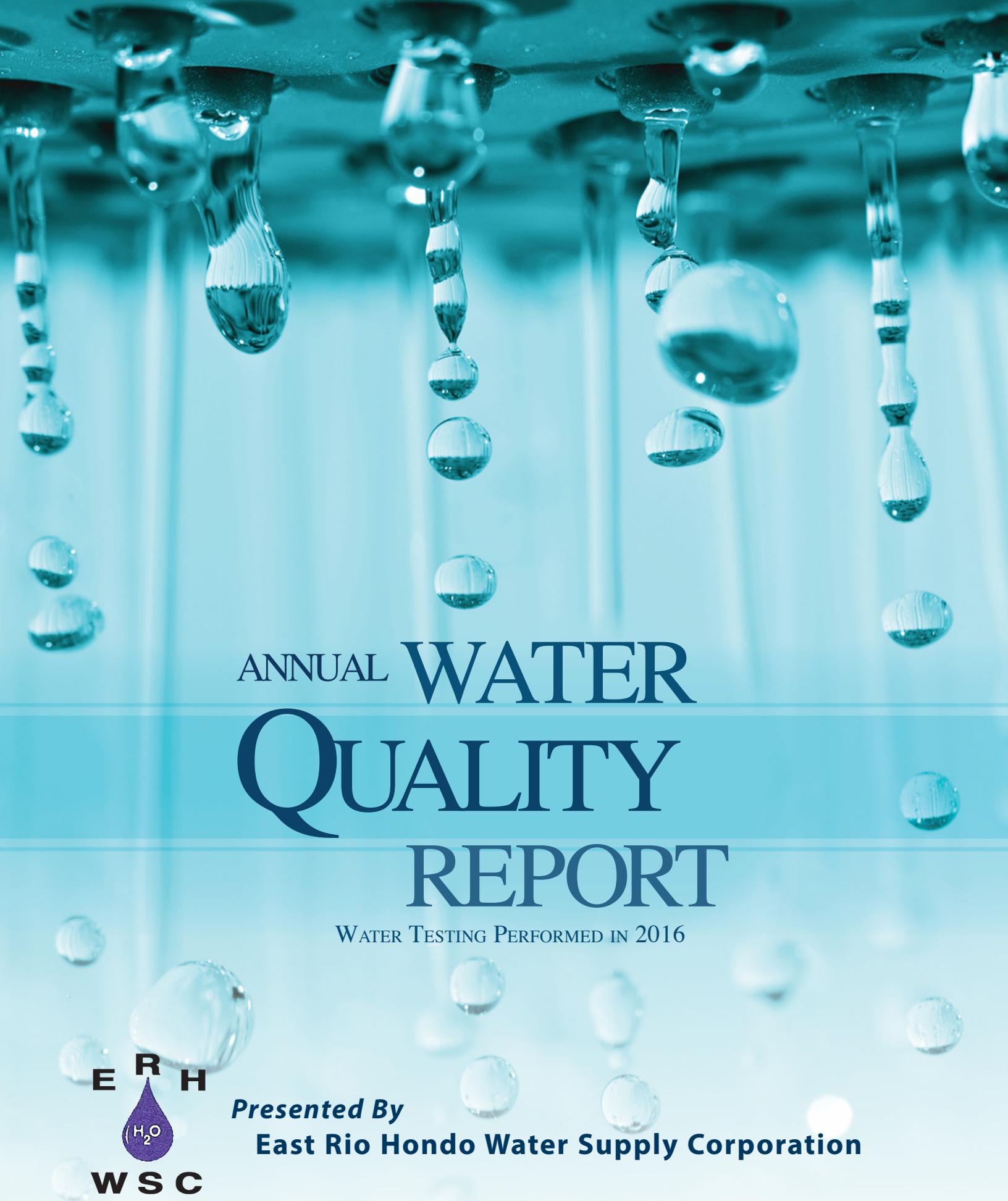


# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2016

ERH WSC

*Presented By*

**East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation**

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (956) 748-3633.

PWS ID#: TX0310096/TX0310031/0310152

## We've Come a Long Way

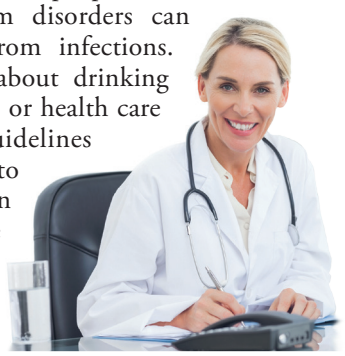
Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering the period between January 1 and December 31, 2016. In a matter of only a few decades, drinking water has become exponentially safer and more reliable than at any other point in human history. Our exceptional staff continues to work hard every day—at any hour—to deliver the highest quality drinking water without interruption. Although the challenges ahead are many, we feel that by relentlessly investing in customer outreach and education, new treatment technologies, system upgrades, and training, the payoff will be reliable, high-quality tap water delivered to you and your family.

## Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the second Monday of each month beginning at 6 p.m. at the East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation (ERHWSC) Main Office, 206 Industrial Parkway, Rio Hondo, Texas.

## Important Health Information

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; those 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 at (800) 426-4791.



## Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material; and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

**Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

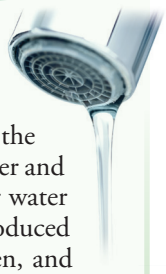
**Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

**Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

**Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 our business office. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## Where Does My Water Come From?



Depending on where you live in the East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation (ERHWSC) service area, you can receive processed Rio Grande River water from one of two ERHWSC treatment facilities. Since 1982, ERHWSC has operated the 3.2 million gallons per day (MGD) Nelson Road Treatment Plant south of FM 1561. In March of 2009, the 8.0 MGD Martha Ann Simpson Treatment Plant on FM 510 began operations. Water is pumped from the Rio Grande River and transferred to both plants by Cameron County Irrigations District Number Two (CCID2). These two plants can deliver water to all locations in our service area, depending upon system demands. Members of the Arroyo City area receive water produced by ERHWSC through an interconnecting pipeline located on FM 1847. Members west of Combes, north of Harlingen, and south of Rio Hondo areas may receive water form ERHWSC, North Cameron Regional Water Supply Corporation (NCRWSC), or Harlingen Water Works System (HWWS) via an interconnect pipeline with ERHWSC. Members from the southwest area may receive water from the ERHWSC or Olmito Water Supply Corporation (OWSC) via an interconnecting pipeline.

Analyses for all five water sources are included in this report. Rio Grande water for the Rio Grande Valley is stored in both the Amistad and Falcon reservoirs. These reservoirs fluctuate in levels, depending on the inflows from other states and from Mexico. Water quality varies depending on which area of the Rio Grande watershed the flow originates.

| WATER SOURCE | LENGTH OF TIME USED | EXPLANATION OF USE | CONTACT |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Harlingen WSC** | 61 Days | Supplement North/West of Distribution | HWWS, Laboratory, (956) 440-6565 |
| **Olmito WSC** | 318 Days | Supplement Southwest of Distribution | OWSC, Mr. Victor Treviño, (956) 350-4099 |
| **North Cameron Regional WSC** | 290 Days | Supplement North/West of Distribution | ERHWSC, (956) 748-3633 |
| **East Rio Hondo WSC** | 366 Days | Wholesale Provider for Arroyo City | WSC ERHWSC, (956) 748-3633 |

## Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board during the year covered by this report, our system lost an estimated 160,096,385 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call the PWS phone number.

## Source Water Assessment

The TCEQ (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality) has 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 are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this consumer confidence report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts, contact TCEQ Region 15 office at (956) 425-6010.

## Lead in Home Plumbing

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 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.

## QUESTIONS?

**For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Amanda Ramos at (956) 748-3633.**

## About Our Violation

| VIOLATION TYPE | EXPLANATION | DATE AND LENGTH OF VIOLATION | STEPS TAKEN TO CORRECT VIOLATION | HEALTH EFFECTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Treatment Technique** | Cryptosporidium removal credit of 3.5 was less than required based on Bin 2 classification of 4.0 removal credit | From November 1st to November 30th, 2016 | Installation of UV System | Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches. |

## What's a Cross-connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems) or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand) causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection.

For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of contaminants on a very strict sampling schedule. The information below represents only those substances that were detected; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment, which was completed. In addition, we were required to take no corrective actions.

**REGULATED SUBSTANCES**

| | | | | East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation | | Arroyo City Water Treatment Plant | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| **Arsenic** (ppb) | 2016 | 10 | NA | 2.3 | 2.3–2.3 | NA | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| **Barium** (ppm) | 2016 | 2 | 2 | 0.162 | 0.162–0.162 | NA | NA | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Chloramines** (ppm) | 2016 | [4] | [4] | 5.0 | 0.5–5.0 | 6.5 | 0.5–6.5 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **Chlorine Dioxide** (ppb) | 2016 | [800] | [800] | 130 | 0.0–130 | NA | NA | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **Chlorine** (ppm) | 2016 | [4] | [4] | 2.7 | 0.2–2.7 | 3.7 | 0.2–3.7 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **Chlorite** (ppm) | 2016 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.93 | 0.17–0.93 | NA | NA | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Combined Radium** (pCi/L) | 2015 | 5 | 0 | 1.5 | 1.5–1.5 | NA | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Cyanide** (ppb) | 2016 | 200 | 200 | 60.0 | 60.0–60.0 | NA | NA | No | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| **Fluoride** (ppm) | 2016 | 4 | 4 | 0.44 | 0.44–0.44 | NA | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| **Haloacetic Acids [HAA]** (ppb) | 2016 | 60 | NA | 20.2 | 1.1–20.2 | 21.0 | 14.8–21.0 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Nitrate** (ppm) | 2016 | 10 | 10 | 0.2 | 0.09–0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7–0.7 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Nitrate-Nitrite** (ppm) | 2014 | 10 | 10 | 0.17 | 0.04–0.17 | NA | NA | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Nitrite** (ppm) | 2014 | 1 | 1 | 0.01 | 0.01–0.01 | NA | NA | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Selenium** (ppb) | 2016 | 50 | 50 | 4.2 | 4.2–4.2 | NA | NA | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| **TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]** (ppb) | 2016 | 80 | NA | 50.5 | 4.0–50.5 | 60.5 | 31.1–60.5 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Total Organic Carbon** (ppm) | 2016 | TT | NA | 4.07 | 2.94–4.07 | NA | NA | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Turbidity**[3] (NTU) | 2016 | TT | NA | 0.3 | 0.08–0.3 | NA | NA | No | Soil runoff |
| **Turbidity** (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit) | 2016 | TT = 95% of samples meet the limit | NA | 100 | NA | NA | NA | No | Soil runoff |

## REGULATED SUBSTANCES

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | North Cameron Regional Water Supply Corporation AMOUNT DETECTED | North Cameron Regional Water Supply Corporation RANGE LOW-HIGH | Olmito Water Supply Corporation AMOUNT DETECTED | Olmito Water Supply Corporation RANGE LOW-HIGH | Harlingen Water Works System AMOUNT DETECTED | Harlingen Water Works System RANGE LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Arsenic** (ppb) | 2016 | 10 | NA | 2.4[1] | 2.4–2.4[1] | NA | NA | 2.3 | 2.2–2.3 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| **Barium** (ppm) | 2016 | 2 | 2 | 0.0021[1] | 0.0021–0.0021[1] | 0.191 | 0.191–0.191 | 0.107 | 0.0945–0.107 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Chloramines** (ppm) | 2016 | [4] | [4] | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **Chlorine Dioxide** (ppb) | 2016 | [800] | [800] | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **Chlorine** (ppm) | 2016 | [4] | [4] | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **Chlorite** (ppm) | 2016 | 1 | 0.8 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Combined Radium** (pCi/L) | 2015 | 5 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Cyanide** (ppb) | 2016 | 200 | 200 | 80[1] | 80–80[1] | NA | NA | NA | NA | No | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| **Fluoride** (ppm) | 2016 | 4 | 4 | 0.16[1] | 0.16–0.16[1] | 0.46 | 0.46–0.46 | 0.61 | 0.51–0.61 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| **Haloacetic Acids [HAA]** (ppb) | 2016 | 60 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Nitrate** (ppm) | 2016 | 10 | 10 | 0.12 | 0.12–0.12 | 0.18 | 0.18–0.18 | 0.23 | 0.08–0.23 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Nitrate-Nitrite** (ppm) | 2014 | 10 | 10 | 0.09[2] | 0.09–0.09[2] | NA | NA | NA | NA | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Nitrite** (ppm) | 2014 | 1 | 1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Selenium** (ppb) | 2016 | 50 | 50 | NA | NA | 4.5 | 4.5–4.5 | 4.5 | 3.3–4.5 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| **TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]** (ppb) | 2016 | 80 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Total Organic Carbon** (ppm) | 2016 | TT | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Turbidity**[3] (NTU) | 2016 | TT | NA | 0.20 | 0.07–0.20 | 0.31 | 0.18–0.31 | 0.48 | 0.17–0.48 | No | Soil runoff |
| **Turbidity** (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit) | 2016 | TT = 95% of samples meet the limit | NA | 100 | NA | 100 | NA | 100 | NA | No | Soil runoff |

**Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community**

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AL | MCLG | East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE) | East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES | Arroyo City Water Treatment Plant AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE) | Arroyo City Water Treatment Plant SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Copper** (ppm) | 2016 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.044 | 0/30 | 0.044[1] | 0/10[1] | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Lead** (ppb) | 2016 | 15 | 0 | 1.1 | 0/30 | Less than detection limit[1] | 0/10[1] | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

## SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

| | | | | East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation | | Arroyo City Water Treatment Plant | | North Cameron Regional Water Supply Corporation | | Olmito Water Supply Corporation | | Harlingen Water Works System | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | SCL | MCLG | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | EXCEEDANCE | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| **Aluminum** (ppb) | 2016 | 200 | NA | 0.105 | 0.105–0.105 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 30.7 | 30.7–30.7 | NA | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes |
| **Chloride** (ppm) | 2016 | 300 | NA | 254.0 | 254.0–254.0 | NA | NA | 264[1] | 264–264[1] | 237 | 237–237 | NA | NA | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| **Copper** (ppm) | 2015 | 1.0 | NA | 0.054 | 0.054–0.054 | 0.064[1] | 0.031–0.031[1] | NA | NA | 0.0632[4] | 0.0632–0.0632[4] | NA | NA | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Iron** (ppb) | 2016 | 300 | NA | 28.0 | 28.0–28.0 | NA | NA | 10[1] | 10–10[1] | 15 | 15–15 | NA | NA | No | Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes |
| **Manganese** (ppb) | 2016 | 50 | NA | 1 | 1–1 | NA | NA | 4.9[1] | 4.9–4.9[1] | 18.3 | 18.3–18.3 | NA | NA | No | Leaching from natural deposits |
| **pH** (Units) | 2016 | >7.0 | NA | 7.9 | 7.9–7.9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 7.3 | 7.3–7.3 | 7.1 | 7.0–7.1 | No | Naturally occurring |
| **Sulfate** (ppm) | 2016 | 300 | NA | 433 | 433–433 | NA | NA | 136[1] | 136–136[1] | 412 | 412–412 | 387 | 359–387 | Yes | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes |
| **Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]** (ppm) | 2016 | 1,000 | NA | 1,150 | 1,150–1,150 | NA | NA | 674[1] | 674–674[1] | 1,080 | 1,080–1,080 | 1,060 | 986–1,060 | Yes | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| **Zinc** (ppm) | 2016 | 5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.0310 | 0.0310–0.0310 | NA | NA | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes |

## UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES [5]

| | | East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation | | Arroyo City Water Treatment Plant | | North Cameron Regional Water Supply Corporation | | Olmito Water Supply Corporation | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| **Alkalinity Bicarbonate** (ppm) | 2016 | 142 | 142–142 | NA | NA | 67[1] | 67–67[1] | 131 | 131–131 | Corrosion of carbonate rock such as limestone |
| **Alkalinity Total** (ppm) | 2016 | 116 | 98–116 | NA | NA | 55[1] | 55–55[1] | 107 | 107–107 | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Bromochloroacetic Acid** (ppb) | 2016 | 9.6 | 1.0–9.6 | 11.1 | 6.7–11.1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Bromodichloromethane** (ppb) | 2016 | 10.2 | 1.0–10.2 | 10.7 | 8.6–10.7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Bromoform** (ppb) | 2016 | 20.3 | 1.0–20.3 | 27.6 | 8.8–27.6 | NA | NA | NA | NA | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Calcium** (ppm) | 2016 | 98.1 | 98.1–98.1 | NA | NA | 25.4[1] | 25.4–25.4[1] | 97.2 | 97.2–97.2 | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Chloroform** (ppb) | 2016 | 4.4 | 1.0–4.4 | 4.4 | 2.5–4.4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Dibromoacetic Acid** (ppb) | 2016 | 10.8 | 1.0–10.8 | 11.6 | 8.0–11.6 | NA | NA | NA | NA | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Dibromochloromethane** (ppb) | 2016 | 17.8 | 1.0–17.8 | 21.0 | 9.6–21.0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Dichloroacetic Acid** (ppb) | 2016 | 6.8 | 1.0–6.8 | 7.7 | 5.1–7.7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Hardness Calcium Magnesium** (ppm) | 2012 | 394 | 106–394 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Hardness Total [as CACO3]** (ppm) | 2016 | 385 | 385–385 | NA | NA | 106[1] | 106–106[1] | 394 | 394–394 | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Hexadecanoic Acid** (ppb) | 2016 | 5.4 | 5.4–5.4 | NA | NA | 3.5[1] | 3.5–3.5[1] | NA | NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Magnesium** (ppm) | 2016 | 34.1 | 34.1–34.1 | NA | NA | 10.4[1] | 10.4–10.4[1] | 36.7 | 36.7–36.7 | Naturally present in the environment |

## UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES [5]

| | | East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation | | Arroyo City Water Treatment Plant | | North Cameron Regional Water Supply Corporation | | Olmito Water Supply Corporation | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| **Octadecanoic Acid** (ppb) | 2016 | 3.7 | 3.7–3.7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | Naturally found in the environment |
| **Nickel** (ppm) | 2016 | 0.0025 | 0.0025–0.0025 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.0037 | 0.0037–0.0037 | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Potassium** (ppm) | 2016 | 7.41 | 7.41–7.41 | NA | NA | 1.63[1] | 1.63–1.63[1] | 7.53 | 7.53–7.53 | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Sodium** (ppm) | 2016 | 223 | 223–223 | NA | NA | 191[1] | 191–191[1] | 197 | 197–197 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| **Trichloroacetic Acid** (ppb) | 2016 | 1.9 | 1.0–1.9 | 1.9 | 1.3–1.9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

[1] Sampled in 2014.
[2] Sampled in 2013.
[3] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
[4] Sampled in 2016.
[5] Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

## Definitions

**AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**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.

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** 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

**ND (Not detected):** Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**SCL (Secondary Constituent Level):** SCLs are established to regulate the aesthetics of drinking water like appearance, taste and odor.

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