

Report for the period of January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023

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 EPA's 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)

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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.

ug/l: Equals one (1) part per billion or 1000 parts per trillion (ppt). For example, 0.0030 µg/L could also be stated as 3 ppt.

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).

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

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0679	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2023	0	15	0.0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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2023 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)	2023	52	19.5 - 70.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	74	46.2 - 84.7	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 sample results collected at a location over a year.

* 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 Contaminati
Barium	2023	0.048	0.048 - 0.048	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	30.2	30.2 - 30.2	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2023	0.1	0.0759 - 0.0759	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]	2023	0.0619	0.0619 - 0.0619	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	02/14/2022	4.7	4.7 - 4.7	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2023	0.1	0 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2023	0.06	0 - 0.06	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

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Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRD LG	Unit of Measur	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2023	3.01	1.84 – 3.92	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.29 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff

Information Statement: 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.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

UCMR 5

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (µg/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	Health-based Reference	Health Information Summary
PFBA	2023	.0271	.0271-.0271	No health-based reference concentration level	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

*µg/l is a unit measurement which equals one (1) part per billion or 1000 parts per trillion (ppt). For example, 0.0030 µg/L could also be stated as 3 ppt.

UCMR 5 Public Notification

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years EPA issues a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. This action provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the national occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Consistent with EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap, UCMR 5 will provide new data that will improve EPA's understanding of the frequency that 29 PFAS (and lithium) are found in the nation's drinking water systems, and at what levels. The monitoring data on PFAS and lithium will help EPA make determinations about future regulations and other actions to protect public health under SDWA. The data will also ensure science-based decision-making, help EPA better understand whether these contaminants in drinking water

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disproportionally impact communities with environmental justice concerns, and allow the agency, states, Tribes, and water systems to target solutions.

Customers can go to the US EPA website to specifically search for analytical results greater than the available health-based reference concentrations.

To view or download all unregulated contaminant monitoring rule data click here [Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Data Finder | US EPA](#). (search East Cedar Creek FWSD TX1070167).

In accordance with UCMR 5, East Cedar Creek FWSD is conducting its sampling requirements. If you are interested in discussing the results or would like further information, contact us at 903-887-7103. You may also obtain information by sending a letter to East Cedar Creek FWSD at P.O. Box 309, Mabank, Tx 75147.

Violations

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2022	08/18/2023	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated
Notes on above violation: The District had an internal miscommunication on the number (#)/amount of tests that they needed to perform and missed two (2) locations which caused this violations. The District should have done thirty (30) tests and only did twenty-eight (28).			

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period of Jan-Dec 2023, our system lost an estimated 35.7 million gallons of the 343.9 million gallons used. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-887-7103.

**THIS REPORT IS AVAILABLE ONLINE AT:
<https://www.eastcedarcreek.net/drinking-water-report-brookshire>**