2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX1080088 - HIDALGO COUNTY MUD 1 **Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

Period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

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. 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. For more information regard this report contact our District Manager - **Jeremiah Martin at 956-585-5821**. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua potable. Para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español con preguntas o comentarios, favor de llamar a nuestra oficina.

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 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 the system's business office. 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 the following web address http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

INFORMATION ABOUT SOURCE WATER ASSESMENTS

A Source Water Susceptibly Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. 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 about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: **http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview**

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:

http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

HIDALGO COUNTY MUD 1 is surface water

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
INTAKE 2 N OF SUBDIV / PLANT 2	SW	Active	2120 Hole In One Dr.

(continued on next page)

2015 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Copper	09/25/2014	1.3	1.3	0.49	1	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/25/2014	0	15	4.5	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and dis-infection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)*	2015	23	14.5 - 31.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2015	42	31.4 - 62.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Arsenic	2015	2	2 - 2	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2015	0.0987	0.0987 - 0.0987	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2015	110	110 - 110	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2015	0.4	0.37 - 0.37	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Nitrate**	2015	1	0.57 - 0.57	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2015	4.5	4.5 - 4.5	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Beta/photon emitters	02/17/2010	6	5 - 6	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	02/17/2010	3.4	0 - 3.4	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level detected	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.15 NTU	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil runoff.

Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Chloramine	2015	3.1	0.8	3.9	4.0	No goal	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations Table

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
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2014	03/02/2015	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency)

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/12/2011	2015	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations

Definitions

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.
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.
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.
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)

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

Avg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples
ppm - milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb - micrograms per liter or parts per billion - 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)
MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
NTU - nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ALG - Action Level Goal - 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
AL - Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

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. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are suceptible 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 the Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assesments and protection efforts at our system, contact Jeremiah Martin. The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments and should be used when available to the system.

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