PWS ID# TX1080021

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY 2021 REPORT

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QUESTIONS?
For more information about this report, please contact **Virgil Gonzalez, Public Works Director, at (956) 843-2286.** Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe, favor de llamar al **Director de Servicios Publicos, Virgil Gonzalez, (956) 843-2286** para hablar con una persona en Espanol.

City of Hidalgo
704 E. Ramon Ayala Drive
Hidalgo, TX 78557

Our Mission Continues

We are thrilled to present our annual water quality report conducted between January 1 and December 31, 2020. Throughout the years, our drinking water has become safer and more reliable than at any other point in history. We continually aim to acquire new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to customers. Our staff continues to work hard every day, to distribute the best quality drinking water without interruption. Although, there might be challenges ahead, we know that by investing in customer outreach and education, new treatment technologies, and training, the payoff will be rewarding.

Please know that we are always available, if you have any questions or concerns about your water.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by City of Hidalgo is Ground Water. From January 1 to December 31, 2020 we had to purchase water from The City of McAllen for emergency use. For any questions about the City of McAllen's water quality, please contact City of McAllen Public Works at (956) 681-4000.

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, 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)-429-4791.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.**

Water Susceptibility Assessment

A source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information 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 information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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. The City of Hidalgo 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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, 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.

Water Treatment Process

The water treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from our water source and sent to an aeration tank, which allows for oxidation of the high iron levels that are present in the water. The water then goes to a mixing tank where polyaluminum chloride and soda ash are added. The addition of these substances cause small particles to adhere to one another (called "floc"), making them heavy enough to settle into a basin from which sediment is removed. Chlorine is then added for disinfection. At this point, the water is filtered through layers of fine coal and silicate sand. As smaller, suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears and clear water emerges.

Chlorine is added again as a precaution against any bacteria that may still be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste.) Finally, soda ash (used to adjust the final pH and alkalinity), fluoride (used to prevent tooth decay), and a corrosion inhibitor (used to protect distribution system pipes) are added before the water is pumped to sanitized, underground reservoirs, water towers and into your home or business.

Community Participation

Date: July 1- 31,2021
Time: 8:00am-5:00 pm
Location: Hidalgo City Hall
704 East Ramon Ayala Dr.
Hidalgo, TX 78557
Phone: (956) 843-2286; Fax:(56) 843-2317
Website: www.cityofhidalgo.net

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to schedule one, please call (956) 843-2286.

2020 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

WWW.CITYOFHIDALGO.NET

This is your water quality report for January 1-2020 to December 2020

Information about Source Water

TCEQ 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 is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **(956) 843-2286.**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.19	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	0	15	2.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2019-20 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2020	3	1.8-2.5	No Goal for the Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2020	8	5.6-7.8	No Goal for the Total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

'* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year' '* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2019	0.0233	0.0199 - 0.0233	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2020	0.96	0.94 - 0.96	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2020	0.09	0 - 0.9	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2019	3	0-3	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

*While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA'S standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	2020	12.2	8.2-12.2	0	50	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha (pCi/L)	2020	5	1-5	0	15	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranimun (ug/l)	2020	11.1	8.9-11.1	0	30	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source of Drinking Water
Chlorine	2020	1.01	.01-2.0	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Consumer Confidence Rule:

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type:	CCR REPORT
Violation Begin:	07/01/2019
Violation End:	2019
Violation Explanation:	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking 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.

ACTION LEVEL GOAL (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is 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 MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's 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 risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL): Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRFLGs 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).

PARTS PER BILLION PPB: Micrograms per liter or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

PARTS PER BILLION PPM: Milligrams per liter (mg/l) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

PICOCURIES PER LITER PCI/L: A measure of radioactivity.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE OR TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of contaminants on a very strict sampling schedule. The information below represents only those substances that were detected; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. 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.

800 TRILLION
The number of Olympic-sized swimming pools it would take to fill up all of Earth's water.

1¢
The average cost for about 5 gallons of water supplied to a home in the U.S.

99%
The amount of Earth's water that is salty or otherwise undrinkable, or locked away and unavailable in ice caps and glaciers.

50 GALLON
The average daily number of gallons of total home water use for each person in the U.S.

71%
The amount of Earth's surface that's covered by water

300 MILLION
The amount of water on Earth in cubic miles.

1%
The amount of Earth's water that is available for all of humanity's needs.

75%
The amount of the human brain that contains water.

*Source: https://www.usgs.gov/

Public Meetings

Date: **July 1-31, 2021**
Time: **8:00 am-5:00 pm**
Location:
Hidalgo City Hall
704 East Ramon Ayala Drive • Hidalgo, Texas
Phone: **(956) 843-2286**
Fax: **(956) 843-2317**
www.cityofhidalgo.net

To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water or to request that we schedule one, please call **(956) 843-2286**