



This is your WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2021

Information about your Drinking Water

The source of drinking water, (both tap water & 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 Contaminant**, 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



SOURCE WATER NAME LIST

Source Water Name	Type of	Report Status	Location
1-Lasara	Lasara	GW	A 6606 Hwy 186 Raymondville Texas
2-Owassa/Shallow	Owassa Shallow	GW	A 1108 E Owassa Rd San Juan Texas
3-Doolittle/Shallow	Doolittle	GW	A 420 S Doolittle Rd Edinburg Texas
4-Doolittle/Deep	Doolittle/Deep	GW	A 6031 N Victoria Rd Donna Texas
5-Donna 1	6031 Victoria Rd	GW	A 6031 N Victoria Rd Donna Texas
GW-North Cameron Regional WSC	CC From TX031015 2 North	GW	A 14995 State Hwy 107 Harlingen Texas
In Take 1		SW	A 425 S Doolittle Rd Edinburg Texas
In Take 2		SW	A 2124 W FM 2812 Edinburg Texas
In Take 4		SW	A 1112 E Owassa Rd San Juan, Texas
In Take 5		SW	A 6031 N Victoria Rd Donna Texas
In Take 6		SW	A 8550 Garcia St Monte Alto Texas
In Take 7 (Delta)		SW	A 7635 Monte Cristo Rd Edcough Texas
SW/GW-City of Mercedes	CC from TX 1080007	SW	A



2021 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2021	0.522	0-0.522	0.8	1	Ppm	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	21	1.5-23.9	No goal for the total	60	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

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	2021	60	0-68.8	No goal for the total	80	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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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

Lead/Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	7-10-2019	1.3	1.3	0.0985	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/pholon emitters	4-28-20	6.9	4.6-6.9	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2021	3	0-2.7	0	10	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2021	0.113	0.0029-0.113	2	2	Ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2021	100	0-100	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2021	0.6	0.1-0.56	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]	2021	1	0-0.55	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2021	10	0-6.5	50	50	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Combined Radium 226/228	2-7-17	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	4-28-20	3	0-3	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
NH2C1	2021	3.36	2.87-3.66	4	4	PPM	N	Water Additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	99%	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 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.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
DI (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2021	2	0-1.6	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Definition and Abbreviations:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 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 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

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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na: 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-

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million-

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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