

Issued July 1, 2020



2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



Edinburg Water Treatment Plants

West Water Plant

1752 S. Mon Mack Rd
Edinburg, Texas 78539
(956) 388-8220

Downtown Water Plant

500 E. Mahl
Edinburg, Texas 78539
(956) 388-8220



About this Report

The City of Edinburg Utilities Department is pleased to present to you the annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) require that all water agencies produce an annual report on the previous year informing customers about the quality of their drinking water.

The City of Edinburg's annual Drinking Water Quality Report includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. In 2019, as in years past, your tap water met all state and federal drinking water health standards (primary standards for treating and monitoring water). The City of Edinburg Utilities Department vigilantly safeguards water supplies and meets all water quality standards. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality.

Please note that although some terms may be unfamiliar to you, we have provided definitions that may be helpful. If you need clarification please call the Water Plant at (956) 388-8220.

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Edinburg Water Treatment Plants

provide and deliver *safe drinking potable water with adequate supply and pressure*. The City's Water Treatment and Distribution Systems have been recognized by TCEQ and have been rated as a **“Superior Public Water**



Supply” system. The City owns and maintains two water treatment plants.

The Downtown Water Treatment Plant is located at 500 E. Mahl and the West Water Treatment Plant is located at 1752 S. Mon Mack. Both plants operate 24 hours per day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. The Downtown Plant's rated capacity is 10 million gallons per day (MGD), and has conventional sedimentation process with rapid sand filters. The West Water Treatment Plant's rated capacity is 16 MGD, and is a solids-contact process unit with flow demand filters. The primary disinfectant at both plants is chlorine dioxide and use both chlorine and ammonia to form chloramines as the distribution disinfectant. The current average daily water treatment is 12.87 MGD's, with peaks reading as high as 11.79 MGD's during peak demands.



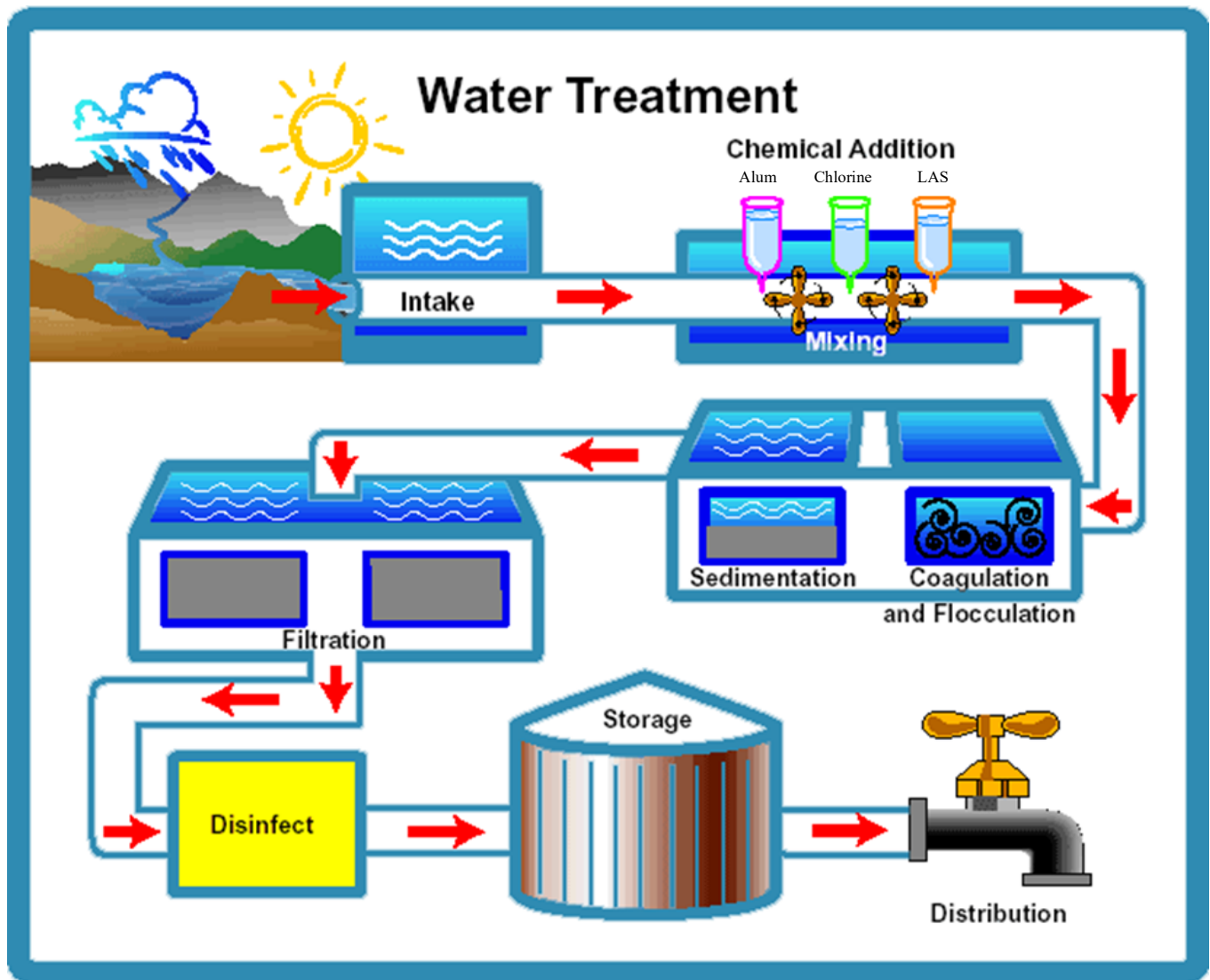
Primary Source of Water

The City's primary source of raw water is the Rio Grande River. The City owns and operates a raw water reservoir located at 3420 W. Freddy Gonzalez, with a capacity to hold 210 million gallons or a 19 day supply.

The City owns and/or has under contract a total of 11,809.952 acre feet of municipal water rights per year. Raw water is supplied by Hidalgo County Irrigation District No. 1 and/or No. 2. HCID #1 supplies 5,390 A.F., which are reserved for the City and 2,700 A.F. that are under contract. HCID #2 supplies 2,591.32 A.F. owned by the City and 1,073.392 A.F. through subdivision exclusions.

The City also has a contract with McAllen Public Utilities (MPU) to supply a minimum of 55.24 A.F. of treated potable water. The usage is based on water demand placed on City's distribution system.





Example of Water Treatment Process



WATER CONSERVATION
STAGE 2 – MANDATORY COMPLIANCE – WATER ALERT

DESIGNATED DAYS: ODD ADDRESS – WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS
EVEN ADDRESS – THURSDAYS & SUNDAYS

Sprinkler Irrigation of lawns, gardens, landscaping, trees, and shrubs allowed between midnight and 10:00 a.m., and after 6:00 p.m. to midnight, on designated days.

No irrigating may be done between the hours of 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Irrigation of lawns, gardens, landscaped areas, trees, shrubs, or other plants is permitted at any time, only if with:

1. A hand-held hose;
2. A hand-held, faucet filled bucket of five gallons or less; or
3. A drip irrigation system.

Washing of vehicles, trucks, trailers, boats, airplanes or mobile equipment allowed between 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., on designated days only, with a handheld bucket or a handheld hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses. Washing may be done at any time on premises of commercial carwash or commercial service station.

Washing or sprinkling of foundations and refilling or adding water to swimming and wading pools – only between the hours of 6:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m., on designated days only.

Four Tips to Help Conserve Water Outdoors



- Use a broom, not a hose, to clean the driveway.



- Use a rain sensor to regulate the sprinkling system.



- Use a shut-off nozzle.



- Only water when needed.



Special Notice (As required by TCEQ)

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791)

Public Participation Opportunities

The Edinburg City Council meets every **1st** and **3rd** Tuesday of each month, at 6:00 P.M., at 415 W. University Drive Edinburg, Texas 78539. The purpose of the meetings is to conduct City business such as proclamations, awarding of bids and contracts and public hearings. Residents wishing to address the Council must complete a Public Comments Form provided prior to the start of the meeting. The completed form must then be submitted to the City Secretary. For more information on this process call the City Secretary's Department at (956) 388-8204.





ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

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 (1-800-426-4791). 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. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, odor, or color problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on these types of problems, please contact The Edinburg Water Plant at 956-388-8220.



En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (956) 388-8220, para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.



Water Sources

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 before treatment include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses & bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, & wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally-occurring or results from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, & residential uses. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the results of oil & gas production & mining activities. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, & septic systems.





A *Source Water Susceptibility Assessment* for your drinking water source(s) was completed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and the results 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 sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Mr. Javier Valdez, Water Plant Superintendent at 956-388-8220 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at this URL: <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=> .



ABBREVIATIONS

NTU -Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL -million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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 (µg/L)

ppt -parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Ppq -parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

mrem - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

AVG – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.



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.

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 & 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 (MRDL) -- The highest level of 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 (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.

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.

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

About The Following Table: The following tables list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have



Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Max. Level	Range of Level	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Arsenic	.002	.002 - .002	0	.01	N	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production waste
2019	Barium	0.0921	.0906 - .0921	2	2	N	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Fluoride	0.5	0.48 - 0.5	4	4.0	N	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
2019	Cyanide	200	0 -200	200	200	N	ppb	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2019	Selenium	0.003	.003-.003	.05	.05	N	ppm	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit; Discharge from mines
2019	Nitrate	.24	0.17 - 0.24	10	10	N	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Max. Level	Range of Level	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
1/12/17	Gross Alpha	<3.0		0	15	N	pCi/L *	Erosion of natural deposits.
1/12/17	Beta/photon Emitters	5.1	5.1-5.1	0	50	N	pCi/L *	Decay of natural and man-made Deposits.
1/26/16	Combined Radium	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	N	pCi/L *	Erosion of natural deposits.
1/12/17	Uranium	2.6	2.6-2.6	0	30	N	ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits.



Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2019	Chloramines	2.73	.60	4.3	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2019	Chlorine Dioxide	.034	0.00	0.19	.80	.80	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Regulated Contaminants

Year	Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products	Max. Level	Range of Level	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Total Haloacetic Acids	16	3.2-13.3	*	60	N	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Total Trihalomethanes	32	9-38.6	*	80	N	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Chlorite	.78	0.042-0.78	0.8	1	N	ppm	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* No goal for the total

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.



Cryptosporidium Monitoring Information

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen that may be found in water contaminated by feces. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, it cannot guarantee 100 percent removal nor can the testing methods determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection with nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water. The following results were acquired from untreated water coming into our raw water reservoir; prior to any chemical treatment.

Year	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2016	Cryptosporidium	<.096	<0.091	<0.100	oocysts	Microbial pathogen found in water contaminated by feces.
2016	Eschericia Coli	25.12	6.3	57.6	MPN/100 ml	Microbial pathogen found in water contaminated by feces.

Lead and Copper

DEFINITIONS

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.

Year	Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Site Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.2543	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
2019	Lead	2019	0	15	3.6	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

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. This water supply is 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Source of Constituent
2019	Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.35 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
2019	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	.3 NTU	100 %	N	Soil Runoff

Coliform Bacteria

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or E.coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E.coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Constituent
2019	0	5 % of monthly samples are positive	0	*	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

*Fecal Coliform or E.coli MCL: A routine sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E coli positive

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Synthetic organic contaminants including Pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Sample	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
Alachlor	2/13/19	0.2	0.2	2.0	ppb	N	Discharge from Rubber and chemical factories
Atrazine	2/13/19	0.1	0.10	3.0	ppb	N	Discharge from Rubber and chemical factories



Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Synthetic organic contaminants including Pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Sample	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
Benzo (a) pyrene	2/13/19	0.02	0.02	0.2	ppb	N	Discharge from Rubber and chemical factories
Alpha Chlordane	2/13/19	0.2	0.2	*	ppb	N	Discharge from Rubber and chemical factories
Gamma-Chlordane	2/13/19	0.2	0.2	*	ppb	N	Discharge from Rubber and chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	2/13/19	0.0006	0.0006	0.4	ppm	N	Discharge from Rubber and chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2/13/19	0.0006	0.0006	0.006	ppm	N	Discharge from Rubber and chemical factories
Heptachlor	2/13/19	.04	.04	0.4	ppb	N	Discharge from Rubber and chemical factories
Hexachlorobenzene	2/13/19	0.1	0.1	1.0	ppb	N	Discharge from Rubber and chemical factories
Heptachlorocyclopentadiene	2/13/19	0.1	0.1	50.0	ppb	N	Discharge from Rubber and chemical factories
Methoxychlor	2/13/19	0.0001	0.0001	0.04	ppm	N	Discharge from Rubber and chemical factories
Simazine	2/13/19	0.07	0.07	4.0	ppb	N	Discharge from Rubber and chemical factories
Trans-Nonachlor	2/13/19	0.0002	0.0002	*	ppm	N	Discharge from Rubber and chemical factories

* No MCL for this Analyte



Violations

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E.coli. E.coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	01/01/2019	01/31/2019	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirement(s) Not Met for City of Edinburg, Texas

Our system failed to collect every required coliform sample. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the month of January 2019, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, we are required to notify you within 24 hrs.

What is being done?

Remediation steps have been implemented with the State Lab and the City of Edinburg to prevent reoccurrence. City staff will verify that all chain of custody documents are received, signed and acknowledge by the State Lab upon submittal. In addition before the end of every month, City staff will verify that the required number of samples have been submitted.

For more information, please contact Javier Valdez at (956) 388-8220 or jvaldez@cityofedinburg.com.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Edinburg. Public Water System ID# 1080004.

Date distributed: July 01, 2019