



EAST CENTRAL SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

WATER QUALITY REPORT

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2022

PWS # TX0150138

Dear Water Customer

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 supplies 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 for 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) 649-2383.

Water Loss

In the water audit to the Texas Water Development board for the time period of January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022, our system lost an estimated 42,153,637 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 8,032 active meters, and we receive our drinking water from Canyon Regional Water Authority (Wells Ranch) ground water source from the Carrizo and Wilcox Aquifers located in Guadalupe and Gonzales Counties. Also, ECSUD purchases water from San Antonio Water System ground water source, from the Edwards Aquifer 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, and radioactive 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.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment of our drinking water is available on the Texas Drinking Water Watch website. To view, please visit <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>. The report describes 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 bottled 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.

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 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.

Definitions of the Drinking Water Quality Report Table

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 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 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.

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 by visiting <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



Lead and Copper	Date Sample	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.078	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	2.25	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	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	5	0 – 9.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	32	5.8 – 30.9	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 HAA5 and 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	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	2	0.15 – 1.84	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source In Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2022	1.86	0.70 – 2.30	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 purchases water from Canyon Regional Water Authority (CRWA) from CRWA Wells Ranch Water Treatment Plan which comes from ground water source out of the Carrizo and Wilcox Aquifers located in Guadalupe and Gonzales Counties.

**CANYON REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY – WELLS RANCH TREATMENT PLANTS
WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2022**

Microbiological Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Absent	N/A	0	MCL: (systems that collect 40 or more samples per month) 5% of monthly samples are positive. (System that collect <40 samples/month -1 positive monthly sample	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E. coli	Absent	N/A	0	0	N/A	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Inorganic Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Antimony	ND	N/A	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic	ND	N/A	N/A	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	0.0452	0	2	2	mg/L	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	ND	N/A	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	ND	N/A	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	ND	N/A	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	0.0566	0	1.3	AL=1.3 (EPA National Primary Drinking Water Regulations	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	.12	0	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	.0033	0	0	AL-15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	ND	N/A	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	0.14	0	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ND	N/A	50	50	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	ND	N/A	0.5	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Continued Canyon Regional Water Authority – Wells ranch Treatment Plants

Synthetic Organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL G	MCL	Units	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
2, 4-D	ND	N/A	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2, 4, 5-TP(Silvex)	ND	N/A	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor	ND	N/A	0	2	ppb	N	Used in the manufacturing of plastic
Atrazine	ND	N/A	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	ND	N/A	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	ND	N/A	40	4-	ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used n rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	ND	N/A	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	ND	N/A	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	ND	N/A	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ND	N/A	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND	N/A	0	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	ND	N/A	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin	ND	N/A	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide	ND	N/A	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor	ND	N/A	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	ND	N/A	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	ND	N/A	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ND	N/A	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor	ND	N/A	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamly (Vydate)	ND	N/A	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from landfills of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	ND	N/A	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	ND	N/A	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	ND	N/A	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	ND	N/Ad	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Continued Canyon Regional Water Authority – Wells ranch Treatment Plants

Volatle Organic Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Benzene	ND	N/A	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	N/A	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	ND	N/A	100	100	ppm	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	ND	N/A	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	ND	N/A	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	N/A	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ND	N/A	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	N/A	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	N/A	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	ND	N/A	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	N/A	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	ND	N/A	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene	ND	N/A	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	ND	N/A	0	5	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	N/A	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	N/A	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	N/A	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	ND	N/A	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing
Toluene	ND	N/A	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	ND	N/A	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	ND	N/A	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories



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

**SAN ANTONIO WATER SYSTEM
WATER QUALITY DATA FOR YEAR 2022**

Radioactive Contaminates	Concentration Range	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level Allowed
Combined Uranium	0 – 1.2	UG/L	30 UG/L
Inorganics	Concentration Range	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level Allowed
Barium	0.0366 – 0.0877	MG/L	2 MG/L
Chromium	0 – 0.01	MG/L	0.1 MG/L
Fluoride	0.2 -0.33	MG/L	4 MG/L
Total Thallium	0.0004 -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 and Other Constituents Not Regulated – Not Associated with Adverse Health Effect (No MCL for this contaminant)			
Contaminants	Concentration Range	Units	Current Maximum Contaminate Level Allowed
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	232 - 329	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Alkalinity, Total	190 - 245	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Calcium	59.6 – 93.7	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Chloride	24 - 42	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Conductivity @ 25C UMHOS/CM	539 - 716	UMHO/CM	No MCL for Contaminate
Hardness, Total (As CaCO3)	174 - 279	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Magnesium	6.08 – 22.4	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Nickel	0.0011 – 0.0024	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 - 39	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
TDS	313 - 423	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate
Zinc	0.0054 -0.0433	MG/L	No MCL for Contaminate