



2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

THE CITY OF DONNA

956-464-7861

SPECIAL NOTICE 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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Main Office Phone Number:

(956) 464-7861

For any questions regarding your drinking water or any of the information provided in the following pages please call (956) 464-7861. To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us at the phone number listed above.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking 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: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

En Español Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (956) 464-7861 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following source: RIO GRANDE, DONNA IRRIGATION DISTRICT #1 CANAL. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water and results indicated that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us at (954) 464-7861

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

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.

MPL – State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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

LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average

LRC – Lead and Copper Rule

MPL – Maximum Permissible Level

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units 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 (mg/L)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

RAA – Running Annual Average

NA – not applicable

ND – Not detected

Inorganic Contaminants

Sample Date	Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
					Low	High		
2015	Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.152	NA		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2015	Copper (ppm)	NA	MPL	0.326 (MPL)	NA		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.13	NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2015	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.53	0.53	0.53	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
2015	Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	.0037	NA		No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	MRDL MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High		
2015	Chloramine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	3.4	1.0	5.0	No	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Health information for Chloramine (as Cl₂) - Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	MRDL MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Violation	Source of Contaminant
					Low	High		
2011	Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	NA	50	ND	NA		No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles
2011	Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	NA	5	ND	NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Stage 2

Year	Contaminant	MRDL MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Violation	Source of Contaminant
					Low	High		
2015	Chlorite (ppm)	0.8	1	0.65	ND	0.65	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2015	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb)	NA	60	25.8* (LRAA)	7.0	34.1	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	55.0* (LRAA)	27.1	83.2	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

***Stage 2** - For Stage 2 Haloacetic Acids or TTHM, the level detected is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). The locational running average is the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Source of Contaminant
2014	Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2.7	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.18	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

Turbidity

Year	Contaminant	MRDL MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2015	Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	0.71	98% *	Yes	Soil runoff

* The highest single measurement was 0.71. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.

Turbidity has no health 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.

Total Organic Carbon

Year	Contaminant	Your Water	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2015	Source Water	6.91	5.3	8.7	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2015	Treated Water	3.69	2.9	4.7	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2015	Removal Ratio	39.66	17.8	58.3	% removal*	N/A

*Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

Total organic carbon (TOC) no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Total Coliform

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2015	Total Coliform Bacteria	0	*	Presence	No	Naturally present in the environment.

*Greater than one positive coliform in any single month.

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Year	Contaminant(s)	MCL or MCLG	State MPL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
2015	Aluminum (ppm)	0.2	0.2	0.0334	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes. Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Bicarbonate	55	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2015	Chloride	205	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2015	Hardness as Ca/Mg	421	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2015	Hardness, Total as CaCO ₃	356	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring
2015	Iron	0.013	0.3	ppm	Natural geologic sources and house pipes.
2015	Magnesium	28	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring
2015	Manganese	0.0375	0.05	ppm	Naturally occurring in rocks and soil.
2015	Nickel (ppm)	.0036	0.1	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
2011	pH	7.6	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosively of water.
2015	Potassium	5.99	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring
2015	Sodium	153	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Sulfate	400	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	132	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2015	Total Dissolved Solids	919	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.