

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 [insert water system contact][insert phone number]

*Important Information you need to read.
Do not include this page with the CCR
you provide to customers.*

"TCEQ provides the CCR Generator as a tool for systems to begin creating their CCR, you must add information to this draft report to make it complete according to Title 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 290 Subchapter H: Consumer Confidence Reports. It is the responsibility of the water system to make sure the CCR provided to customers meets all CCR requirements and contains correct data. The CCR is due to TCEQ and your customers by July 1 of every year. For more information and instruction about how to complete the CCR see <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/ccr>. For specific information about your water system visit Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>."

SAVE
Water



2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report



PWS / TX2140018

The City of Rio Grande meets publicly on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall. For more information on your drinking water please contact the water department at (956) 487-2702.

Este reporte incluye información sobre su agua de tomar. Para obtener una copia de esta información, preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en español, favor de llamar al (956) 487-2702 para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF RIO GRANDE CITY

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017. CITY OF RIO GRANDE CITY provides surface water from [insert source name of aquifer, reservoir, and/or river] located in [insert name of County or City]. 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.

Aug. 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) mmv: millimeters per year (a measure of radon 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 programs per liter (pg/L).

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

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	1	0	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	2017	1.3	1.3	0.0682	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from acid preservation; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2017	0	15	1.28	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfect By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2017	0.8	0 - 0.8	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	23	11.7 - 18.8	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 (THM)	2017	52	20.7 - 38.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
-----------------------------	------	----	-------------	-----------------------	----	-----	---	---

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2017	0.106	0.102 - 0.106	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2017	0.5	0.47 - 0.52	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which provides strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	1	0.47 - 0.59	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/alpha emitters	2017	5.4	5.4 - 5.4	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

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

Combined Radium 226/228	2017	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2017	1.1	1.1 - 1.1	0	30	ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2017	1	0 - 1.4	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Disinfectant Residual

* A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the COR 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	2017	3.03	2.33-3.50	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.32 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.

Violations

Filter Backwash Rule	Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
The Filter Backwash Recycling Rule requires public water systems to review their backwash water recycling practices to ensure that they do not compromise microbial control.				

Violations

FAILURE TO SUBMIT PLANT SCHEMATIC (FBR)	01/06/2011	03/31/2017	We failed to submit to our regulator a plant schematic showing the origin of all flows which are recycled, the hydraulic conveyance used to transport them, and the location where they are re-introduced back into the treatment plant.
---	------------	------------	--