Sources of 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. All 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. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color or odor problems that are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the Sunko WSC office at (830) 745-2399. 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. 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.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants in drinking water. Immunocompromised persons, infants, elderly and 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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Sunko Water Supply Corporation

TX2470005
5186 State Highway 123 South
Stockdale, TX 78160-6582
(830)745-2399
https://sunkowater.com
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
Water sampled through calendar year 2025

This is your water quality report for **January 1 to December 31, 2025**. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by Sunko WSC to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact the Sunko WSC office at (830)745-2399.

Public Participation Opportunities

You may attend any regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors. Meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 pm, at the Sunko WSC office located at 5186 State Hwy 123 S, Stockdale TX 78160.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (830)745-2399.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Sunko Water Supply Corporation is Ground Water from the Carrizo Aquifer in Wilson County. There are currently two active wells servicing the Floresville area at Sunko WSC Plant 1 located on FM 537, Floresville. There are four active wells servicing the Stockdale area at Sunko WSC Plant 8 located on CR 427, Stockdale. Chlorine is used to treat the water before distribution at both plants. The Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) is 4.0 mg/L. The MRDL Goal is .5 – 4.0 mg/L. The yearly average level of chlorine residual based on daily sample data submitted quarterly to TCEQ was 1.23 mg/L. The lowest chlorine residual sample for the year was 0.61 mg/L. The highest chlorine residual sample for the year was 2.41 mg/L. 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 will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system please contact the Sunko WSC office at (830)745-2399. In the water use survey submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan 2025-Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 20,444,600 gallons of water. Further details about sources and source water assessment are available in Drinking Water Viewer at the following URL: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater . If you have any questions about the water use survey, please call (830)745-2399.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Definitions and Water Quality Test Results

Action Level (AL):	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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's 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.
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.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average
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)
na:	Not applicable
ppm:	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) -- or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter -- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
mrem/year:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity in water)
RAA	Running Annual Average
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual	**Year**	**Average Level**	**Minimum/Maximum level**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Unit of Measure**	**Violation**	**Likely source of contamination.**
Chorine	2025	1.23	0.64– 2.41	4.0	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	**0**	n/a	**0**	**N**	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Action Level (AL)	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	# Sites over action level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2024	0.121	1.3	0.00396 - 0.17	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2024	1.08	15	0 – 2.07	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provide in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Range	Highest LRAA	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5):	Plant 1-Floresville area	2025	3.8	3.8	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5):	Plant 8 – Stockdale area	2025	0	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM):	Plant 1-Floresville area	2025	20.3	20	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM):	Plant 8 – Stockdale area	2025	1	1.1	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	7/16/25	0.284	0.0936– 0.284	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Dibromochloromethane	7/16/25	7.9- Floresville < 1.0 Stockdale	< 1.0 – 7.9	0.06	0	UG/L		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Fluoride	11/14/23	0.39	0 - 0.39	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2025	< 0.25	0 - 0.07	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Beta Particle Activity	8/13/24	9.4	9.4	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	7/31/25	0.46	0.46 – 0.46	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Violations

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
none	n/a	n/a	n/a

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(no associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Location	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2025	Bicarbonate	329 81	Floresville area Plant 1 Stockdale area Plant 8	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.

2025	Chloride	34 41	Floresville area Plant 1 Stockdale area Plant 8	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2025	pH	8.2 7.5	Floresville area Plant 1 Stockdale area Plant 8	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2025	Sulfate	36 33	Floresville area Plant 1 Stockdale area Plant 8	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2025	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	66 279	Floresville area Plant 1 Stockdale area Plant 8	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2025	Total Dissolved Solids	427 194	Floresville area Plant 1 Stockdale area Plant 8	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2024	Lithium -- Site 001	64.3	Floresville area Plant 1	9 mg/L	ppm	Naturally occurring element that may be found at higher concentrations in certain parts of the country, particularly in groundwater sources in arid locations in the Western US where geologic formations contain lithium salts.
2024	Lithium – Site 002	22.5	Stockdale area Plant 8	9 mg/L	ppm	Naturally occurring element that may be found at higher concentrations in certain parts of the country, particularly in groundwater sources in arid locations in the Western US where geologic formations contain lithium salts.

Lead in Your Home's Water

If present, levels of lead can cause serious health problems for people of all ages, especially for pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breast-fed) and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Sunko WSC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce our family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. 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. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking or make baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Sunko WSC prepared a service line inventory and found that there were no instances of lead, galvanized, or unknown service lines requiring replacement. This inventory file may be viewed at the Sunko WSC office, upon request.