

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for East Cedar Creek F.W.S.D. B A McKay

Report for the period of January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. For more information about this report contact James Blodgett at (903) 887-7103.

Where your drinking water comes from

The Source of drinking water used by East Cedar Creek FWSD is Surface Water. It comes from the Cedar Creek Lake Reservoir.

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.

All drinking water may contain contaminants.

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 us at (903) 887-7103.

Public Participation Opportunities

Board of Directors Meetings: 3rd Wednesday of each month. **Time:** 12:30 P.M.

Location: Admin Office, 115 Hammer Rd., Gun Barrel City, Tx 75156

All meetings are listed on our website at EastCedarCreek.net under the Public Notice. Special meetings and workshops are also posted here when they are called. Notice of meetings are always posted at least 72 hours before in our public display case at our Admin. Building and on our website. Notices are also filed with the City of Gun Barrel City, Texas, and Henderson County Court House. En Espanol Este

informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel (903) 887 - 7103 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol

Definitions and Abbreviations

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

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

Average (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 (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 (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 (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)

N/A: 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 - 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.

Special Notice: Are you vulnerable?

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 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).

Information about Source Water

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the 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 us to focus our source water protection strategies.

| Contaminant | MCLG | Total Coliform MCL | Highest No. of Positive Samples | Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform samples | Violation | Likely source of contamination |
|-------------------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------|--|
| Coliform Bacteria | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 1 | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment. Three (3) repeat samples found no Coliform Bacteria. |

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>

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| Constituent/ Unit | Date sampled | MCLG | AL | 90 th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminant |
| Copper (ppm) | 2019 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.034 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing system |
| Lead (ppb) | 2019 | 0 | 15 | 0.4 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminant |
| Haloacetic Acids – HAA5 | 2022 | 34 | 17.9 - 56.3 | No goal for total | 60 | ppb | No | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | 56 | 31.9 – 79.8 | No goal for total | 80 | ppb | No | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminant |
| Barium | 2022 | 0.052 | 0.052 – 0.052 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide | 2022 | 116 | 116-116 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories. |
| Fluoride | 2022 | 0.0486 | 0.0486 – 0.0486 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2022 | 0.1 | 0.1 – 0.1 | 10 | 10 | ppm | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|---------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Radioactive Contaminants | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminant |
| Beta/photon emitters | 2022 | 4.4 | 4.4-4.4 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |

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

| Disinfectant Residual | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|---------------|--------------------------|------|--------|-------|-----------|---|
| Disinfectant Residual | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRD LG | Units | Violation | Sources in Drinking Water |
| Chloramines | 2022 | 2.53 | 1.49 - 3.07 | 4 | 4 | ppm | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

Total Organic Carbon
 Total Organic Carbon – The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

| Turbidity | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Constituent/ Unit | Level Detected | Limit (Treatment technique) | Violation | Likely Source of Constituent |
| Highest single Measurement | 0.29 NTU | 1 NTU | N | Soil Runoff |
| Lowest monthly % meeting | 100% | 0.3 NTU | N | Soil Runoff |
| NOTE: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants. | | | | |

Violations: NONE

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period of Jan-Dec 2022, our system lost an estimated 77.9 million gallons of the 211 million gallons used. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-887-7103.

THIS REPORT IS AVAILABLE ONLINE AT:
<http://www.eastcedarcreek.net/drinking-water-report-mckay>

