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

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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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. Chlorine is used to treat the water before distribution. 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 1.31 mg/L. The lowest chlorine residual sample for the year was 0.53 mg/L. The highest chlorine residual sample for the year was 2.11 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 2024-Dec 2024, our system lost an estimated 12,712,220 gallons of water.

Further details about sources and source water assessment are available in Drinking Water Watch 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.

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 2024

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024. 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.

Lead in Your Home's Water

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. Sunko WSC 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.

Sunko WSC prepared a service line inventory and found that there were no instances of lead, galvanized, or unknown service lines requiring replacement.

Water Quality Test Results

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.
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.
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.
ppt:	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq:	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
mrem/year:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Disinfectant Residual	**Year**	**Average Level**	**Minimum/Maximum level**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Unit of Measure**	**Violation**	**Likely source of contamination.**
Chorine	2024	1.31	0.53– 2.11	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	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over action level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.193	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2024	0	15	1.08	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5): 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 HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.	2024	5	1.1 - 5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM): 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. *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.	2024	24	2.8 – 24.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	3/4/2022	0.284	0.101 – 0.284	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	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)	2024	0.07	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 of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	12/7/2021	7.1	7.1 – 7.1	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	1/25/2022	0.48	0.48 – 0.48	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	Range of Levels Minimum/Maximum	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2023	Bicarbonate	208	63 - 354	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2023	Chloride	39	35 - 42	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2023	pH	7.7	7.2 - 8.2	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2023	Sulfate	33	33 - 34	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2023	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	171	52 - 290	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2023	Total Dissolved Solids	319	196 - 441	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2024	Lithium -- Site 001	64.3	0 – 64.3	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	0 – 22.5	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.