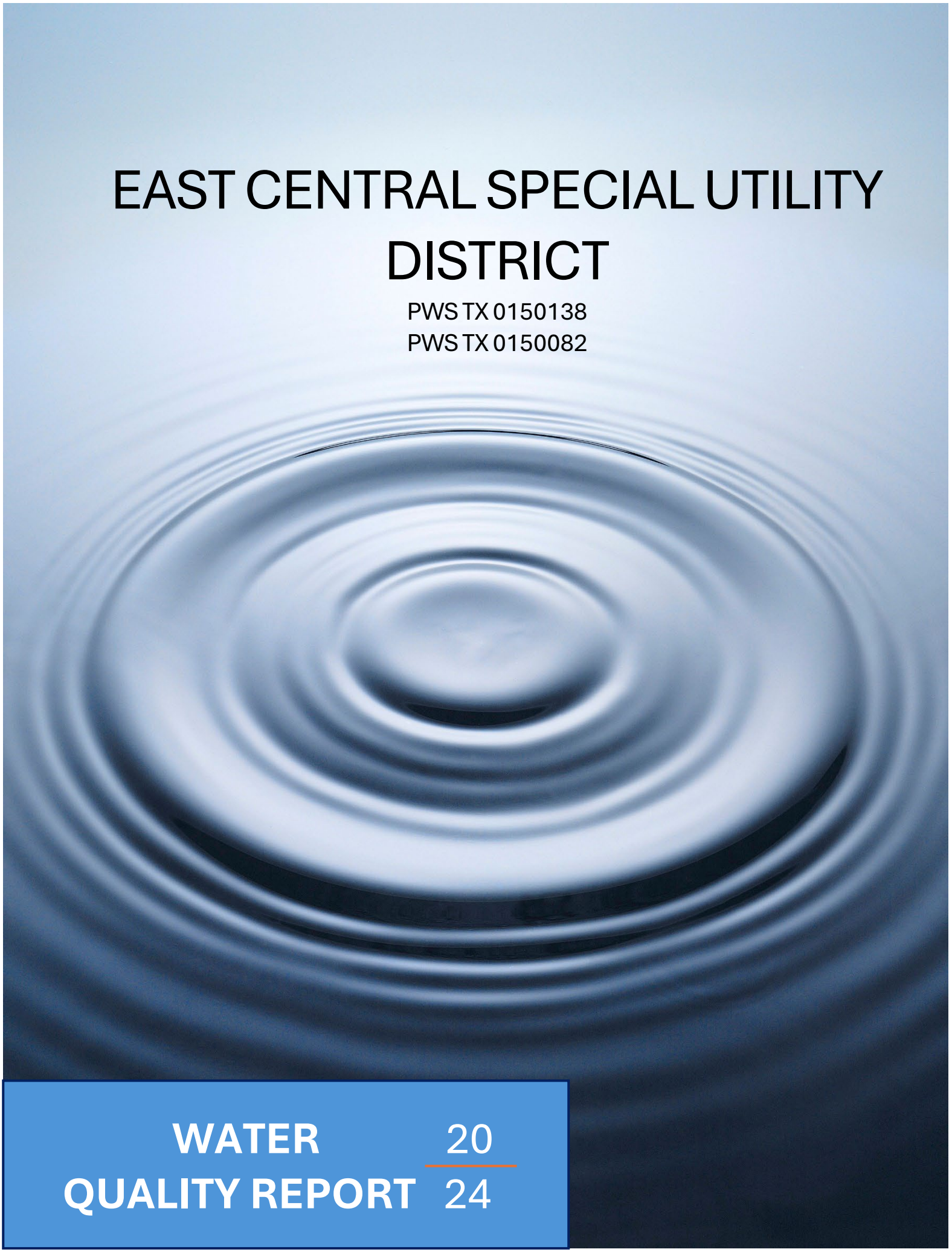
EAST CENTRAL SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS TX 0150138
PWS TX 0150082



WATER QUALITY REPORT 2024

EAST CENTRAL SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT
WATER QUALITY REPORT
January 1 thru December 31, 2024

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that all drinking water suppliers provide a Drinking Water Quality Report to their customers on an annual basis.

This annual water quality report includes important information regarding drinking water.

Este reporte incluye información sobre el agua para tomar.

WATER SOURCES

Customers of East Central Special Utility District water system receives their drinking water from purchased groundwater, which provides service to 10,745 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems 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(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts please contact our office.

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, 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, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants do not have EPA established drinking water standards. The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to assist the EPA in determining for future regulation is warranted. For more information visit www.epa.gov/dwucmr

SPECIAL NOTICE

Some people may be more vulnerable 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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from a 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 (800.426.4791).

ARSENIC

EPA's standard balances arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing it from drinking water. 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.

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 in-home plumbing. ECSUD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials in in-home plumbing components. When water in your home plumbing has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for one 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 (800.426.4701) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

WATER LOSS

The water audit to the Texas Water Development board for the time period of January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024, ECSUD lost an estimate of 151,792,989 gallons of water. ECSUD Palm Park lost an estimate of 1,340,200 gallons of water. The loss came through main breaks, leaks, inaccurate customer metering and theft.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

There are many opportunities for public participation. Information on East Central's board meetings is available at www.eastcentralsud.org

CONTACT US

Questions about this report or your water quality? Please email customerservice@ecsud.com or call the office at 210.649.2383.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS	
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 were found
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 Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level – highest level of contaminant allowed. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs using best available treatment technology
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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 – 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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – level of drinking water disinfectant below known or expected health risk. 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
ND	Not Detected
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	Pico Curies per liter (measure of radioactivity)
ppb	Parts Per Billion or micrograms per liter
ppm	Parts Per Million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
TT	Treatment Technique – required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

ECSUD PWS TX 0150138

2.4 Million Gallons Average Daily Purchased

10,446 Customers

Coliform Bacteria (Monitored in the Distribution System)				
Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Sample	Total No. of Positive E Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	N/A	0

Lead and Copper (Monitored at Customer's Tap)			
Parameters/Substance (Units)	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile
Copper (ppm) (Sampled 2022)	1.3	1.3	0.078
Lead (ppb) (Sampled 2022)	0	15	2.2

Disinfection By-Products – (Monitored at the Distribution System)				
Parameters/Substance (Units) Sampled 2024 unless noted	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2	0 – 2.9	No goal for total	60

*The valve 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) (ppb)	20	10.1 - 34.3	No goal for total	80

*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 Distribution System)				
Nitrate (ppm)	.21	0.11 – 0.21	10	10
Residual Disinfectant Level – (Monitored in the Distribution System)				
Parameters/Substance (Units)	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG
Free Chlorine	1.50	.30 – 2.50	4	4

- 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. CRWA Wells Ranch WTP supplies water to East Central SUD from the Wilcox and Carrizo Aquifers in Guadalupe and Gonzales Counties. The following tables list the regulated contaminants detected at this facility.

RESULTS FROM SYSTEMS WE PURCHASED WATER FROM CRWA WELLS RANCH

Inorganic Contaminants (Monitored at the Distribution System)				
Parameters/Substance (Units) Sampled 2024 unless noted	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL
Barium (ppm) (Sampled 2022)	0.0452	0.0452 – 0.0452	2	2
Fluoride (ppm) (Sampled 2022)	0.12	0.12 – 0.12	4	4.0
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	0.18	0.18 - 0.18	10	10
Radioactive Contaminants (Monitored at Well Plants)				
Parameters/Substance (Units) Sampled 2024 unless noted	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	4.8	4.8 - 4.8	0	50

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

UCMR5

PFAS

PFAS stands for per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances, which are a group of chemicals used to make products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. PFAS has a strong carbon-fluorine bond that makes them persistent in the environment and in the bodies of animals and people, posing health risks.

Wells Ranch WTP was selected as a UCMR5 (Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) sample site for PFAS but was not sampled in 2024.

Additionally, any Public Water System with a sample above the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) is required to report this on their CCR (it is per sample, not a running annual average).

Please follow the link below to EPA's UCMR5 website for more information.

https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule#qanda

ECSUD PALM PARK TX0150082

60,000 Gallons Average Daily Purchased

299 Customers

Coliform Bacteria (Monitored in the Distribution System)				
Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Sample	Total No. of Positive E Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	N/A	0

Lead and Copper (Monitored at Customer's Tap)			
Parameters/Substance (Units) Sampled 2024 unless noted	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.053
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0.5

Disinfection By-Products – (Monitored at the Distribution System)				
Parameters/Substance (Units) Sampled 2024 unless noted	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	1	1.1 – 1.1	No goal for total	60

*The valve 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) (ppb)	11	11.4 – 11.4	No goal for total	80

*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 Distribution System)				
Parameters/Substance (Units) Sampled 2024 unless noted	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL
Nitrate (ppm)	2	1.55 – 1.55	10	10
Residual Disinfectant Level – (Monitored in the Distribution System)				
Parameters/Substance (Units)	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG
Free Chlorine	1.48	.60 – 1.90	4	4

- 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 show regulated contaminants detected at the SAWS Water Treatment Plant, which supplies water to East Central SUD from the Edwards Aquifer in Bexar County.

RESULTS FROM SYSTEMS WE PURCHASED WATER FROM:
SAWS WTP

Inorganic Contaminants – (Monitored at the Distribution System)				
Parameters/Substance (Units) Sampled 2024 unless noted	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL
Barium (ppm)	0.112	0.0339 – 0.112	2	2
Fluoride (ppm)	0.4	0.16 - .57	4	4.0
Nitrate measured at Nitrogen (ppm)	2	0 – 2.48	10	10
Radioactive Contaminants – (Monitored at Well Plants)				
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	3	0 – 3	0	15
Uranium (ug/l)	1.7	0 – 1.7	0	30

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for our water system. The report described susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows SAWS to focus on source water protection strategies.

CONTAMINANT SOURCES	
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beta/photon emitters	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Chlorine	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Uranium	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement

As part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) revised Lead and Copper Rule, East Central SUD has completed a full inventory of service lines within the water distribution system, including the utility-owned and customer-owned portions of each service connection. Based on historical records, and material verification, no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement were identified. All service lines are confirmed to be made of non-lead materials such as copper, plastic, or other EPA- approved materials. If you have any questions regarding your service line material or would like to view our inventory, please contact our office at (210) 649.2383.