Mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Magnesium	2017	17.9	6.75 ó 17.9	No MCLG	No MCL	Mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Manganese	2017	0.0025	0.0016 0.0025	0.05	0.05	Mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	2017	0.0029	0.0016 0.0029	No MCLG	No MCL	Mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2017	0.003	0.0036 0.003	0.05	0.05	Mg/L	N	Selenium is most commonly produced from selenide in many sulfide ores, such as those of copper, nickel, or lead.
Potassium	2017	1.66	1 -1.66	No MCLG	No MCL	Mg/L	N	Residential and agriculture run off
Sodium	2017	32.2	9.26 32.2	No MCLG	No MCL	Mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits: treatment possesses
Sulfate	2017	58	116 58	300	300	Mg/L	N	
TDS	2017	348	2256 348	1000	1000	Mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	2017	0.0306	0.00526 0.0306	5	5	Mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Violations

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 corrosivity. 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)	12/30/2014	12/19/2017	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.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Public water systems must routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. East Central SUD Palm Park Water, TX0150082 failed to monitor for or meet drinking water standards. The table below lists each violation, the times period(s), potential health effects, and associated analytical results (if applicable).

Violation	Violation Date	Time Periods	Potential Health Effects	Analytical Results
A Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLOOR) violation	2014 100068825	01/01/20136 03/31/2013	Required Disinfection Quarterly Operating Report samples were not collected for the specified monitoring period	No Analytical Results Associated

A Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLOOR) violation	2014 100068824	04/01/2013 ó 06/30/2013	Required Disinfection Quarterly Operating Report samples were not collected for the specified monitoring period	No Analytical Results Associated
A Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLOOR) violation	2014 100068842	07/01/2013 ó 09/30/2013	Required Disinfection Quarterly Operating Report samples were not collected for the specified monitoring period	No Analytical Results Associated
A Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLOOR) violation	2014 100068843	10/01/2013 ó 12/31/2013	Required Disinfection Quarterly Operating Report samples were not collected for the specified monitoring period	No Analytical Results Associated

You do not need to boil your water or obtain alternative water supply (e.g. bottle water) at this time. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk asnd should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of drinking water contaminants are available from EPSø Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Corrective Action:

East Central SUD Palm Park Water has taken the following action(s) to return he system to compliance:
 Samples were taken and monthly samples were submitted for testing at an approved lab and the results were submitted to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The quarterly forms were filled out and submitted to the TCEQ.

For more information, or to learn more about protecting your drinking water, please contact East Central SUD TX0150082 representative Albert Strzelczyk at 210-649-2383.