

WATER QUALITY REPORT

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2022

EAST CENTRAL SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT – PALM PARK

PWS # TX0150082

Dear Water Customer

The East Central Special Utility District is pleased to present its 2022 Annual Water Quality Report in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, which require all drinking water suppliers to provide the public with an annual statement describing the water supply and the quality of its water.

Highly trained professionals take steps to perform extensive water quality monitoring and testing, so that our water supply meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water requirements. We are mindful of our responsibility to provide you with a safe product at all times.

Public Participation

ECSUD Board of Directors meet the second Thursday of each month. Information about public participation, public comment and input can be found by visiting <https://www.eastcentralsud.org/board-agendas> or by calling us at (210) 649-2383.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en

español, favor de llamar al teléfono (210) 649-2382.

Water Loss

In the water audit submitted to the Texas Water Development board for the time period of January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022, our system lost an estimated 2,265,219 gallons of water through main breaks, leaks, inaccurate customer metering and theft.

Know More About the Source of Your Drinking Water

East Central SUD provides service to approximately 300 active meters in the Palm Park area, which receives purchased water from San Antonio Water System. SAWS ground water source comes from the Edwards Aquifer, which is located in Bexar County.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and aquifers. 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 picks up substances resulting from the presence

of animals or from human/industrial activity. Contaminants that may be present in a water source before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, radioactive contaminants and organic chemical 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.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment of our drinking water source is available on the Texas Drinking Water Watch website. To view, please visit <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>. The report described the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come in contact with our water supply source based on human activities and natural conditions.



All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottle water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Home Plumbing Pipes May Impact Your Exposure to Lead

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. The water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 two 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 at 800-426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Definitions of the Drinking Water Quality Report Table

Action Level (AL) – 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.

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)

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.

Important Health Information

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; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.



Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Possible Sources of Contamination
Copper	8.09.2021	1.3	1.3	0.128	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08.09.2021	0	15	0.6	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

2022 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Possible Sources of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	4	3.9 – 3.9	No goal for 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)	2022	22	22 – 22	No goal for 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 samples results collected at a location over a year.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Possible Sources of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	1	0.95 – 0.95	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfection Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2022	1.62	0.8 – 2.20	4	4	Mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Reduce Your Exposure To Lead



Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. *Boiling water does not remove lead from water.*



Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).



Consider using a water filter certified to remove lead and know when it's time to replace the filter.



Before drinking, flush your pipes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.

To find out for certain if you have lead in drinking water, **have your water tested.**

Replace Your Lead Service Line



Water systems are required to replace lead service lines if a water system cannot meet EPA's Lead Action Level through optimized corrosion control treatment.

Replacement of the lead service line is often the responsibility of both the utility and homeowner.

Homeowners can contact their water system to learn about how to remove the lead service line.

Identify Other Lead Sources In Your Home

Lead in homes can also come from sources other than water. If you live in a home built before 1978, you may want to have your paint tested for lead. Consider contacting your doctor to have your children tested if you are concerned about lead exposure.



For more information, visit: [epa.gov/safewater](https://www.epa.gov/safewater)

East Central SUD purchases water from San Antonio Water System (SAWS) which come from ground water source out of the Edwards Aquifer located in Bexar County.

Radioactive Contaminates	Concentration Range	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level Allowed
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	0 – 1.5	PCI/L	5 PCI/L
Combined Uranium	0 – 1.2	UG/L	0.03 MG/L

Inorganic Contaminants	Concentration Range	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level Allowed
Barium	0.0333 – 0.138	MG/L	2 MG/L
Chromium	0 – 10.2	MG/L	0.1 MG/L
Fluoride	0.32 – 0.5	MG/L	4 MG/L
Thallium	0 – 0.0017	MG/L	0.002 MG/L

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron), which are found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Secondary an Other Constituents Not Regulated – Not Associated with Adverse Health Effect (No MCL for this contaminant)			
Contaminants	Concentration Range	Units	Current Maximum Contaminate Level Allowed (MCL)
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	232 - 329	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Alkalinity, Total	190 - 270	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Calcium	59.5 – 93.7	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Chloride	24 - 42	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Conductivity @ 25C UMHOS/CM	539 - 716	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Hardness, Total (As CaCO3)	174 - 294	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Magnesium	6.08 -22.4	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Nickel	0.0037 – 0.001	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Potassium	1.1 – 2.62	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Sodium	9.64 – 78.4	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Sulfate	17 - 42	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
TDS	313 -423	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Zinc	0.0053 – 0.258	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate