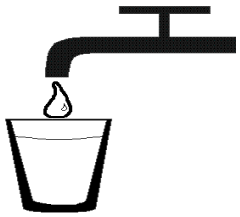
E.M.C.S.U.D.

EAST MEDINA COUNTY
SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT
P. O. BOX 628
DEVINE, TEXAS 78016
(830) 709-3879 FAX (830) 772-4082
www.emcsud.dst.tx.us



2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

EAST MEDINA COUNTY SUD

UNIT #1 (1630010)
UNIT #2 (1630020)
UNIT #3 (1630030)

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE ONLINE

The District's Annual Consumer Confidence Report for 2018 required by the TCEQ and the US EPA as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act is now available online. Please visit our website at http://emcud.dst.tx.us/ to learn more about us.

The District is composed of three units. These units are noted on a map included with the report. Find the area of your residence and or service and refer to the corresponding report.

This is your Water Quality Report for January 1 to December 31, 2018.

UNIT 1 (1630010) Map Color Pale Gray

EAST MEDINA COUNTY SUD UNIT 1 PROVIDES GROUND WATER FROM THE EDWARD'S AQUIFER LOCATED IN MEDINA COUNTY

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by East Medina County SUD to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Debora L. DuBose, Business Mgr.
Phone: 830-709-3879

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (830-709-3879).

East Medina County SUD is an equal opportunity provider.
East Medina County SUD es un proveedor de services con igualdad de oportunidades.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 3rd Tuesday of each month except in December (There is no meeting).
Time: 7:00 pm
Phone Number: (830) 709-3879
Location: The District Office at
16313 FM 471 South
Devine, Texas 78016

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) or to request to schedule one, please call us.

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 pickup 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 East Medina County SUD's business office at 830-709-3879.

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).

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. East Medina County SUD is 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

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Bruce A. Alexander, Superintendent at 830-709-3879.

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
EDWARD'S AQUIFER	OLD WELL	GW	ACTIVE	1 –CR 5701 / SOUTH
EDWARD'S AQUIFER	NEW WELL	GW	ACTIVE	2—CR 5701/ NORTH

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2018	1.04	0.49-1.50	4.0	.4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coil Maximum Contaminant Level	Total # of Positive E. Coil or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	Reported monthly tests found no Coliform bacteria	There were no TCR Detections for this System in this CCR period	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/22/2017	1.3	1.3	0.15	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives: Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/22/2017	0	15	3.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 of 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. ALG's 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 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 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)
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)
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Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2018 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	3	3.1-3.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

The value in the Highest Level of Average Detected column is the highest average of TTHM sample 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
Barium	03/31/2017	0.0806	0.0806-0.0806	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	03/31/2017	0.21	0.21-0.21	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2018	2	2.17-2.17	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

End of 2018 CCR for Unit 1 (1630010)

UNIT 2 (1630020) Map Color Medium Gray

This is your Water Quality Report for January 1 to December 31, 2018.

EAST MEDINA COUNTY SUD UNIT 2 PROVIDES GROUND WATER FROM THE EDWARD'S AQUIFER LOCATED IN MEDINA COUNTY

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For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Debora L. DuBose, Business Mgr.
Phone: 830-709-3879

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Time: 7:00 pm
Phone Number: (830) 709-3879
Location: The District Office at
16313 FM 471 South
Devine, Texas 78016

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Information about your Drinking Water

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- 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.

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Information About Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Bruce A. Alexander, Superintendent at 830-709-3879.

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
EDWARD'S AQUIFER	OLD/WEST WELL	GW	ACTIVE	2-CR 4516 WEST
EDWARD'S AQUIFER	NEW/EAST WELL	GW	ACTIVE	2A-CR 4516 EAST

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2018	0.99	0.24-1.71	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coil Maximuim Contaminant Level	Total # of Positive E. Coil or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	Reported monthly tests found no Coliform bacteria	There were no TCR Detections for this System in this CCR period 0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/04/2017	1.3	1.3	0.075	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives: Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/04/2017	0	15	1.8	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Definitions and Appreciations:

Definitions ad Abbreviations:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
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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- 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)
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Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2018 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)*	2017	1	1-1	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.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	6	5.5-5.5	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.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2018	0.0452	0.0452-0.0452	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	05/22/2017	0.19	0.19-0.19	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2018	2	1.98-1.98	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.

End of 2018 CCR for Unit 2 (1630020)

UNIT 3 (1630030) Map Color Dark Gray [redacted]

This is your Water Quality Report for January 1 to December 31, 2018.

EAST MEDINA COUNTY SUD UNIT 3 PROVIDES GROUND WATER FROM THE EDWARD'S AQUIFER LOCATED IN MEDINA COUNTY

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by East Medina County SUD to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Debora L. DuBose, Business Mgr.
Phone: 830-709-3879

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Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
EDWARD'S AQUIFER	W SIDE OF STANDPIPE	GW	ACTIVE	1 –CR 5635/WEST
EDWARD'S AQUIFER	E SIDE OF STANDPIPE	GW	ACTIVE	2—CR 5635/EAST

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2018	1.11	0.49-1.75	4.0	4.00	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coil Maximuim Contaminant Level	Total # of Positive E. Coil or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	Reported monthly tests found no coliform bacteria.	There were no TCR Detections for this System in this CCR period	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/26/2016	1.3	1.3	0.045	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives: Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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2018 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)*	2017	1	1.2-1.2	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.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	4	4.2-4.2	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 of all TTHM sample 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
Barium	04/25/2016	0.0611	0.0611-0.0611	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2018	0.21	0.21-0.21	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2018	2	2.39-2.39	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	06/24/2015	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
Xylenes	2018	0.0011	0.0011-0.0011	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

End of 2018
CCR for Unit 3 (1630030)