EL JARDIN WATER SUPPLY

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025.

El Jardin Water Supply Corporation is pleased to present the 2025 Annual Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). 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.

Sources of Drinking Water

Our drinking water is obtained from ***Surface Water*** sources (Rio Grande, WTP 1-94 13th St., WTP 2- 1425 Robinhood Rd.) purchased directly from Brownsville Public Utilities Board (BPUB). 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.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (956) 831-9981

SPECIAL NOTICE for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people 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. El Jardin 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 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 El Jardin WSC at 956-831-9981. 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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION REGARDING THIS REPORT CONTACT:

JESSICA SANCHEZ
GENERAL MANAGER
1725 N INDIANA AVE.
BROWNSVILLE, TX 78521
(956) 831-9981

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID #TX0310022

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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. 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.

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 know 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: Location 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

Disinfectant Residual

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	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
CHLOROMINES	2025	2.07	Ppm	0.50 – 5.00	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 (TRC)	In the month of December, 1 sample returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021-2023	0.244	0 – 0.652	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021-2023	0	0 – 9.86	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	11055 SOUTHMOST RD, BROWNSVILLE	2025	6	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1531 MILPA VERDE, BROWNSVILLE	2025	14	13.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	11055 SOUTHMOST RD, BROWNSVILLE	2025	21	16.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	11055 SOUTHMOST RD, BROWNSVILLE	2025	19	17.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	2/19/2025	7.7	3.4 – 7.7	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE – NITRITE	7/23/2020	0.18	0.18	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

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.

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR5)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not yet established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Contaminant	Collection Date	Unit of measure	Minimum Reporting Level	Average Detected	Range of levels detected Min – Max
Lithium	2025	ug/L	9	48	44.7 - 48
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2025	ug/L	0.004	0.0046	0 – 0.0046
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2025	ug/L	0.004	0.0043	0 – 0.0043
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2025	ug/L	0.003	0.0039	0 – 0.0039
Perfluorobutanesulfonic, acid (PFBS)	2025	ug/L	0.003	0.003	0 – 0.003
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2025	ug/L	0.005	0.0092	0.0087 – 0.0092
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2025	ug/L	0.003	0.0086	0.0050 – 0.0086
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2025	ug/L	0.003	0.0036	0 – 0.0036
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2025	ug/L	0.003	0.0098	0.0046 – 0.0098

BROWNSVILLE PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD
CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN YOUR WATER

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range (Min.-Max.)	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Total Trihalomethanes	2025	48.1	80	No Goal for Total	8.7 – 48.1	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	17.3	60	No Goal for Total	6.8 – 17.3	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloro methane	2025	0.0158	0	0.06	0.0017 – 0.0158	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite	2025	0.9	1	0.08	0.00 – 0.90	ppm	N	By-product of disinfection with chlorine dioxide

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Arsenic	2025	2.4	10	0	2.2 – 2.4	ppb	N	Runoff from orchards; natural deposits; electronics production
Barium	2025	0.101	2	2	0.089 – 0.101	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2025	0.044	1.3	1.3	0.013 – 0.044	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2025	50	200	200	<10.0 – 50.0	ppb	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer
Selenium	2025	3.6	50	50	3.60 – 3.60	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2025	0.74	10	10	0.65 – 0.74	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.54	4	4	0.45 – 0.54	ppm	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Gross Beta	2023	7.1	50 pCi/L	0.0 pCi/L	4.8 – 7.1	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2023	<1.0	5.0 pCi/L	0.0 pCi/L	<1.0- <1.0	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits; erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants

Constituent	Highest No. of Positive	MCL	MCLG	Range	Violation	Likely Source
Total Coliform	In December, 1.54 % of samples returned positive	5% or more of monthly samples	0	0%– 1.5 %	N	Naturally present in environment

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Secondary contaminants have non-enforceable guidelines because they are not associated with health effects at the levels that trigger these standards. They may cause cosmetic or aesthetic issues-such as taste, odor, color, or staining-but are not considered a health risk.

Constituent	Average Level	Secondary Limit	Range (Min-Max)	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Aluminum	0.022	0.05 – 0.2	<0.020 – 0.024	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from surface water treatment
Calcium	92.8	N/A	87.5 – 98.0	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element
Chloride	170	300	137 – 203	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element; byproduct of oil field activity
Hardness as CaCO3	358	N/A	341 - 374	ppm	N	Naturally occurring calcium
Nickel	0.004	N/A	0.0031 – 0.0048	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element
pH	8	>7.0 SU	7.9 – 8.1	S.U.	N	Measure of corrosivity of water
Sodium	162	N/A	158 – 165	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
Sulfate	229	300	186 – 271	ppm	N	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	123	N/A	107 – 138	ppm	N	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Total Dissolved Solids	772	1,000	639 – 905	ppm	N	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
Zinc	0.0191	5	0.0066 – 0.0316	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element

Lead Service Line Inventory

El Jardin Water Supply Corporation recently completed an initial service line inventory for our water distribution system. This inventory helps identify the materials used in the water service lines that deliver water from our main line to your residence. Printed copies of the Lead Service Line Inventory report are available at our office located at 1725 N Indiana Avenue, Brownsville, TX 78521 and may be collected during regular business hours. If you have any questions about this report, please contact our Field Operations Manager/Co-General Manager Mario Flores at (956) 831-9981.

Public Participation Opportunities

The El Jardin Water Supply Corporation Board of Directors meets on the third Wednesday of every other month. These Meetings are open to the Public. Please see website for agenda and meeting details: www.eljardinwsc.com

Board Meeting

Date: Wednesday July 15, 2026
Time: 5:30 p.m.
Location: El Jardin Water Supply Corp.
1725 N Indiana Ave.
Brownsville, TX 78521

Our Mission

At El Jardin Water Supply Corporation, we are committed to providing safe, high quality water services to our community, while maintaining a standard of excellence in customer service and environmental conservation.

Board Members

Bonnie Elbert
President

Eliceo "Cheo" Muñoz III
Vice-President

Patricia Matamoros
Secretary/Treasurer

Juan M. Lira
Director

Lucino Rosenbaum Jr
Director

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