



2022
Consumer
Confidence
Report

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022.

El Jardin Water Supply Corporation is pleased to present the 2022 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 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 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 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:**

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 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 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>.

**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.

Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Brownsville Public Utilities Board at (956) 983-6100.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.

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 body)

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

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/09/2020	1.3	1.3	0.272	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids* (HAA5)	2022	21	11.8–22.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes* (TTHM)	2022	34	16.5 - 37	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 HAA5 and TTHM sample results collected at location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.06	0.06- 0.06	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 Contaminant
Chloramines	2022	3.21	0.50 – 5.00	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

State Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January through December 2022, our system lost an estimated 11,806,939 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.

Board Members

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BROWNSVILLE PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD

CONSTITUENTS DETECTED IN YOUR WATER

Disinfection By-products

Constituent	Average Level	MCL	MCLG	Range (Min.-Max.)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes	28.7 ppb	80 ppb	N/A	10.3 – 63.7 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5	14.5 ppb	60 ppb	N/A	1.7 – 25.6 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Dioxide	30 ppb	MRDL 800 ppb	MRDLG 800 ppb	10 - 100 ppb	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorite	0.33 ppm	1.0 ppm	MRDLG 0.8 ppm	0.09– 0.73 ppm	Byproduct of disinfection with chlorine dioxide.

Inorganic Contaminants

Constituent	Average Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range (Min. – Max)	Likely Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	0.0045 ppm	0.010 ppm	0.0 ppm	< 0.0020-0.0045 ppm	Runoff from orchards; natural deposits; runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	0.0954 ppm	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	0.0928 - 0.098 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	0.07 ppm	0.2 ppm (As Free Cyanide)	0.2 ppm (As Free Cyanide)	0.06 – 0.08 ppm	Discharge from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	1.16 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.2 – 2.11 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.66 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.62 – 0.7 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	Likely source of Contaminant
Gross Beta	6.0 pC/iL	50 pC/iL	0.0 pC/iL	4.4 – 7.6 pC/iL	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Microbiological Contaminants

Constituent	Highest No. of Positive	MCL	MCLG	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
T. Coliform	1.5%	Presence of bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	0%	0 – 1.5 %	Naturally present in Environment
Fecal Coliform	0%	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive	0%	0%	Human and animal fecal waste. Fecal Coliform (mostly E. Coli), is a portion of the Coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals that passes into the environment as feces.

Public Participation Opportunities

The El Jardin Water Supply Corporation Board of Directors meets 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 19, 2023
Time: 5:30 p.m.
Location: El Jardin Water Supply Corp
1725 N Indiana Ave.
Brownsville, TX 78521

