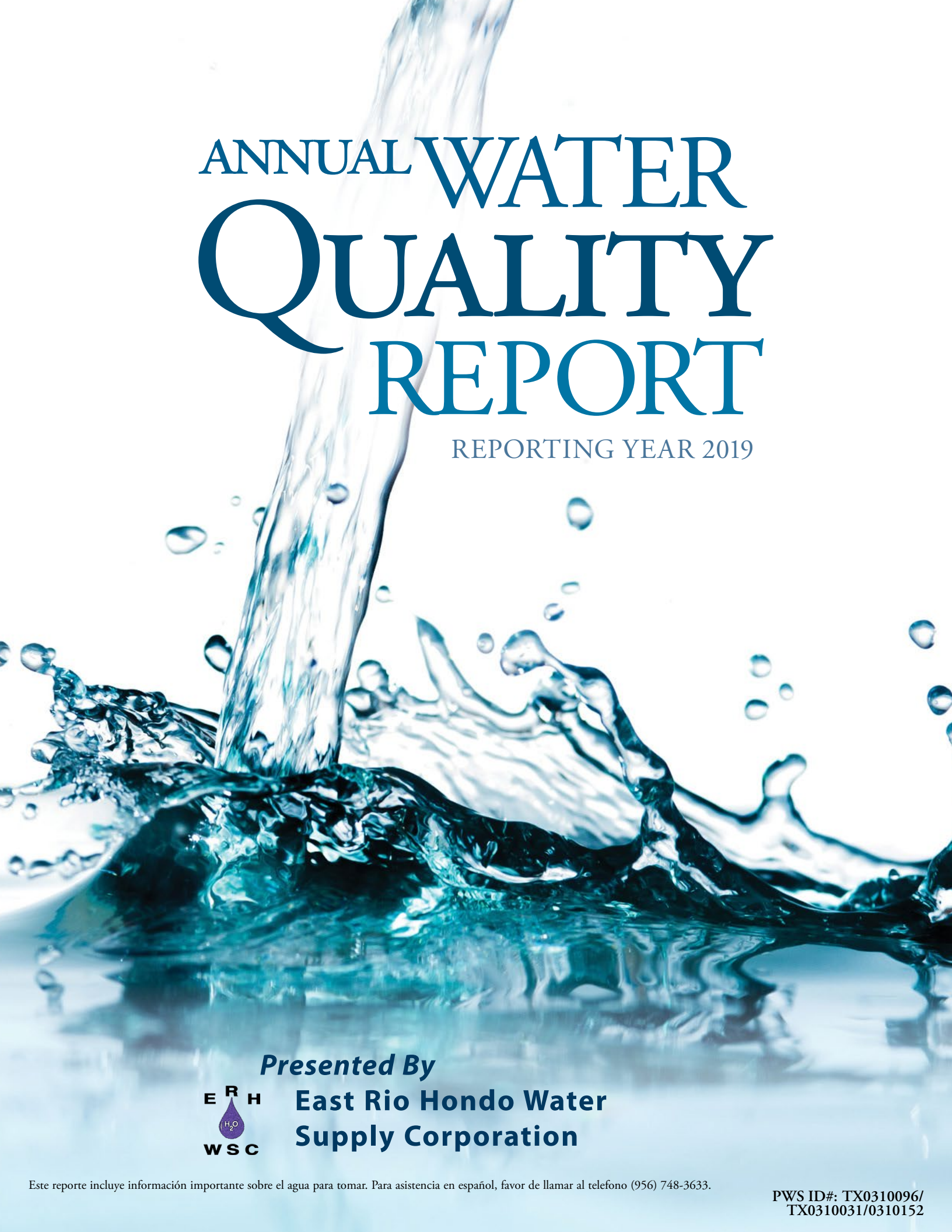


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2019

Presented By

East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation

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

PWS ID#: TX0310096/ TX0310031/0310152

Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education, while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

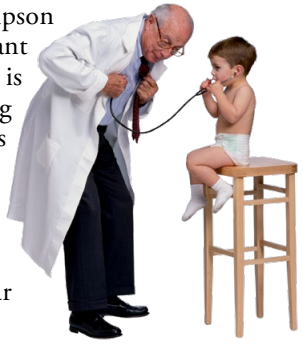
Where Does My Water Come From?

Depending on where you live in the East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation (ERHWSC) service area, you may receive processed Rio Grande River water from one of the two Surface Water Treatment plants operated by ERHWSC. ERHWSC has operated the 3.2-million-gallon-per-day (MGD) Nelson Rd. Water Treatment Plant since 1982 and began operating the 8.0 MGD Martha Ann Simpson Surface Water Treatment Plant on FM 510 in 2009. Raw (untreated) water is pumped from the Rio Grande River by Cameron County Irrigation District. #2 to both of the surface water treatment facilities. After treatment, both of the plants have the capability to deliver potable water to most locations in the ERHWSC service area. Members of the Arroyo City area receive water produced by ERHWSC through an interconnecting pipeline located on FM 1847. Members in the north and northwest areas of the system may receive water from the North Cameron Regional Water Supply Corporation (NCRWSC) Reverse Osmosis Groundwater Plant, or from Harlingen Waterworks System (HWWS) via an interconnect pipeline and pump station with ERHWSC. Members from the southwest area may receive water from Olmito Water Supply Corporation (OWSC) via an interconnecting pipeline. Analyses for all five water sources are included in this report. Rio Grande River water for the Rio Grande Valley is stored in the both Amistad and Falcon reservoirs. These reservoirs fluctuate in level, depending on inflows from other states and from Mexico. Water quality varies depending on which area of the Rio Grande watershed the flow originates from.

Cryptosporidium and 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; 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).

*In 2017 East Rio Hondo WSC began operating an Ultra-Violet Disinfection System at the Martha A. Simpson Water Treatment Plant on FM 510 that is capable of neutralizing *Cryptosporidium*. This system adds an extra layer of disinfection to the traditional treatment process to better safeguard our customers.



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.

QUESTIONS?

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

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 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 which may also come from gas stations, urban storm-water 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.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum. The ERHWSC Board of Directors typically meet the second Monday of each month at 6 p.m. at the East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation (ERHWSC) main office at 206 Industrial Parkway, Rio Hondo, TX.

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. ERHWSC is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in private plumbing components. If you have lead material in your private plumbing, 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Loss Audit

ERHWSC is required by the Texas Water Development Board to conduct an Annual Water Loss Audit. During 2019, ERHWSC reported an annual water loss of 7.57% or 62.038 million gallons of total water produced. Water loss originates from water theft, water line breaks and leakage, as well as from flushing mains.

Emergency/Supplemental Water Sources

WATER SOURCE	LENGTH OF TIME USED	EXPLANATION OF USE	CONTACT
Harlingen Waterworks Systems	365 days	Supplements Distribution System	HWWS (956) 440-6565
Olmito WSC	365 days	Supplements Distribution System	OWSC (956) 350-4099
North Cameron Regional WSC	365 days	Supplements Distribution System	ERHWSC (956) 748-3633
East Rio Hondo WSC	365 days	Wholesale Provider for Arroyo City	ERHWSC (956) 748-3633

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water ERHWSC delivers must meet specific health standards. The sample results listed on this report reflect only the substances that were at a detectable level. A full list of all constituents that were sampled are available on the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's (TCEQ) Drinking Water Watch website located at https://dww2.tceq.gov/DWW/. Our goal is always to produce safe water at or below TCEQ and U.S EPA maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

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.

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

We participated in the 4th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's UCMR4, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

[1] Sampled in 2019.
[2] Sampled in 2017.
[3] The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[4] The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.
[5] 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.
[6] Sampled in 2018.
[7] 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

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

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 Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation		East Rio Hondo WSC-Arroyo City			
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)	2017	10	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	0.136	0.136–0.136	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloramines (ppm)	2019	[4]	[4]	5.4	0.5–5.4	7.3	0.5–7.3	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2019	[800]	[800]	350	ND–350	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	[4]	[4]	2.8	0.40–2.8	5.4	0.80–5.4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2019	1	0.8	0.96	0.02–0.96	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)	2019	200	200	170	170–170	NA	NA	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb)	2017	6	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	0.40	0.40–0.40	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2018	50[3]	NA	6.8	6.8–6.8	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2019	60	NA	14.8	<6.0–14.8	32.7	12.4–32.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	0.36	<0.05–0.36	0.41	0.41–0.41	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	2019	10	10	0.36	0.36–0.36	NA	NA	No	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	2019	50	50	3.4	3.4–3.4	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	80	NA	31.7	<4.0–31.7	36.2	14.3–36.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon [TOC][4] (ppm)	2019	TT	NA	1.58	1.0–1.58	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[5] (NTU)	2019	TT	NA	0.8	0.04–0.8	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2019	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	99	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (ppb)	2017	30	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	2019	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories;Discharge from chemical factories

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				North Cameron Regional Water Supply Corporation		Olmito Water Supply Corporation		Harlingen Water Works System			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2017	10	0	3.1	3.1–3.1	NA	NA	2.4[1]	2.4–2.4[1]	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	0.0022[2]	0.0022–0.0022[2]	0.108	0.108–0.108	0.0893	0.0856–0.0893	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloramines (ppm)	2019	[4]	[4]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2019	[800]	[800]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	[4]	[4]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2019	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)	2019	200	200	70[2]	70–70[2]	NA	NA	120	90–120	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb)	2017	6	0	NA	NA	0.92	0.92–0.92	NA	NA	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	0.18[2]	0.18–0.18[2]	0.32	0.32–0.32	0.62	0.57–0.62	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2018	50[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0[2]	5.2–7.0[2]	No	Naturally occurring
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2019	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	0.31	0.31–0.31	0.28	0.28–0.28	0.20	0.13–0.20	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	2019	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	2019	50	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2	3.2–4.2	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon [TOC][4] (ppm)	2019	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[5] (NTU)	2019	TT	NA	0.87	0.09–0.87	0.70	0.14–0.70	0.30	0.14–0.30	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2019	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	98	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (ppb)	2017	30	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	1.2–2.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	2019	10	10	NA	NA	0.0011	0.0011–0.0011	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories;Discharge from chemical factories

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [7]

		East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation		Arroyo City Water Treatment Plant		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2019	6.2	<1.0–6.2	6.4	3.5–6.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)	2019	14.5	<1.0–14.5	17.1	4.6–17.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	2019	3.8	<1.0–3.8	3.2	1.5–3.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2019	10.8	<1.0–10.8	12.3	4.7–12.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nickel (ppm)	2019	0.0029	0.0029–0.0029	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium (ppm)	2019	214	214–214	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [7]

		North Cameron Regional Water Supply Corporation		Olmito Water Supply Corporation		Harlingen Water Works System		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppb)	2019	0.23	0.23–0.23	NA	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2019	5.3	5.3–5.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)	2019	11.0	11.0–11.0	9.5	4.0–9.5	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	2019	2.7	2.7–2.7	13.4	3.1–13.4	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2019	8.2	8.2–8.2	20.5	11.0–20.5	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nickel (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	0.0033	0.0033–0.0033	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium (ppm)	2019	199[2]	199–199[2]	157	157–157	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Tap Water Samples Collected for Copper and Lead Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community

				East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation		Arroyo City Water Treatment Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3	0.047	0/30	0.040[2]	0/10[2]	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0	<0.0005	0/30	ND[2]	0/10[2]	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	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2019	200	NA	134.0	134.0–134.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.6	24.6–24.6	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2019	300	NA	215	215–215	NA	NA	272[2]	272–272[2]	168	168–168	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.0	NA	0.102	0.002–0.102	NA	NA	0.0247[2]	0.0247–0.0247[2]	0.571	0.571–0.571	NA	NA	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2019	300	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	21–21	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2017	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5	3.5–3.5	13.0[1]	13.0–13.0[1]	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
pH (Units)	2019	>7.0	NA	8.90	7.05–8.90	8.08[6]	5.98–8.08[6]	8.95	6.69–8.95	NA	NA	7.7[6]	7.5–7.7[6]	No	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	300	NA	374	374–374	NA	NA	126[2]	126–126[2]	319	319–319	282	262–282	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2019	1,000	NA	1040	1040–1040	NA	NA	731	458–731	847	847–847	796	758–796	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2017	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0166	0.0166–0.0166	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES [7]

		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	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	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity Bicarbonate (ppm)	2019	131	131–131	NA	NA	81[2]	81–81[2]	117	117–117	NA	NA	Corrosion of carbonate such as limestone
Alkalinity Total (ppm)	2019	107	107–107	NA	NA	66[2]	66–66[2]	96	96–96	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	7.5	<1.0–7.5	9.4	4.2–9.4	NA	NA	10.6	7.2–10.6	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Calcium (ppm)	2019	90.2	90.2–90.2	NA	NA	26.6[2]	26.6–26.6[2]	80.8	80.8–80.8	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	10.2	<1.0–10.2	11.8	6.8–11.8	NA	NA	9.9	6.0–9.9	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	5.8	<1.0–5.8	21.9	2.0–21.9	NA	NA	17.3	4.6–17.3	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2019	13.67	0.0–13.67	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br (ppb)	2019	20.2	0.0–20.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 (ppb)	2019	25.47	0.0–25.47	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hardness, Total [as CACO3] (ppm)	2019	347	347–347	NA	NA	106[2]	106–106[2]	302	302–302	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Hexadecanoic Acid (ppb)	2019	2.7	2.7–2.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium (ppm)	2019	29.5	29.5–29.5	NA	NA	9.88[2]	9.88–9.88[2]	24.3	24.3–24.3	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Manganese (ppb)	2019	0.6	0.6–0.6	NA	NA	4.1	4.1–4.1	NA	NA	5.0	5.0–5.0	Leaching from natural deposits
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	5.7	<2.0–5.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Octadecanoic Acid (ppb)	2016	3.7	3.7–3.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Naturally found in the environment
Potassium (ppm)	2019	7.56	7.56–7.56	NA	NA	1.79[2]	1.79–1.79[2]	6.13	6.13–6.13	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Tetradecanoic Acid (ppb)	2018	5.3	5.3–5.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Naturally occurring
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	1.2	<1.0–1.2	8.6	<1.0–8.6	NA	NA	5.8	1.6–5.8	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection