



2023

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Consumer Confidence Report
Period from

January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023

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, 2023 - December 31, 2023. The city could not accurately account for **264,495,739** gals. of water. Approximately **26.03%** 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 10, 2024
Time: 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Alfredo de Leon

Phone: (956) 223-2311

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (956) 223-2311

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.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination		
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1*		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.		
* True operator error. All repeat samples were negative and in compliance.								
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0585	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of house hold plumbing systems
	Disinfection/Disinfection by Products Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of individual samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Chlorite	2023	0.464	0.0676 - 0.464	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2023	20	11.2 - 21.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	2023	50	27.8 - 54.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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* The value in the highest level or average detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over one year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of individual samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Arsenic	2023	3	0 - 2.7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2023	0.099	0.0912 - 0.099	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2023	40	0 - 40	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride	2023	0.7	0.62 - 0.66	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measure as Nitrogen)	2023	0.27	0.06 - 0.27	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewerage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2023	4.7	0 - 4.7	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of individual samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Beta/Photon emitters	2023	7.9	5.6 - 7.9	0	50	pci/l	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

EPA considers 50 pci/l to be the level of concern for Beta particles.

Combine Radium 226/228	uranium	Disinfectant Residual	Chloramine	Turbidity	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest monthly % meeting limit	Information Statement	Total Organic Carbon
2023	2023	Year	2023	Level Detected	0.3 1 NTU	100% 0.3 NTU	Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles.	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 violations section
1.5	4.7	Average Level	2.19	Limit (treatment technique)	N	N	We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.	
1.5 - 1.5	2.3 - 4.7	Range of Levels Detected	0.5 - 4.0	Violation	N	N		
0	0	MRL	4	Soil runoff				
5	30	MRDG	4	Soil runoff				
pci/l	ug/l	Units of Measure	ppm	Likely source of contamination				
N	N	Violation (Y/N)	N	Erosion of natural deposits				
		Source in Drinking Water		Erosion of natural deposits				

Information about your 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 pick up 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 EPA's 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our 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 may require explanation.

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

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

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.

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 MCLG: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.

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

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million

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.