

2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System EAST CENTRAL SUD

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2019

EAST CENTRAL SUD provides Purchased Surface Water from the Edwards, Carrizo and Wilcox aquifers located in Bexar and Guadalupe counties.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Albert Strzelczyk

Phone (210) 649-2383

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (210)649-2383.

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.
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 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 - 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)
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 purchases water from SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM. SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM provides purchase ground water from Edwards Aquifer located in Bexar County.

Analyte Name	Sample Date	Concentration	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
Gross Beta Particle Activity	4/22/2019	4 pCi/L	50 pCi/L
Barium	4/22/2019	0.0932 MG/L	2 MG/L
Fluoride	4/22/2019	0.01 MG/L	4 MG/L
Selenium	4/22/2019	0.0031 MG/L	0.05 MG/L

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	4/22/2019	224 MG/L	No MCL
Alkalinity, Total	4/22/2019	184 MG/L	No MCL
Calcium	4/22/2019	56.7 MG/L	No MCL
Chloride	4/22/2019	41 MG/L	No MCL
Conductivity @ 25 C	4/22/2019	616 UMHO/CM	No MCL
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃)	4/22/2019	198 MG/L	No MCL
Magnesium	4/22/2019	13.8 MG/L	No MCL
Nickel	4/22/2019	0.0015 MG/L	No MCL
Potassium	4/22/2019	2.5 MG/L	No MCL
Sodium	4/22/2019	43.5 MG/L	No MCL
Sulfate	4/22/2019	45 MG/L	No MCL
Total Dissolved Solids	4/22/2019	334 MG/L	No MCL
Zinc	4/22/2019	0.02 MG/L	5 MG/L

EAST CENTRAL SUD purchases water from Canyon Regional Water Authority provides purchase ground water from Carrizo and Wilcox Aquifers located in Guadalupe and Gonzales Counties.

Radioactive Contaminants

Name	Year	Highest level detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contaminant
Beta/photon emitters	2018	5.5	0 – 50	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters	2018	<3.0	0 – 50	0	No MCL	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (226 & 228)	2018	<1.0	0 – 5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Name	Year	Highest level detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contaminant
Antimony	2019	0	0 – 6	6	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic	2019	0	0 – 10	N/A	10	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2019	0.075	0 – 2	2	2	Mg/L	N	Discharge drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2019	0	0 – 4	4	4	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium	2019	0	0 – 5	5	5	Ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from wastes batteries and paints
Chromium	2019	0	0 – 100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

Cyanide	2017	0	0 – 200	200	200	Ppb	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	2019	0	0 – 4	4	4	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic)	2019	0	0 -2	2	2	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from crop lands
Selenium	2019	0	0 – 50	50	50	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	2019	0	0.5 – 2	0.5	2	Ppb	N	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from glass, electronics and drug factories

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides

2,4, D	2019	0	0 – 70	70	70	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
2,4,5-TP(silvex)	2019	0	0 – 50	50	50	Ppb	N	Residue of band Herbicide
Alachlor	2019	0	0 – 2	0	2	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
Atrazine	2019	0	0 – 3	3	3	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
Carbofuran	2019	0	0 -40	40	40	Ppb	N	Leashing of soil fumigant use on rice and alfalfa
Dalapon	2019	0	0 – 200	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicides use on rights of way
Dibromochloropropane	2019	0	0 – 200	0	200	Nanograms/L	N	Runoff/Leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2019	6	0 – 400	400	400	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories

Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2019	3.9	0 – 6	0	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical plants
Endrin	2019	0	0 – 2	2	2	Ppb	N	Residue from band insecticide
Methoxychlor	2019	0	0 – 40	40	40	Ppb	N	Runoff/Leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa and livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2019	0	0 – 200	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from landfills of wastes chemicals
Picloram	2019	0	0 – 500	500	500	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	2019	0	0 – 4	4	4	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Benzene	2019	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Bromate	2016	0	0 – 10	0	10	Ppb	N	By-product of water chlorination
Carbon tetrachloride	2019	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	2019	0	0 – 100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	2019	0	0 - 600	600	600	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	2019	0	0 -75	75	75	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethene	2019	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2019	0	0 – 100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	2019	0	0 - 700	700	700	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes	2019	0	0 – 10	10	10	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

EAST CENTRAL SUD purchases water from SAWS NORTHEAST. SAWS NORTHEAST provides purchase ground and surface water from Edwards, Carrizo and Wilcox Aquifers and Canyon Lake located in Bexar and Guadalupe Counties.

Analyte Name	Sample Date	Concentration	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
Gross Beta Particle Activity	4/22/2019	4 pCi/L	50 pCi/L
Barium	4/22/2019	0.0932 MG/L	2 MG/L
Fluoride	4/22/2019	0.01 MG/L	4 MG/L
Selenium	4/22/2019	0.0031 MG/L	0.05 MG/L

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Magnesium	4/22/2019	13.8 MG/L	No MCL
Nickel	4/22/2019	0.0015 MG/L	No MCL
Potassium	4/22/2019	2.5 MG/L	No MCL
Sodium	4/22/2019	43.5 MG/L	No MCL
Sulfate	4/22/2019	45 MG/L	No MCL
Total Dissolved Solids	4/22/2019	334 MG/L	No MCL
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Inorganic Contaminants

Name	Year	Highest level detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contaminant
Antimony	2019	0	0 – 6	6	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic	2019	0	0 – 10	N/A	10	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2019	0.075	0 – 2	2	2	Mg/L	N	Discharge drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2019	0	0 – 4	4	4	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium	2019	0	0 – 5	5	5	Ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from wastes batteries and paints
Chromium	2019	0	0 – 100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2017	0	0 – 200	200	200	Ppb	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	2019	0	0 – 4	4	4	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic)	2019	0	0 - 2	2	2	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from crop lands
Selenium	2019	0	0 – 50	50	50	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	2019	0	0.5 – 2	0.5	2	Ppb	N	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from glass, electronics and drug factories

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides

2,4, D	2019	0	0 – 70	70	70	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
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Alachlor	2019	0	0 – 2	0	2	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
Atrazine	2019	0	0 – 3	3	3	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
Carbofuran	2019	0	0 -40	40	40	Ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant use on rice and alfalfa
Dalapon	2019	0	0 – 200	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicides use on rights of way
Dibromochloropropane	2019	0	0 – 200	0	200	Nanograms/L	N	Runoff/Leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2019	6	0 – 400	400	400	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2019	3.9	0 – 6	0	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical plants
Endrin	2019	0	0 – 2	2	2	Ppb	N	Residue from band insecticide
Methoxychlor	2019	0	0 – 40	40	40	Ppb	N	Runoff/Leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa and livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2019	0	0 – 200	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from landfills of wastes chemicals
Picloram	2019	0	0 – 500	500	500	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	2019	0	0 – 4	4	4	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Benzene	2019	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Bromate	2016	0	0 – 10	0	10	Ppb	N	By-product of water chlorination
Carbon tetrachloride	2019	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	2019	0	0 – 100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	2019	0	0 - 600	600	600	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	2019	0	0 -75	75	75	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethene	2019	0	0 – 5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2019	0	0 – 100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	2019	0	0 - 700	700	700	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes	2019	0	0 – 10	10	10	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

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 at (210) 649-2383.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.12	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	0	15	2.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2019 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)	2019	12	0 - 17.7	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)	2019	68	4.5 - 61.7	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 Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	2	0.13 - 1.8	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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	2019	1.57	0.5 to 2.7	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

CLOSED SYSTEM INFORMATION

In all new meter installations and meter replacements a check valve is installed, creating a closed system.

A **closed system** is created when an approved backflow prevention assembly or a check valve (not approved for backflow prevention) is installed at a customer's service connection. The backflow prevention assembly or check valve does not allow water to flow backwards from the customer's private water system into the Public Water System's distribution system. **Thermal expansion** is a result of heating water. When water is heated, its density decreases and its volume expands. Backflow prevention assemblies and other one-way valves installed at a customer's service connection eliminate a path for expanded water to flow back to the distribution system, resulting in increased system pressure. This increase in pressure can result in: pressure surges, dripping faucets, chronic or continuous dripping of temperature and pressure –relief valves on hot water heating tanks, and other mechanical problems with hot water heating tanks, including distortion and rupture.

Shut Off Valve

The customer must have a shut off valve on the customer's side of the water meter to use in case of an emergency. The angle stop on the District's side of the meter is for the District's use only, and to be used by authorized personnel only. If the customer uses the District's valve and breaks or damages it, they will be billed to fix it.

COVID-19

Our employee base is small so we are trying to limit the contact with outside personnel until a vaccine or cure is found for the virus. We are still responding to our customer's needs so please bear with us. If one employee would test positive the quarantine requirements could wipe out our whole work force. At this time there is no proof that the virus can be transmitted by water. We test daily to make sure that the chlorine level is adequate.

Conclusion

We want you to be knowledgeable and comfortable with the information about what's in your drinking water. We are all aware of our responsibility to you to deliver safe, clean water every day, and to guard and care for the source of that water.

If you have any questions about this report or any other issue(s) concerning your water utility, please contact the Manager, Albert Strzelczyk at (210) 649-2383 or (800) 354-2383. If you want to learn more please visit our web site www.eastcentralsud.org or you are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Board Meetings, which are held on the second Thursday of every month, at 7:30pm at East Central SUD, 5520 FM 1628, Adkins, Texas.

We offer several payment options for your water bill:

- At the counter inside our office, at this time the lobby is open but limited to two customers at a time and must wear a face mask
- The drop box outside the entrance door
- USPS
- Online at www.eastcentralsud.org, where it is available to make a one-time payment or set up automatic payments from your debit or credit card each month on the due date.
- By phone at 210-649-2383 or automated number 210-254-1593.