



**2018**  
**Consumer**  
**Confidence**  
**Report**

## **Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018.**

**El Jardin Water Supply Corporation is pleased to present the 2018 Drinking Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). We hope that the information you find in this report is useful so that you, the consumer, will make informed decisions regarding your drinking water.**

### **Sources of Drinking Water**

Our drinking water is obtained from *Surface Water* sources (Rio Grande, WTP 1-94 13<sup>th</sup> 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 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.

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

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

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 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 at (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 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>.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION  
REGARDING THIS REPORT CONTACT:**

**FELIPE CANTU  
GENERAL MANAGER  
2200 N. MINNESOTA 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.

**Information about Source Water**

A source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(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 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://dww2.texas.gov/DWW/>

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

**Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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 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)

**Na:** not applicable.

**mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the bod)

**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-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**Treatment Technique or TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

## Lead and Copper

**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.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/18/2016	1.3	1.3	0.24	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/18/2016	0	15	1.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

## Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b>	2018	17	2.1 - 31.7	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								
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>	2018	21	0 – 40.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
*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								

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]</b>	2018	0.02	0.02-0.02	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

## Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2018	3.11	0.03 – 4.90	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

## Violations Table

<b>Public Notification Rule</b>			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that customers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert customers 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	10-26-18	11-27-18	We failed to notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulation.

## 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	1	N/A	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

## BROWNSVILLE PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN YOUR WATER

### Disinfection Byproducts

Constituent	Average Level	MCL	MCLG	Range (Min.-Max.)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Dioxide	31 ppb	MRDL 800 ppb	MRDLG 800 ppb	0 – 378 ppb	Byproduct of taste and odor control.
Chlorite	0.35 ppm	1.0 ppm	MRDLG 0.8 ppm	0.02 – 1.01 ppm	Byproduct of taste and odor control..

### Inorganic Contaminants

Constituent	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range (Min. – Max)	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	0.0021 ppm	0.01 ppm	0.0 ppm	< 0.0020-<0.0021 ppm	Runoff from orchards; natural deposits; runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	0.102 ppm	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	.0984 – .106 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	0.13 ppm	0.2 ppm (As Free Cyanide)	0.2 ppm (As Free Cyanide)	0.08 – 0.17 ppm	Discharge from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	0.44 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.10 – 0.77 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.51 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.45 – 0.57 ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

### Radioactive Contaminants

Constituent	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range (Min.-Max.)	Likely source of Contamination
Gross Beta	6.0 pCi/L	50 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	4.40 – 7.60 pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

### State Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January through December 2018, our system lost an estimated 65,295,477 gallons of water through main breaks, leaks and other causes. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (956) 831-9981.

### Public Participation Opportunities

The El Jardin Water Supply Corporation Board of Directors meet the third Wednesday of every month. These Meetings are open to the Public. Please see website for agenda: [www.eljardinwsc.com](http://www.eljardinwsc.com)

Date: Wednesday, July 17, 2019  
 Time: 5:30 p.m.  
 Location: El Jardin WSC Board Room  
 2200 N Minnesota Ave Ste. A  
 Brownsville, TX 78521

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