



CITY OF PALM VALLEY'S 2020 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT (CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT)

PWS ID#: TX0310027 PHONE #: (956) 423-4040

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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

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 guide lines 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).

Council Meetings

Date: Third Tuesday of each Month
Time: 6:00 p.m.
Location: City Hall
Phone#: (956) 423-8384

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

SOURCE 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 substance 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 operation, 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 este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (956) 423-8384 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Palm Valley is purchased surface water from the City of Harlingen. 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 source water protection strategies.

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?wtrsrc=>

Further details

<http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD

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 material 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>.

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.

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
ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq-parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

InOrganic Contaminants

Year of Range	Contaminant	Highest Level	MCL	Range	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2020	Fluoride	0.61	4.0	0.60-0.61	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2020	Nitrate	0.11	10	0.0-0.11	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MrDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source of Contaminant
2020	Chloramine Residual	8.1	1.6	2.5	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection ByProducts

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Source of Contaminant
2020	Total Haloacetic Acids	14	3.6-16.4	No Goal for the total	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2020	Total Trihalomethanes	32	9.2-32	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2020	Chloroform	4.0	2.8	5.1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2020	Bromoform	7.1	1.5	12.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2020	Bromodichloromethane	5.7	3.9	7.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection..
2020	Dibromochloromethane	5.6	2.1	9.0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	The 90 th Percentile	Number of sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2020	Copper	2020	1.3	0.051	0	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Turbidity

Turbidity has no side 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	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Sample of Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2020	Turbidity	0.3	100	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Year	Contaminant	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Average	Source of Contaminant
2020	Sulfate	300	323	306	N/A

Violations

Lead and Copper Rule-The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead and Consumer Notice	12/30/2014	03/02/2015	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.