

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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

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 million – or ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppt: parts per trillion, or nomograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion. Or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT (ug/L)	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range	Possible Sources
Cyanide (ug/L)	200	120	0 - 120	Discharge from steel/metal discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Selenium (mg/L)	0.05	0.0051	0 - 0.0051	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Fluoride (mg/L)	4.0	0.56	0.54 - 0.56	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories;
Barium (mg/L)	2	0.122	0.113 - 0.122	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (mg/L)	0.010	0.0023	0 - 0.0023	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from glass and electronic production wastes

SECONDARY STANDARDS

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	NCL	Highest Level Detected	Average	Possible Sources
PH (SU)	>7.0	7.6	7.5	N/A
Sulfate (mg/L)	300	323	306	N/A

TURBIDITY

	Highest single Measurement	Lowest % of sampling meeting Limits	Treatment Technique	Possible Sources
Turbidity (NTU)	0.38	97.6%	0.3	Soil runoff

Violations Table

Public Notification Rule

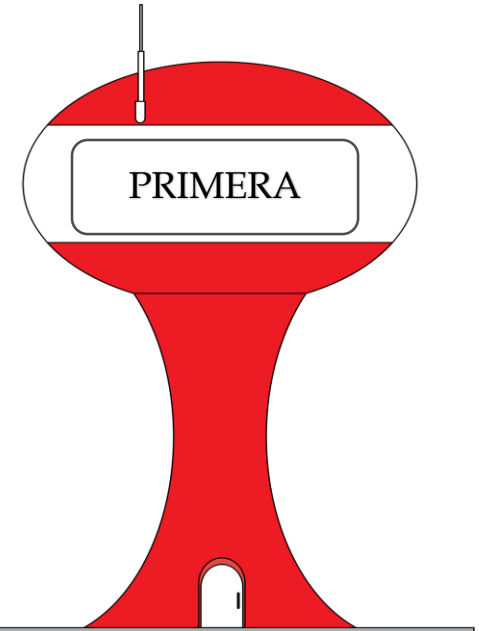
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation Ends	Violation Explanation
MONITORING,ROUTINEM MINOR (RTRC)	07/01/2017	09/30/2017	PLEASE SEE BOTTOM

Violation explanation: We failed to test our water for the contaminant and period specified. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017

TX0310094 CITY OF PRIMERA

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CITY OF PRIMERA is a Purchased Surface Water

Public Participation Opportunity

Date: 3rd Tuesday of each month

Time: 6:30P.M.

Location: 22893 Stuart Place Rd.

City Hall phone (956) 423-9654

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: City of Primera Phone: (956) 423-9654

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telephone (956) 423-9654.

Sources of 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 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 EPAs 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 plans, 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, 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 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 provider. 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 Assessments

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report 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 system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact {Mr. Javier Mendez}.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following: URL:

<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtsrc=>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:

<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW From the City of Harlingen	CC FROM TX3100 02	SW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Rio Grande River</u>

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

2017 Regulated Contaminants Detected.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halo acetic Acids (HAA%)	2017	22	8.2 - 21.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	49	26.2 - 55.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	0.28	028-0.28	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

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.

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 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)

N/A: not applicable

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over All	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.28	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2017	0	15	2.5	0	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL/ MRDLG	Units of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source of Disinfectant
Chloramines	2017	1.96	0.50	3.9	4/4	ppm	No	Disinfectant used to control Microbes

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminate 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

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range	Possible Sources
Uranium (ug/L0)	30	2.3	1.2-2.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	50	7.0	5.2-7.0	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 of Drinking Water
Chloramines	2017	1.96	0.5 - 3.9	4	4		Ppm	Water additive used to control microbes