Southmost Regional Water Authority
Microbiological Contaminants (Contaminants detected in your water)

Constituent	Highest No. of Positive	MCL	MCLG	Range	Source
Fecal Coliform	0%	No more than 1 sample can be total coliform-positive	0%	Not detected	Human and animal fecal waste. Fecal Coliform (mostly E Coli), is a portion of the Coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of war-blooded animals that passes into the environment of feces.

Radioactive Contaminants

Constituent	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Combined Radium 226/228	11/13/2018	1.5	5.0	0.0	1.5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants

Constituent	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	4/20/2022	<2.0	10	0	<2.0 - <2.0	ppb	N	Runoff from orchards, natural deposits; runoff from glass and electronics production waste..
Copper	4/20/2022	0.0092	1.3	1.3	0.0092 - 0.0092	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Barium	4/20/2022	0.0011	2	2	0.0011 - 0.0011	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	7/16/2024	0.2	4	4	0.2 - 0.2	ppm	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium	4/20/2022	4.3	50	50	4.3 - 4.3	ppb	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	4/20/2022	<1.0	15	0	<1.0 - <1.0	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Cyanide	8/15/2023	<10	200 (As Free Cyanide)	200 (As Free Cyanide)	<10 - <10	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	4/20/2022	<10.0	100	100	<10.0 - <10.0	ppb	N	Discharge from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks,sewage,erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	7/16/2024	<0.05	10	10	<0.05 - <0.05	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products

Constituent	Collection Date	Average Level	MCL	MCLG	Range	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes	7/16/2024	<4.0	80	N/A	<4.0 - <4.0	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5	7/16/2024	<6.0	60	N/A	<6.0 - <6.0	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloramines	2024	3.52	4	4	2.97 - 3.90	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Southmost Regional Water Authority
Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated* (No associated adverse health effects)

Constituent	Average Level	Secondary Limit	Range	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Calcium*	24.1	N/A	24.1 - 24.1	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element
Chloride	266	300	266 - 266	ppm	N	Abundant natural occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
Hardness as CaCO3*	77.3	N/A	77.3 - 77.3	ppm	N	Naturally occurring calcium.
Nickel*	<0.001	N/A	<0.001 - <0.001	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese*	0.0027	0.05	0.0027 - 0.0027	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
pH	8.41	>7.0	8.08 - 8.53	SU	N	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium*	293	N/A	293 - 293	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of field activity.
Sulfate	146	300	146 - 146	ppm	N	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	76	N/A	76 - 76	ppm	N	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	719	1000	719 - 719	ppm	N	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Zinc*	0.0073	5	0.0073 - 0.0073	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.

*Monitoring Performed in 2022

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) sets minimum water quality standards for public drinking water. These standards include enforceable treatment technique requirements for drinking water treatment, residual water treatment, and disinfection of water to disable waterborne disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

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Drinking Water
Quality Report June 2025

Brownsville Public Utilities Board Provides Safe Drinking Water

Our community relies on the Rio Grande and the Falcon and Amistad reservoirs to meet our water needs. These water sources have experienced troubling declines in their levels, making it clear that we cannot take our supply for granted.

This is why BPUB, along with other water utilities in the region, has been under drought restrictions. While we're managing for now, it's important to recognize that the future of our water supply depends on ongoing efforts to protect and expand it. Without adequate rainfall near the reservoirs in the coming months, we could face even tougher challenges.

BPUB is already working on solutions to secure more water. This includes projects like dredging the city's resacas to increase water storage, and expanding the Southmost Regional Water Authority (SRWA) plant, which provides water independent of the Rio Grande. But these efforts alone won't be enough without your support.

There are simple but effective steps each of us can take to reduce our water consumption. Be mindful of how and when you use water—avoid unnecessary uses, like washing driveways or sidewalks, unless it's for safety reasons. If you water your lawn, do it early in the morning or late in the evening to reduce evaporation. It's also important to check for leaks in your home and repair them quickly to prevent water waste.

Every small action adds up. Together, we can ensure that our water resources are used wisely, helping to extend our supply and protect it for the future.

For more details on BPUB's drought contingency plan and tips for conserving water, please visit www.brownsville-pub.com or contact our Customer Service team at 956-983-6121.
Thank you for your commitment to protecting our most valuable resource.

Sincerely,
Marilyn D. Gilbert
General Manager and CEO

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, llame al (956) 983-6100.

BROWNSVILLE
PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD

Public Water Supply
ID No. 0310001

We Welcome Your Comments

Public participation and education are important elements of our water quality effort. To find out more information about your drinking water, you are invited to the next meeting of our Public Utilities Board Consumer Advisory Panel (PUBCAP).

Note: PUBCAP meetings are typically on the third Wednesday of every month. The BPUB Board of Directors meets the second Monday of every month. Please check the BPUB website for agendas and meeting details: www.brownsville-pub.com.

Date: July 16, 2025
Time: 5:30 PM
Location: Board Room
Annex Building
1425 Robinhood Drive
Brownsville, Texas 78520

Or

Contact the Communications and Public Relations Department at (956) 983-6271.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Contaminants in the water do not necessarily indicate that the 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 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. For more information please call the BPUB Analytical Lab at (956) 983-6100.

Special Notice for:

elderly, infants, cancer patients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised people, 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 for 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.

Source Water Susceptibility Assessment

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water sources (Rio Grande, WTP 1 – 94 13th St., WTP 2 – 1425 Robinhood Rd) and groundwater sources (well field located west of Town of Rancho Viejo – SRWA). A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The report will describe 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 in this report will allow us to focus on 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://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available at Drinking Water Watch online at: https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/. For more information about the assessment and protection of BPUB's Environmental Services Department at (956) 983-6100.

Lead Service Line Inventory

BPUB recently completed an initial service line inventory for our water distribution system. This inventory helps identify the materials used in the water service lines that deliver water from our main line to your residence. Below is the link to access the inventory and verify your service line material:
https://brownsvillepub.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0fdfdceef8074469b0cbe3e76e980964

State Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January through December 2024, our system lost an estimated 852,396,925 gallons (12.015%) of water through main breaks, leaks and other causes. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 956-983-6100.

About the Tables

The following tables contain a listing of the chemical contaminants detected in small amounts. In addition to the contaminants listed, the BPUB tested for 145 other contaminants, including mercury and silver, that were NOT detected in your drinking water.

This data is taken from 2024 monitoring results, except where indicated. Most of the contaminants detected and listed in the table on the following page are from natural deposits.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The following list is provided to indicate the smallness of the units used to measure contaminants:

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides or herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- 1 part per million (ppm) is the equivalent of one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into 250 gallons of iced tea.
- 1 part per billion (ppb) is the equivalent of one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled in an Olympic-sized pool.

Brownsville public Utilities Board
Residential LEAD AND COPPER RULE MONITORING
Monitoring Period (Aug 2024)

Constituent	90TH Percentile	50 sites tested, Number exceeding action level	Action Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Lead	0.0	None	15.0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	0.109	None	1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Lead and Copper monitoring at residential sites is performed on a tri-annual basis. Comments: In addition to the contaminants listed in the attached tables, the BPUB tested for 145 other contaminants not detected.

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 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 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.

Brownsville Public Utilities Board TABLE 1 Constituents DETECTED In Your Water

DEFINITIONS: Avg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of contaminant in drinking water. MCLs 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 not known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
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 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.
Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Level 1 Assessment – 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 – 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 multiple occasions.
Nepheloметric Turbidity Units (NTU) – A measure of turbity (amount of silt and particulates in water). 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 Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. N/A– Not Applicable

Microbiological Contaminant

Constituent	Highest No. of Positive	MCL	MCLG	Range	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
T. Coliform	1.6%	Presence of bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	0%	0%-1.55%	N	Naturally present in environment
Fecal Coliform	0.8%	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive	0%	0%-0.78%	N	Human and animal fecal waste. Fecal Coliform (mostly E. Coli), is a portion of the Coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals that passes into the environment as feces.

Radioactive Contaminants *

Constituent	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range of Individual Samples	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Gross Beta *	7/18/2023	7.1	50 pCi/L	0.0 pCi/L	4.8 - 7.1	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 228 *	7/18/2023	< 1.0	5.0 pCi/L	0.0 pCi/L	< 1.0 - <1.0	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Constituent	Collection Date	Average Level	MCL	MCLG	Range Min - Max	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	2024	3.4	10	0	< 2.0 - 3.4	ppb	N	Runoff from orchards; natural deposits; run off from glass and electronics production waste
Copper	2024	0.0261	1.3	1.3	0.0095 - 0.0261	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Barium	2024	0.0956	2	2	0.0952 - 0.0956	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2024	50.0	200 ppb (As Free Cyanide)	200 ppb (As Free Cyanide)	40.0 - 50.0	ppb	N	Discharge from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2024	3.10	50	50	< 3.0 – 3.1	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Nitrate	2024	1.38	10	10	0.55 - 1.38	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2024	0.72	4	4	0.59 - 0.72	ppm	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth: erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Disinfections Byproducts

Constituent	Collection Date	Highest Level (Avg.) Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range Min - Max	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes	2024	31.7	80	No Goal for Total	8.4 - 31.7	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids HAA5	2024	19.4	60	No Goal for Total	10.2 - 19.4	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloramines	2024	3.49	4	4	0.15 - 5.70	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	2024	190	800	800	0 - 190	ppb	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes
Chlorite	2024	0.81	1	0.8	0.00 - 0.81	ppm	N	By-product of disinfection with chlorine dioxide

Total Organic Compound

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 violation section.

Turbidity (NTU) - State Regulations: Turbidity must stay below 0.3 NTU 95% of the time

Constituent	Average	MCL	MCLG	Range Min - Max	Likely Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	0.05 NTU	0.30 NTU	N/A	0.02 - 0.13 NTU	Soil runoff

Brownsville Public Utilities Board Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Constituent	Average Level	Secondary Limit	Range Min - Max	Likely Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	0.034	0.05 - 0.2 ppm	< 0.0200 - 0.048 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment process.
Calcium	92.3	NA	90.4 - 94.2 ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	203	300 ppm	202 - 203 ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
Hardness as CaCO3	352	N/A	348 - 355 ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Nickel	0.0029	N/A	0.0023 - 0.0034 ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
pH	8.1	>7.0 SU	7.9 - 8.3 S.U.	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium	166	N/A	160 - 171 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
Sulfate	284	300 ppm	282 - 286 ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	145	NA	142 - 148 ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	910	1000 ppm	902 - 918 ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Zinc	< 0.0050	5.0 ppm	< 0.0050 - < 0.0050 ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.

* All Values reported were below detection Limits

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR5)

Constituent	Collection Date	Average Level	Range Min - Max	
Lithium	2024	42.2 ppb	37.2 - 46.5 ppb	Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2024	8.2 ppt	7.1 - 9.2 ppt	

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR5)				
Constituent	**Collection Date**	**Average Level**	**Range Min - Max**	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2024	3.6 ppt	3.2 - 4.0 ppt	Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	8.2 ppt	7.0 - 9.3 ppt	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	4.8 ppt	4.3 - 5.2 ppt	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	4.7 ppt	4.1 - 5.3 ppt	