

Community Participation

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

East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation

206 Industrial Pkwy
Rio Hondo, Tx 78583

PWS ID#: TX0310096 / TX0310031 / TX0310152

For More Information

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

En Español

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



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Water Supply Corporation

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2022

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. 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.

Water Sources

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

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 2925. 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 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.

ERHWSC is required by the Texas Water Development Board to conduct an Annual Water Loss Audit. During 2022, ERHWSC reported an annual water loss of 195,807,462 gallons or 19.42 % of total water produced. Water loss originates from water theft, water line breaks and leakage, as well as from flushing mains. East Rio Hondo - Arroyo City annual water loss, 1,523,072 gallons or 1.8% of total water.

Cryptosporidium and Drinking Water

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.*

Lead and Drinking Water

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 the 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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 contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

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.

Secondary Constituents

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 Amanda Sanchez at (956) 748-3633

| Substance (Unit of Mesuare) | Year Sampled | East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation | | East Rio Hondo WSC - Arroyo City | | North Cameron Regional Water Supply Corporation | | Olmito Water Supply Corporation | | Harlingen Water Works System | | Typical Source | | |
|--|--------------|---|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| | | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | 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 |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)* | 2022 | 80 | NA | 52.0 * | 0.0 - 55.8 | 60.2 * | 38 - 58.4 | 1.0 * | 1.0 - 1.0 | NA | NA | 39 | 14.8 - 71.9 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| * The value in the High Level column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA5s] (ppb)* | 2022 | 60 | NA | 26.0 * | 0.0 - 25.1 | 30.9 * | 140 - 25.1 | 1.3 * | 1.3 - 1.3 | NA | NA | 22 | 12.5 - 25.2 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| * The value in the High Level column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorite (ppm) | 2022 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.66 | <0.02 - 0.66 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2022 | 10 | 0 | 2.2 | 2.0 - 2.2 | NA | NA | 2.4 ** | 2.4 - 2.4 ** | 3.2 *** | 3.2 - 3.2*** | 4.4 | 2.5 - 4.4 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2022 | 2 | 2 | 0.149 | 0.108 - 0.149 | NA | NA | 0.0017 ** | 0.0017 - 0.0017 ** | 0.101 | 0.101 - 0.101 | 0.113 | 0.0801 - 0.113 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cynaide (ppb) | 2022 | 200 | 200 | 70 * | 10.0 - 70.0 * | NA | NA | 140 ** | 140 - 140 ** | NA | NA | 40 | 30 - 40 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb) | 2022 | 6 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | < 0.6 | < 0.6 - < 0.6 | NA | NA | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2022 | 4 | 4 | 0.57 | 0.33 - 0.57 | NA | NA | 0.18 ** | 0.18 - 0.18 ** | 0.74 | 0.74 - 0.74 | 0.75 | 0.64 - 0.75 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive wich promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 2022 | 10 | 10 | 1.08 | 0.09 - 1.08 | 1.01 | 1.01 - 1.01 | 0.31 | 0.31 - 0.31 | 0.07 | 0.07 - 0.07 | 0.49 | 0.14 - 0.49 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (ppm) | 2022 | 1 | 0 | 0.11 | <0.05 - 0.11 | 1.01 | 1.01 - 1.01 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.05 | 0 - 0.05 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 2022 | 50 | 50 | 4.6 | 3.7 - 4.6 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 10 *** | 7.7 - 7.7 *** | 3.6 | 3 - 3.6 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Xylenes Total (ppb) | 2022 | 10 | 10 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | < 0.5 | < 0.5 - < 0.5 | NA | NA | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 2022 | 50 | NA | 9.1* | 6.7 - 9.1 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | Naturally occurring |
| Combined Radium (-226 & -228) (pCi/L) | 2022 | 5 | NA | 1.5 * | 1.5 - 1.5 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Uranium (ppb) | 2022 | 30 | 0 | 1.2 * | >0.001 - 1.2 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Turbidity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highest single measurement (NTU's) | 2022 | TT | NA | 0.49 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.29 | NA | 0.28 | NA | Soil runoff |
| Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit) | 2022 | TT=95% of samples meet limit | NA | 96% | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 100% | NA | 100% | NA | Soil runoff |
| Secondary Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm) | 2022 | 10 | 10 | 0.36*** | 0.36 - 0.36*** | 1.01 | 1.01 - 1.01 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits |
| Aluminum (ppm) | 2022 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.125 | 0.0418 - 0.125 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.0982 | 0.0982 - 0.0982 | 0.41 | 0.169 - 0.41 | Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2022 | 300 | 300 | 254 | 214 - 254 | NA | NA | 260** | 260 - 260** | 188 | 188 - 188 | NA | NA | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Zinc (ppm) | 2022 | 5 | 5 | 0.0066 | <0.005 - 0.0066 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |

*** Tested in 2019 ** Tested in 2020 * Tested in 2021

| Desinfection residuals | | | | East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation | | East Rio Hondo WSC - Arroyo City | | North Cameron Regional Water Supply Corporation | | Olmito Water Supply Corporation | | Harlingen Water Works System | | Typical Source |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Substance (Unit of Mesuare) | Year Sampled | MCL** [MRDL] | MCLG** [MRDLG] | 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 | |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 2022 | 4 | 4 | 5.8 | 0.5 - 5.8 | 8.6 | 0.5 - 8.6 | 2.9 | 0.63 - 2.9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2022 | 4 | 4 | 3.0 | 0.2 - 3.0 | 5.2 | 0.2 - 5.2 | 0.41 | 0.41 - 3.78 | NA | NA | NA | NA | Water additive used to control microbes |

** The Maximun Residual desinfectant level (MRDL) is bassed on an annual running average and not an individual sample result.
 ** The Maximun Residual desinfectant level goal (MRDLG) is bassed on an annual running average and not an individual sample result.

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water ERHWSO 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.

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 is available to the public, 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

Definitions and Abbreviations

- AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ALG (Action Level Goal): 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.
- MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.
- MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.
- 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 contamination.
- RUL (Recommended Upper Limit): RULs are established to regulate the aesthetics of drinking water (i.e. taste and odor).
- TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

- Abbreviations:**
- NA - Not applicable.
 - NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
 - pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
 - ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

| Substance (Unit of Mesuare) | Year Sampled | East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation | | East Rio Hondo WSC - Arroyo City | | North Cameron Regional Water Supply Corporation | | Olmito Water Supply Corporation | | Harlingen Water Works System | | Typical Source |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------|--|
| | | 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 | |
| Unregulated Substances | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity Bicarbonate (ppm) | 2022 | 120 | 115 - 120 | NA | NA | 64** | 64 - 64** | 143 | 143 - 143 | NA | NA | Corrosion of carbonate such as limestone |
| Alkalinity Total (ppm) | 2022 | 98 | 94 - 98 | NA | NA | 69** | 69 - 69** | 117 | 117 - 117 | NA | NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| Calcium (ppm) | 2022 | 92.3 | 72.5 - 92.3 | NA | NA | 22.2** | 22.2 - 22.2** | 85.8 | 85.8 - 85.8 | NA | NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| Copper, Free (ppm) | 2022 | 0.102* | 0.002 - 0.102* | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.168 | 0.0506 - 0.168 | NA | NA | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Iron (ppm) | 2022 | 0.021 | 0.015 - 0.021 | NA | NA | 0.012** | 0.012 - 0.012** | <0.01 | <0.01 - <0.01 | NA | NA | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 2022 | 35.4 | 29.3 - 35.4 | NA | NA | 8.75 ** | 8.75 - 8.75** | 30.8 | 30.8 - 30.8 | NA | NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| Manganese (ppb) | 2022 | 0.0044 | 0.004 - 0.0044 | NA | NA | 0.053** | 0.0053 - 0.0053** | 0.0061 | 0.0061 - 0.0061 | NA | NA | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Nickel (ppm) | 2022 | 0.004 | 0.0019 - 0.004 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.0027 | 0.0027 - 0.0027 | NA | NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2022 | 227 | 218 - 227 | NA | NA | 208** | 208 - 208** | 173 | 173 - 173 | NA | NA | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Sulfates (ppm) | 2022 | 394 | 391 - 394 | NA | NA | 105** | 105 - 105 ** | 305 | 305 - 305 | 386 | 338 - 386 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Texas Copper (ppm) | 2022 | 0.0692 | 0.0239 - 0.0692 | NA | NA | 0.0048** | 0.0048 - 0.0048** | NA | NA | NA | NA | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm) | 2022 | 1130 | 1060 - 1130 | NA | NA | 654** | 654 - 654** | 899 | 899 - 899 | 1120 | 974 - 1120 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm) | 2022 | 376 | 302 - 376 | NA | NA | 91.5** | 91.5 - 91.5** | 341 | 341 - 341 | NA | NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| Potassium (ppm) | 2022 | 8.41 | 7.52 - 8.41 | NA | NA | 1.71** | 1.71 - 1.71** | 7.92 | 7.92 - 7.92 | NA | NA | Naturally present in the environment |

** Tested in 2020 * Tested in 2021

| Copper and Lead | | | East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation | | | East Rio Hondo WSC - Arroyo City | | | Violation | Typical Source |
|-----------------------------|-------|------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|
| Substance (Unit of Mesuare) | AL | MCLG | Year Sampled | Amount Detected (90th Percentile) | Sites Above AL Total Sites | Year Sampled | Amount Detected (90th Percentile) | Sites Above AL Total Sites | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2022 | 0.033 | 0/30 | 2020 | 0.030 | 0/10 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | 0.015 | 0 | 2022 | 0.00 | 0/30 | 2020 | 0.0006 | 0/10 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

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

| Emergency/Supplemental Water Sources | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Water Source | Length of Time Used | Explanation of Use | Contact |
| Harlingen Water Works System | 365 Days | Supplements Distribution System | HWWS (956) 440-6565 |
| Olmito Water Supply Corporation | 365 Days | Supplements Distribution System | OWSC (956) 350-4099 |
| North Cameron Regional Water Supply Corporation | 365 Days | Supplements Distribution System | ERHWSO (956) 748-3633 |
| East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation | 365 Days | Wholesale Provider for Arroyo City | ERHWSO (956) 748-3633 |