

# 2021 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF PHARR

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2021

CITY OF PHARR provides surface water and ground water from Rio Grande River located in Hidalgo County (HCID#2)

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Jesse Trejo

Phone (956) 402-4302

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (956) 402- 4302.

## 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.

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.

Avg:

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

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.

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 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.

na:

not applicable.

ppb:

micrograms per liter or parts per billion

MFL

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem:

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

ppm:

milligrams per liter or parts per million

NTU

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L

picrouries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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.

## Information about your Drinking 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

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.

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, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 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 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>.

### 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 requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Jesse Trejo at (956) 402-4302.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.093	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021	0	15	1.6	0	ppb	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
Chlorite	2021	0.682	0.087 - 0.682	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	24	4 - 30.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	56	18.4 - 73.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2021	0.0977	0.0977 - 0.0977	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2021	50	50 - 50	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2021	0.5	0.45 - 0.45	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	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
--------------------------	-----------------	------------------------	-----------------------------	------	-----	-------	-----------	--------------------------------

Beta/photon emitters	02/10/2017	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.

Total Radium	2017	1	1.0 – 1.0	0	5.0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	02/10/2017	2	2 - 2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	02/10/2017	2.9	2.9 - 2.9	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

### 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	2021	3.16	0.80 – 3.80	4	4	mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

### Turbidity

2021	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.14 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.

### 2021 Total Coliform & *Escherichia coli* Not Detected

Monthly eighty (80) bacteriological samples were collected throughout the month and tested for Total Coliform and *E. coli*; they are representative of the city's distribution system.

### 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.

### WATER LOSS

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2021, our system lost an estimated **255,498,750** gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Mr. Jesse Trejo during normal business hours (8:00 AM to 4:00 PM) Monday through Friday at 956-402-4302.

Milligram per liter (mg/l)=part per million (ppm): one ppm is about the same as one drop of soda in 35 quarts.

Microgram per liter (ug/l)=part per billion (ppb): is 1000 times less than ppm or one drop of soda in 35,000 quarts.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liters-units of measure for radioactive substances.

Maximum Contaminants Level (MCL)-the highest level of contaminants in drinking water

Maximum Contaminants Level Goal (MCLG)-the level of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk; MCLG allows 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.

NTU-Nephelometric Turbidity Units are units of measures for \*turbidity, such as miles measures distance.

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

Turbidity is suspended materials that cause water to become cloudy.

### **PHARR TAP DELIVERS - TAP WATER FOR**

- Public Health-In a world where an estimated 3 million people die every year from preventable waterborne disease, water systems such as Pharr Water System allow us to drink from virtually any public tap with a high assurance of safety. A safe water supply is critical to protecting the public-the first obligation of all water suppliers.
- Fire Protection-A well maintained water system is critical in protecting our communities from the ever-present threat of fire. The ability to provide water for fire protection heavily influences new construction, business location decisions and insurance rates.
- Support for the Economy-A safe, reliable water supply is central to the economic success of our communities. Tap water is critical to the day-to-day operations of existing businesses and to the viability of new commercial and residential developments.
- Quality of Life-Tap is more than a convenience; it is central to our everyday lives.

### **THE VALUE OF WATER SERVICE**

We are all beneficiaries of the incredible system of water treatment plants, pump stations, and water and sewer pipes that was handed down to us by generations before. Yet because our water infrastructure has lasted so long, we haven't had to worry about the expense of replacing it. However, in the next few years, much of the system is going to need to be upgraded or replaced. We can therefore be sure that tap water service will cost more in the future than it does today.

In addition to age, there are several other factors that are influencing water infrastructure costs: growing populations require additional infrastructure and expansion of water and sewer treatment plants, new regulations designed to further improve public health protection may require additional infrastructure, and in the post-9/11 era, we have to be increasing vigilant about protecting water infrastructure and supplies.

We are at a turning point. It's time for our community to reinvest in our drinking water infrastructure so we can hand it on to our children and grandchildren.

When you consider the critical needs addressed by water services, tap water will always be a tremendous bargain. You simply cannot put a price on a service that delivers public health, fire protection, development, and quality of life.

### **INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

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.

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, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 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 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>.

### **TCEQ ISSUES DROUGHT ADVISORIES TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS**

"Surface water conditions have worsened, and river stream flows continue to show a decline in portions of the state", said Glenn Shankle, executive director for TCEQ. "Now is the time to act to ensure continued, adequate water supplies for all of Texas."

The City of Pharr will continue to enforce its Water Conservation Mandatory Ordinance (No. 0-2015-53) and are encouraging residents to please do their part and conserve water.

### **SAVE ON YOUR WATER BILL CONSERVE WATER**

- Install a low flow showerhead that limits the flow from the shower to less than three gallons per minute.
- Never water on a windy day.

- Water Lawns early in the morning during the summer; otherwise, much of the water can simply evaporate.
- Use a car wash that recycles water.
- Fix leaking pipes, faucets, and toilets.
- Don't leave the water running when you are not using it.
- Taller grass holds moisture better! Keep grass 3 inches tall during the summer.

### **WHERE DO WE GET OUT DRINKING WATER?**

Our drinking water is surface water and is obtained from the Rio Grande River located in Hidalgo County (HCID#2)

### **ARE YOU PAYING FOR MORE WATER THAN YOU NEED?**

Leaking Toilet-50 gallons per day/350 gallons per week/18,200 gallons per year your cost per year-**\$31.49**

15-minute Shower W/inefficient Shower Head-45 gallons per shower/315 Gallons per week/16.380 per year-your cost per year-**\$28.34**

Dripping Faucet-186,000 gallons per year-your cost per year-**\$321.78**

*Total Wasted-**\$381.61.***

### **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

To learn more about the enclosed table call Jesse Trejo (Water Treatment Supervisor) at (956) 402-4302 or Administrative Assistant Diana Martinez at (956) 402-4300. Learn more ways to conserve water by picking up a conservation pamphlet at the Water Billing Dept. at 118 S Cage St. 1<sup>st</sup> floor.

### **BACKFLOW DEVICE REQUIRED ON LAWN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

In accordance with Ordinance No. 0-2012-02, a backflow assembly device must be attached to all lawn irrigation sprinkler systems connected to the City of Pharr water distribution system. Backflow devices counteract back pressure or prevent back siphonage into the distribution system. The backflow device must be installed and inspected by a certified backflow tester and the device must be tested annually.

For more information on the above ordinances, contact Omahar Badillo (Meter Reader Supervisor) at 402-4300.

### **WATER PROBLEMS OR SEWER PROBLEMS?**

Call 402-4300 Monday-Friday; After 5:00 pm call 956-402-4444; Weekends call 956-402-4444.

### **WHY CONSERVE?**

According to the Texas State Water Plan, Texas' population is projected to increase 90% by 2050 and total municipal water demand is projected to increase 67% by 2050. Even with the 13.5% water saving projected from conservation in the next fifty years, water supply from existing sources will meet only 75% of the projected water demand by 2050. We must use our precious water resources more efficiently or we will have more frequent and more severe water shortages, especially during droughts and periods of peak demand (like hot Texas summers!). Using water more efficiently will not only save money, but more importantly, will help protect the quality of life of future generations. The cost of new or renovated water infrastructure wastewater treatment and water supply is estimated to be \$107 billion over the next fifty years. Each of us together can save billions of tax dollars by making our households water smart. We must take on the responsibility of efficient water use now. (Top Water Smart Tips pamphlet by the Texas Water Development Board)

### **DID YOU KNOW...**

Water Treatment Plant (WTP) Operators and Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Operators have to be licensed by the State. Texas Commission on Environmental

Quality requires that all WTP and WWTP operators be licensed within a year of employment by passing a mandatory state exam and must upgrade their licenses within two years by passing another mandatory state exam. WTP and WWTP operators must also have continuous education classes throughout their careers to keep their licenses.

**EN ESPANOL**

Este reporte incluye informacion sobre su agua potable. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion en espanol por favor llamar al **(956) 402-4300**.

Last Updated: 04/19/2022