

# 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System EAST CENTRAL SUD

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2018

EAST CENTRAL SUD provides surface water and ground water from the Edwards Aquifer, Wilcox Carrizo Aquifer and Canyon Lake located in Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe and Gonzales 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

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)

# 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System EAST CENTRAL SUD

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

## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System EAST CENTRAL SUD

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**.

EAST CENTRAL SUD purchases water from CRWA Wells Ranch WTP. CRWA WELLS RANCH WTP provides purchase ground water from the **Wilcox Carrizo Aquifer in Guadalupe and Gonzales Counties**

EAST CENTRAL SUD purchases water from SAWS NORTHEAST. SAWS NORTHEAST provides purchase surface and ground water from **Canyon Lake** located in **Guadalupe County and the Wilcox Carrizo Aquifer in Guadalupe and Gonzales Counties**.

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	09/27/2016	1.3	1.3	0.16	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	09/27/2016	0	15	2.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System EAST CENTRAL SUD

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	8	0 - 24.3	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'

<b>Total Trihalomethanes</b>	2018	42	2.6 - 108	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
------------------------------	------	----	-----------	-----------------------	----	-----	---	--

\* 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'

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2018	2	0.09 - 1.77	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Disinfectant Residual

' A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).'

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2018	1.46	.4 ó 3.5	4	4		ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

### Radioactive Contaminants

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	1 - 15	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

## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System EAST CENTRAL SUD

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2016	0	0-6	6	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic	2016	0	0-10	N/A	10	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	2018	<0.197	0 - 7	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2016	0.103	0-2	2	2	Mg/L	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2016	0	0 - 4	4	4	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	2016	0	0-5	5	5	Ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	2016	0	0 - 100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2017	0	0-200	200	200	Ppm	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	2016	0	0-4	4	4	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic)	2016	0	0-2	2	2	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium	2016	0	0 - 50	50	50	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	2016	0	0.5 - 2	0.5	2	Ppb	N	Leaching from ore- processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System EAST CENTRAL SUD

### Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2, 4,-D	2016	0	0 - 70	70	70	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2, 4, 5-TP(Silvex)	2016	0	0 - 50	50	50	Ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	2018	0	0 - 10	0	TT	Ppb	N	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
Alachlor	2016	0	0-2	0	2	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	2016	0	0-3	3	3	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	2016	0	0 - 200	0	200	Nanograms/L	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	2016	0	0 - 40	40	40	Ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	2016	0	0-2	0	2	Ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	2016	0	0 - 200	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2016	a	0 - 400	400	400	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2016	0	0-6	0	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane	2018	0	0 - 200	0	200	Nanograms/L	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	2016	0	0-7	7	7	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat	N/A	N/A	N/a	20	20	Ppb	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	30	Picograms/L	N/A	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories

## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System EAST CENTRAL SUD

Endothall	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	100	Ppb	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	2016	0	0-2	2	2	Ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	TT	N/A	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity or some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide	2016	0	0-50	0	50	Nanogr-ams/L	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate	N/A	N/A	N/A	700	700	Ppb	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	2016	0	0 - 400	0	400	Nanogr-ams/L	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	2016	0	0 - 200	0	200	Nanogr-ams/L	N	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	2016	0	0 - 1	0	1	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	2016	0	0-50	50	50	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	200	Nanogr-ams/L	N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber gardens
Methoxychlor	2016	0	0-40	40	40	Ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2016	0	0 - 200	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from landfills of waste chemicals
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	500	Nanogr-ams/L	N/A	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	2016	0	0-1	0	1	Ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	2016	0	0-500	500	500	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	2016	0	0 - 4	4	4	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	2016	0	0-3	0	3	Ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System EAST CENTRAL SUD

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene	2018	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		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Carbon tetrachloride	2018	0	0-5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chloramines	2016	N/A	0-4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	2016	0	0.0-1.0	0.8	1.0	Ppm	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Dioxide	N/A	N/A	0-800	MRDLG = 800	MRDL= 800	Ppb	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorobenzene	2018	0	0-100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	2018	0	0-600	600	600	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	2018	0	0-75	75	75	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethene	2018	0	0-5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2018	0	0-7	7	7	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2018	0	0-70	70	70	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans- 1,2 - Dichloroethylene	2018	0	0-100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	2018	0	0-5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	2018	0	0-5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories



## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System EAST CENTRAL SUD

Ethylbenzene	2018	0	0-700	700	700	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	2018	11	0-60	N/A	60	Ppb	N	By-product of disinfection
Styrene	2018	0	0-100	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	2018	0	0-5	0	5	Ppb	N	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2018	0	0-70	70	70	Ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2018	0	0-200	200	200	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2018	0	0-5	3	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	2018	0	0-5	0	5	Ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
THM [Total trihalomethanes]	2018	27.0	0-100	0	100/80	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene	2018	0	0-1	1	1	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	2018	0	0-2	0	2	Ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	2018	0	0-10	10	10	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

### Violations

#### Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR REPORT	07/01/2015	04/10/2018	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

# 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System EAST CENTRAL SUD

## PAYMENTS NOW AVAILABLE ONLINE!

It is now available to pay your bill online via our website at [www.eastcentralsud.org](http://www.eastcentralsud.org). There is no charge to pay online or over the phone with your debit or credit card. It is also available to set your payments up to automatically pay your bill on the 10<sup>th</sup> of each month. Please take a look at our updated and informative website!

## 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. **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 used the District's valve and breaks or damages it, they will be billed to fix it.

### 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](http://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
- The drop box outside the entrance door
- USPS
- Online at [www.eastcentralsud.org](http://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.