EL JARDIN WATER SUPPLY

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, to December 31, 2013.

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.

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.

El Jardin Water Supply Corporation
Public Water Supply ID # TX0310022

For more information regarding this report contact:

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2013 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
EL JARDIN WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:
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 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.

WATER SOURCES: .

Where do we get our drinking water? Our drinking water is ***Surface Water*** Purchased 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- ***microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatments 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.***

Information about Secondary Contaminants

All drinking water may contain contaminants. Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 contaminants.

Secondary Constituents: Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Water Sources for Drinking Water Include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells.

As water travels over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and substances resulting from animal or human feces. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment includes: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants and organic chemical contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

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

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL - million fibers per liter

pCi/l - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/1)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per lite

Regulated Contaminants Detected - 2013

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 E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source *of* Contaminant
0	0	0	0	0	None	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper:

Lead & Copper	*Date Sampled*	*MCLG*	*Action level*	*90TH Percentile*	*# Sites Over Action Level*	*Units*	*Violations*	***Source of Constituent***
Copper	7/18/**2013**	1.3	1.3	0.985	0	Ppm	None	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead	7/18/**2013**	0	15	1.0034	0	Ppb	None	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing system

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2013	120.	0 – 47.6	no goal for the total	60	ppb	none	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur.

Total Trihalomethanes 9(TTHM)	2013	809	0 – 124.2	no goal for the total	80	ppb	none	By product of drinking water disinfection

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur.

Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Nitrate [measured As Nitrogen]	2012	0.04	0.04 – 0.04	10	10	ppm	none	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits

Nitrate Advisory – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrates levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

WATER CONSERVATION:

Voluntary Water Restrictions **are recommended for all El Jardin WSC customers. Water customers are requested to practice voluntary conservation and to minimize or discontinue non-essential water use, using the following recommendations:**

1. Irrigate landscaped areas on a twice-per week schedule. Irrigate only from midnight to 7 a.m., or 7 p.m. through midnight. This includes pumping from resacas for lawn irrigation.
2. Irrigate landscaped areas with a hand-held garden hose, soaker hose, hand-held bucket or water can, hose-end sprinkler, irrigation system, computer-controlled irrigation system, or drip irrigation system to reduce waste.
3. Reduce or discontinue water use for non-essential purposes such as washing paved areas or other hard-surfaced areas except to alleviated public safety and/or health hazards.