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Edinburg, TX
78539
Permit No. 55

THE CITY OF EDINBURG

WATER CONSERVATION
STAGE 2 – MANDATORY COMPLIANCE – WATER ALERT

- **DESIGNATED DAYS – ODD ADDRESS – WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY**
  -- EVEN ADDRESS – THURSDAY & SUNDAY

- **Sprinkler Irrigation of lawns, gardens, landscaping, trees, and shrubs -** between 12:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.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:
  1. - with 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 -** 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 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., on designated days only.

CITY OF EDINBURG

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

July 1, 2015

SPECIAL NOTICE

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

Date: 1st and 3rd Tuesday of Each Month

Time: 6:00 p.m.

Location: 415 West University Drive

Phone Number: (956) 388-8212
To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

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 of drinking water, 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) 388-8212, 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 indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. 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. Antonio Leal, 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: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in the Drinking Water Watch at this URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW

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

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.

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 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.

About The Following Table: The following tables list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Max. Level	Range of Level	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Arsenic	2.0	0 – 2.4	0	10	N	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production waste
2014	Barium	0.107	.104-.107	2	2	N	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Fluoride	0.5	0.45-0.48	4	4.0	N	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2014	Cyanide	40	40-40	200	200	N	ppb	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2014	Selenium	4.2	3.5-4.2	50	50	N	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit; Discharge from mines.
2014	Nitrate	0.39	0.26-0.39	10	10	N	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Max. Level	Range of Level	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
4/11/2014	Gross Alpha	2.6	1-2.6	0	15	N	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
4/11/2014	Beta Emitters	6	6-6	0	50	N	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
4/11/2011	Combined Radium	3.4	3.4 - 3.4	0	5	N	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Uranium	2.4	2.4-2.4	0	30	N	ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants – TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2014	Chloramines	2.40	0.50	4.0	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2014	Chlorine Dioxide	.02	0.0	0.06	.80	.80	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection By-Products

Year	Disinfectant and Dis-infection By-Products	Max. Level	Range of Level	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Total Haloacetic Acids	27	1.9 – 56.9	*	60	N	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2014	Total Trihalomethanes	58	15-113	*	80	N	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2014	Chlorite	.69	0-.69	.80	1	N	ppm	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*** No goal for the total**

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.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Site Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2012	Copper	08/29/2012	1.3	1.3	0.0553	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
2012	Lead	08/29/2012	0	15	1.16	0	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 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	Highest Single Measurement	Level Detected	Violation	Source of Constituent
2014	Highest Single Measurement	1.0	.51 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
2014	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	.3	97.85 %	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
2014	0	5 % of monthly samples are positive	4.5	*	2	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

This report is available at the City of Edinburg's website http://www.cityofedinburg.com