

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS Harlingen Waterworks

Inorganic Contaminates	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCL G	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2022	0.0044	0.0025-0.0044	0	10	ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics s
Barium	2022	0.113	0.0801-0.113	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2022	40	30-40	200	200	ppb	NO	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride	2022	0.75	0.64-0.75	4	4.0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.49	0.14-0.49	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2022	0.0048	0.0031-0.0048	50	50	ppb	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

TURBIDITY				Likely Source of Contamination
Year	Limit/Treatment Technique	Level Detected	Violation	
2022	1 NTU	0.3 NTU	NO	Soil runoff
2022	0.3 NTU	100 %	NO	Soil runoff


Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.


Violations


Public Notification Rule
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation Ends	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION(S)	01/30/2022	03/08/2022	PLEASE SEE BOTTOM

Violation explanation: We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. Please see Total TTHM.



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report




2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System City of Combes. This is your water report for January 1 to December 31, 2022 TX CITY OF COMBES

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

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
CITY OF COMBES provides Surface Water from Harlingen Waterworks (Rio Grande River)
Public Participation Opportunity
Date: Meetings are every 2nd Monday & Last Monday of the month
Time: 7:00P.M.
Location: 21626 Hand Road.
City Hall # (956) 425-7131

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Michael Gonzales Phone: (956) 778-3141

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telephone (956) 778-3141

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 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 EPAs 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, 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

- 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 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 provider. 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>.

Information about Source Water

CITY OF COMBES purchases water from HARLINGEN WATER WORKS SYSTEM. HARLINGEN WATER WORKS SYSTEM provides purchased surface water from Rio Grande River located in Harlingen. TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact [Michael Gonzales (956) 778-3141.]

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW From the City of Harlingen	SW	Active	Rio Grande River

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): 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.

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

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminate 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	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

There were zero Coliform samples for 2022.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2022	03/31/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2022	06/30/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2022	09/30/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

The above TTHM violations have been corrected with TCEQ.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR)

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source of Drinking Water
Chloramines C12 & Las	2022	1.42	0.70 - 2.10	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes