2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX1080088 - HIDALGO COUNTY MUD 1

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Period of 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 the water system to provide safe drinking water. For more information regard this report contact our District Manager - **Jeremiah Martin at 956-585-5821**. Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 956-585-5821

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 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

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.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants 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 (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. HIDALGO COUNTY MUD 1 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 your 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. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making 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. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact HIDALGO COUNTY MUD 1 at 956-585-5821. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
3 - HWY 83 / PLUGGED	Ground water	Yes	7400 W. IH-2, Mission, TX 78572
INTAKE 2 - N OF SUBDIV / PLANT 2	Surface water	Yes	7400 W. IH-2, Mission, TX 78572

Sources of Drinking Water

Hidalgo County MUD 1 is a surface water treatment, that uses the Rio Grande and the Amistad Reservoir

Hidalgo County MUD 1 has the districts Service Line Inventory available for review at their main office at 7400 W. IH-2, Mission, TX 78572

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2025 Water Quality Test Results

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	Unit	Range	
Chloramine	2025	2.7	MG/L	1.7-3.9	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
					4/4

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 provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Coliform (TCR)	In the month of November, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Lead & Copper	Period	90% of your water utility lever were less than	Range of Sampled Results	Units	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2021 - 2023	0.347	0.0297 - 1.97	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2021 - 2023	1.11	0 - 9.37	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Units	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015 FAIRWAY CT, MISSION	2025	13	2.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6902 PRADERA, MISSION	2025	17	13.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	2015 FAIRWAY CT, MISSION	2025	26	13	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	6902 PRADERA, MISSION	2025	24	14.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Units	MCL	MCLG	Likely source of contamination
Arsenic	6/12/2025	2.2	2.2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	6/12/2025	0.108	0.108	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	9/16/2025	15.5	3.4 - 15.5	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	6/12/2025	0.6	0.6	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	6/12/2025	0.0028	0.0028	MG/L	0	0.1	
Selenium	6/12/2025	3.6	3.6	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Units	MCL	MCLG	Likely source of contamination
Gross Beta Particle Activity	07/26/2022	6.9	6.9 - 6.9	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Turbidity – 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.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	12	NO	0.68	May	SWTP - FM 492	Yes

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.

Total Organic Carbon	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
Carbon, Total	1/17/2025	6.1	2.3 - 6.1		0	Naturally present in the environment

UCMCR5 Results	UCMR Minimum Reporting Level (MRL, µg/L)	Non-Regulatory Health-Based Ref Conc (µg/L)	Total Results	Results ≥ MRL	Percent of Results > Health-Based Ref Conc	Total PWSs with Results	PWSs with Results ≥ MRL
Lithium	9	10	4	4	100%	1	1
PFBA	0.005	6	3	3	0.0%	1	1
PFHxA	0.003	3	3	2	0.0%	1	1
PFPeA	0.003	-	3	2	-	1	1

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:

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. ALGs 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 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 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.
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.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples
RAA: Running Annual Average
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
na: not applicable
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