2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF WESLACO

PWS ID # 1080011

Phone # 956-968-2833

SPECIAL NOTICE

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 (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

Phone Number: (956) 968-3008

For any questions regarding your drinking water or any of the information provided in the following pages please call the Weslaco Water Treatment Plant at (956) 968 - 3008. To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us at the phone number listed above.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

INFORMATION ON SOURCES OF WATER:

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 pickup 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 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

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) 968-3008 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information 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 information contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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).

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 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.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow 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 for up to 97 contaminants.

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.

MPL – State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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.

ABRREVATIONS

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

mrem/yr – millirems per year (a measure of radioactivity)

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

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

NA – not applicable

ND – Not detected

Information about Source Water

'No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.'

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 Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/21/2016	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/21/2016	0	15	1.5	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 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. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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 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 contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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.
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 - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppq	parts 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.

2018 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2018	0.935	0 - 0.935	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	18	13.2 - 22.3	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)	2018	49	35.1 - 57.2	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 TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2018	2	2.3 - 2.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2018	0.0907	0.0907 - 0.0907	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2018	150	150 - 150	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2018	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]	2018	1	0.51 - 0.51	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2018	3.7	3.7 - 3.7	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	02/09/2017	5.2	5.2 - 5.2	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	02/09/2017	1.3	1.3 - 1.3	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	2018	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Disinfectant Residual

' A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).'

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2018	3.37	0.80-4.07	4	4	ppm	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity

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

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

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 violations section.

2018

Annual Drinking

Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Mobile: m.weslacotx.gov

www.weslacotx.gov

City of Weslaco
255 S. Kansas
Weslaco, Texas 78596-6158

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

May 1, 2019

PWS 1080011/CCR
CITY OF WESLACO
DAVID SUAREZ, MAYOR
255 S KANSAS AVE
WESLACO, TX 78596-6158

Subject: **2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – REMINDER NOTICE**
CITY OF WESLACO - PWS # 1080011
HIDALGO County, Texas

Attention Public Water System Owner / Manager / Operator:

Every community public water system (PWS) is required to deliver a 2018 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to their customers and to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) by July 1, 2019. This report contains drinking water data from the 2018 calendar year and informs customers about the quality of their drinking water.

To facilitate timely compliance, PWSs can generate a template CCR using the TCEQ CCR generator. The generator can be accessed through the "Generate CCR Report" button located on the left side of the home page of the Drinking Water Watch website at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/dww. **Instructions to create the template CCR can be found on the TCEQ CCR web page at** http://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/ccr. **Please be aware that the template generated is not the complete CCR. It is your responsibility to ensure that the CCR meets the requirements listed in 30 TAC 290 Subchapter H: Consumer Confidence Reports, located at** http://www.tceq.texas.gov/publications/rg/rg-346.html. All valid violations, including those which have been returned to compliance, must remain on the CCR. Please note that you must get confirmation from TCEQ that a violation has been rejected before you can remove the violation from your CCR.

The list below includes some commonly missed items. Please ensure you include these in your report:

- Water system's contact information,
- Disinfectant residual data,
- Data from any systems which provide water to your system (your provider is required to provide this information by April 1st each year),
- Required Spanish language statement,
- Required definitions, including level 1 and level 2 assessment definitions,
- Health language for any secondary Fluoride exceedances.

For your system to be properly credited for distributing the 2018 CCR, you must fill out the Consumer Confidence Report Certification of Delivery and **mail the complete 2018 CCR and the Certification of Delivery** to one of the addresses below by July 1, 2019. The CCR that you mail to TCEQ **must be a copy of what was provided to your customers.** Do not fax or email the CCR to the TCEQ.

If submitting by certified mail:	If submitting by regular mail:
TCEQ PDW Section - MC 155, Attn CCR 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, Texas 78753	TCEQ PDW Section - MC 155, Attn CCR PO BOX 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a memorandum on January 3, 2013 that found some forms of electronic delivery may qualify as CCR direct delivery. The EPA requirements for electronic direct delivery are as follows:

1. Electronic delivery must provide the CCR in a manner that is "direct." The EPA interprets this rule requirement to mean that PWSs can use separate mailings, such as utility bills with an Internet address link printed on it, to meet their CCR requirement if the Internet address provides a **direct** link to the CCR and if the communication prominently displays the Internet address and a notice explaining the nature of the link.

2. If a PWS is aware of a customer's inability to receive a CCR by the chosen electronic method, it must provide the CCR by an alternative method allowed by the rule.

3. A PWS must prominently display a message and the **direct** Internet address in all mail notifications of CCR availability.

If a system wishes to deliver the CCR electronically the system may provide the **direct** link to the report by the following methods:

- Mailing notification of online CCR availability;
- Emailing notification of online CCR availability;
- Emailing the CCR as an embedded image;
- Emailing the CCR as an attachment to an email.

For more information regarding recent updates to the CCR and to the EPA Memorandum please visit https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/ccr/ccr_customer_service.html.

If you need additional explanation of how to complete your 2018 CCR please contact:

CCR Compliance Coordinators
PWSCCR@tceq.texas.gov
512-239-4691

Sincerely,

Michele Risko, Section Manager
Drinking Water Special Functions Section
Water Supply Division
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

MR/NJ/av

cc: TCEQ Region Attention Water Section Manager
MARCELO COSME, 255 S KANSAS AVE, WESLACO TX 78596-6158