

# 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## East Central SUD Palm Park

For the Period of January 1 to December, 2023

Consumer Confidence Report

Public Water System TX0150082

[www.eastcentralsud.org](http://www.eastcentralsud.org)



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East Central Special Utility District Palm Park is pleased to present its 2023 Annual Water Quality Report in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, which will provide important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report call (210) 649-2383.

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

### Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2<sup>nd</sup> Thursday of every Month

Time: 7:00 P.M.

Location: 12452 Hwy 87 E, Adkins, TX 78101

Phone Number: (210) 649-2383

### Source of Drinking Water

East Central Special Utility District Palm Park (ECSUD) is served by purchased groundwater, which provides service to 296 active meters. 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 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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.

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water system that own their sources. This report described 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 from which we purchase our water receive the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts please contact our office.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

- East Central SUD purchases water from SAWS WTP. SAWS provides ground water source from the Edwards Aquifer located in Bexar County.
- Water systems that purchase drinking water are required to list the regulated contaminants in the water system they purchase from unless that contaminant has been separately monitored in their own system. The following tables represent regulated contaminants detected in SAWS WTP.

**RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATES – Monitored at Water Plants**

Parameters/Substance	Collection Date	Concentration Range Found	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2023	1.33 - 1.82	PCI/L	Erosion of natural deposits

**INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – Monitored at Water Plants**

Parameter/Substance	Collection Date	Concentration Range Found	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2023	0.0395 – 0.0918	MG/L	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride	2023	0.15 – 3.31	MG/L	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth

**Special 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 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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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 business office.

## Definitions

The following table contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level (AL)	The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with 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 (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 (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 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

### LEAD AND COPPER – Monitoring done at customers taps

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Site Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	8/9/2021	1.3	1.3	0.128	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	8/9/2021	0	15	0.6	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion natural deposits.

**DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS – Monitored in the Distribution System**

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	1	1.1 – 1.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-products 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)	2023	6	6.3 – 6.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-products 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 – Monitored at the Water Plants**

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2023	1	1.1 – 1.1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

**DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL – Monitored in the Distribution System**

	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2023	1.5	.7 – 1.63	4	4	Mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes

**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. The secondary constituent results are available for this System on [Texas Drinking Water Watch](#).

**WATER LOSS**

In the water audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023, our system lost an estimated 2,027,606 gallons of water through main breaks, leaks, inaccurate customer metering and theft.