We are here for our Community.

Eagle Pass Water Works System is pleased to present the annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all local, state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Help Us Serve You Better

Water quality and safety are sometimes difficult to understand and the information in this brief report may not answer all of your questions. For additional information, questions or concerns, please contact Jorge Barrera – General Manager or Jorge L. Flores - Asst. General Manager at (830) 773-2351 or email us at contact@epwaterworks.org
Information about Source Water Assessments
A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source 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.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW

Where does my water come from?
Eagle Pass Water Works System serves the City of Eagle Pass, TX and surrounding areas using the Rio Grande River.

It serves approximately 65,888 people

17,478 Connections
15,589 Residential
494 Sprinkler Connections
1,194 Commercial
201 Government

using a total of 2,737,313,000 gallons of water (2019 figures).

The Roberto Gonzalez Regional Water Treatment Plant with capacity of 15MGD currently utilizes clarifiers (for coagulation and sedimentation) and ultrafiltration (UF) membranes to provide water treatment meeting TCEQ requirements for Cryptosporidium removal.
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 system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report.

**Sources of 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.

**Definitions and Abbreviations**

**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 of safety.

**Ag:** Regulability comparison with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly violations.

**AL:** The concentration of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

**MCL:** The level of a drinking water contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**MCLG:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**MRDL:** The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are not enforceable standards, but are useful in identifying potential problems and determining (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in your water system.

**MRDLG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level:** The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. MRDLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal:** The level of a disinfectant in drinking water 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.

**National Primary Drinking Water Standards:** Standards for contaminants in public water systems that protect both the safety and the health of the public.

**Non-attainment:** A level of a contaminant in drinking water which exceeds the MCL or the MCLG.

**Nonsuppressive:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**NSF:** National Sanitation Foundation.

**NTU:** Nephelometric turbidity unit.

**ppb:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**ppm:** parts per million - or one ounce in 73,500 gallons of water.

**ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA):** A federal law that requires public water systems to deliver safe drinking water to consumers.

**TDS:** Total dissolved solids.

**UFL:** Ultraflourine limit.

**Y:** Yes.

**N:** No.

**MCL:** The level of a drinking water contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**MCLG:** The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) for a contaminant is the level of the contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**MRDL and MRDLG:** contaminants and potential health effects can be identified. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to deliver safe drinking water to consumers.

**NSF:** National Sanitation Foundation. This is a nonprofit, independent testing and certification organization.

**TCEQ:** Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This is a state agency that is responsible for protecting the health and the environment of Texas residents and visitors.

**USDA:** U.S. Department of Agriculture. This is the federal government agency that is responsible for ensuring that food and agricultural products are safe and wholesome.

**WHO:** World Health Organization. This is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is responsible for international public health.

**WTP:** Water treatment plant.

**X:** Yes.

**Y:** Yes.

**N:** No.

**MCL:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**MCLG:** The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) for a contaminant is the level of the contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.