This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2019
For more information regarding this report contact:

CITY OF LYFORD provides surface water and ground water from the Rio Grande River located in Hidalgo County.

Name: Rev Hinojosa
Phone: (956) 778-2114

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono 956-778-2114.

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. ALGs allow for a margin for safety.

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 an incredibly 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 Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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 residual disinfectant level or MRDL:
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.

MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:
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.

MFL:
Milligrams per liter (a measure of hardness)

mem:
milligrams per liter (a measure of radiological activity absorbed by the body)

TU:
Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

ppb:
Micropgrams per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm:
Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppt:
Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT:
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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
Information about Source Water

The Quality 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 water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Water Plant Operator Rey Hinjosa at (956) 778-2114.

2019 Water Quality Test Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inorganic Contaminants</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Individual Samples</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0.122</td>
<td>0.122 - 0.122</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.28 - 0.28</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.16 - 0.16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.6 - 4.6</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radioactive Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta/photon emitters</td>
<td>03/13/2017</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.3 - 8.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium 03/13/2017 3.4 3.4 3.4 0 15 pCi/L N Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average Level</th>
<th>Range of Levels Detected</th>
<th>MRLD</th>
<th>MROLD</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Source in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3.46</td>
<td>0.90 – 5.10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>PPM</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Turbidity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Limit (Treatment Technique)</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Highest single measurement 0.35 NTU</td>
<td>1 NTU</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Soil runoff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest monthly % meeting limit 100%</td>
<td>0.3 NTU</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Soil runoff.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information Statement:

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

Total Organic Carbon

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.

or emergency please call: Public Works - Joe Cabrera @ (956) 792-6292
To view the customer Confidence Report Online please visit: www.lyfordtx.us