2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Consumer Confidence Report
Period from
January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019

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. CITY OF SAN JUAN is Surface Water TX1080010

The City of San Juan reports water use conservation water losses to the Texas Water Development. For the period January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019. The city could not accurately account for 60,577,531 gals, of water. Approximately 7.42% of total water treated and pumped to the city for everyday use.

The City of San Juan will have a public participation meeting for consumer input or questions about this report.
Place: San Juan Library (Multipurpose Meeting Room)
Date: Saturday, August 15, 2020
Time: 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon

For more information regarding this report contact:
David Salinas
Phone: (956) 223-2300
Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (956) 223-2300

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Detected

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection/ Disinfection by Products								
Chlorite	2019	0.9	0.105-0.9	0.8	1	ppm	N	By- product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	24	16.4-31.8	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By- product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	2019	71	34.8-100	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By- product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected						
Arsenic	2019	2	0-2.3	0	10	ppb	N	
Barium	2019	0.101	0.0974-0.101	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes , Discharges from metal refineries ; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2019	100	10-100	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Flouride	2019	0.5	0.42-0.51	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits;water additive which promotes strong teeth;dischargefrom fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2019	0.06	0.0-0.06	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks;sewage;Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2019	10	0-5.5	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries ; Erosion of natural deposits ; Discharge from mines
	Collection Date							
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/Photon emitters	7/14/2017	7.8*	7.8-7.8	0	50*	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits * The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/per year . EPA considers *50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta Particles ** Because the beta particles were below 50 pCi/L no testing for individual beta particles constituents was required-
Combined Radium 226/228	1/10/2017	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	7/14/2017	2	2.0-2.0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	7/14/2017	2	2.0-2.0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	Level	Limit (Treatment						
	Detected	Technique)						
Highest Single Measurement	0.9NTU	1 NTU					N	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU					N	Soil Runoff

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

Volatile organic compounds , including pesticides and herbicides								The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all removal requirements , unless a (TOC) violation is noted in the violations section
Carbon Tetrachloride	2018	1	0-0.9	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants , and other industrial activities
Xylenes	2019	0.001	0-0.001	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories, and chemical factories
Disinfectant Residual	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Units		
Chloramine	2019	2.6	.05-4.0	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Action Level Goal (ALG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below wgich 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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamintaion
Copper ***(30 samples)***	9/8/2017	1.3	1.3	0.0557	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits ; Leaching from wood preservatives ; Corrossion of household plumbing systems
Lead ***(30 samples)***	9/8/2017	0	15	0.79	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits ; Corrossion of household plumbing systems

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 violation section.

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 pickup 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 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 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being conducted by the TCEQ and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. source water protection strategies.

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: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Active water sources for the City of San Juan are Plant #1, 709 S. Nebraska, Rio Grande River Surface Water and Ground Water well (Gulf Coast Aquifer) Plant #2, 2111 N. I Road Rio Grande River Surface Water

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

Action Level: The concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (AGL): The level of a contaminent in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. AGLs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assesment is a study of the water system to identfy 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 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 MCGL: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which ther i 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 evi-dence 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.

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

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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