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 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://epa/safewater/lead.

Information about source water

TCEQ *completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirement for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in the Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our water system contact 956-262-2127.*

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90TH Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violations	Likely source of Contamination Likely source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.13	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2021	0	15	1.5	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits

2021 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	24	12.8-37.4	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	47	32-5-53.3	No goal for the total	80	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2021	0.0948	0.0948-0.0948	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	0.5	0.48-0.48	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	.44	0.44-0.44	10	10	ppb	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2021	3.3	3.3-3.3	50	50	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	1/26/2016	6.1	6.1-6.1-6.1	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.

Uranium	1/26/2016	2.1	2.1-2.1	0	30	Ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2021	0.21	0.21-0.21	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in drinking Water
Chloramines	2021	3.06	1.97-4.38	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.29 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff

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 violation section.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level: The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which water system must follow.
Avg.: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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: 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 contaminants that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected health risk. 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=part 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.