Dear Customer,

This report describes the quality of the Lower Valley Water District's drinking water, water sources, and programs that protect our water quality. This publication complies with federal requirement for water utilities to provide water quality information to customers every year.
While most of the contents of this report are required by regulation, the District may include information that addresses questions typically asked by our customers about our system. The District fully supports the public's right to know the results of our water quality monitoring.
The District realizes that a report filled with technical information is not inviting reading to most people. Our effort is to provide information in a clear and easy to understand format. For those who are not interested in all the detail, the following summary may suffice:
The Lower Valley Water District's drinking water supply is safe to drink, and our water meets or exceeds all applicable standards. We had no violations of water quality standards during 2019. We test our water regularly through a certified laboratory. State and federal regulators routinely monitor our compliance and testing protocols to assure that we deliver sage drinking water to the District's customers.
This analysis was performed using data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests. We hope this information helps you to become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water. If you have any questions or comments concerning this report, please call our office at (915) 791-4480. We welcome your interest in the Lower Valley Water District's water system and you are more than welcome to participate in our public Board Meetings, held every 4th Thursday of the month at 6:30 P.M. at our main offices located at 1557 FM 1110 Rd., in Clint, Texas.
Sincerely,

Gerald Grijalva
General Manager

Estimado Cliente:

Este reporte describe la calidad del agua del Districto de Agua del Valle Bajo (LVWD por sus siglas en ingles), origen del agua, y programas que protegen la calidad. Esta publicacion cumple con el requisite federal que require a proveedores de agua proveer informacion anualmente a sus clients sobre la calidad del agua.
Aunque la mayor parte del contenido de este reporte es requerido por ley, el Distrito puede incluir infromacion que da respuesta a preguntas tipicas de nuestros clients. El Distrito apoya el derecho del publico a saber los relutados de nuestros monitoreos de calidad.
Reconocemos que un reporte replete con informacion tecnica no es leido facilmente por muchos. Nos esforzamos en proveer informacion en una forma clara y facil de entender. Para aquellos que no estan interesados en todos los detalles que presentamos, aqui les damos un resumen:
El agua potable que usted consume es segura, cumple e incluso sobrepasa todas las normas aplicables. No tuvimos violaciones de las normas de calidad durante 2019. Analizamos regularmente nuestra agua en laboratorios certificados. Agencias estatales y federales, rutinariamente, vigilan nuestro cumplimiento y metodos de analisis para asegurar que el agua que proveemos a nuestros clients sea agua potable segura.
Este analisis se realize utilizando datos de las mas recientes pruebas requeridas por EPA (la Agencia de Proteccion Ambiental de los Estados Unidos).
Esperamos que esta infomacion le ayude a estar mas informado sobre la calidad del agua potable. Si tiene alguna pregunta adicional o comentarios sobre este reporte, por favor comuniquese a nuestra oficina al (915) 791-4480. Le agradecemos su interes a nuestras juntas publicas mensuales de la Mesa Directiva, que se llevan a cabo cada 4 jueves de cada mes, a las 6:30 P.M. en nuestras oficinas ubicadas en 1557 FM 1110 Rd., en Clint, Texas.
Sinceramente,

Gerald Grijalva
Gerente General

2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System LOWER VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2019

LOWER VALLEY WATER DISTRICT provides surface water and ground Water which it purchases, monitors and maintains from El Paso Water Utilities located in El Paso, Texas.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name _Christopher Nieto Jr._____

Phone _915-791-4480 ext. 1068_____

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (915) 791-4480.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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 of 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 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 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 Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or 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 or MRDLG:	The level of a 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.
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)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Definitions and Abbreviations

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
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 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, 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 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

LOWER VALLEY WATER DISTRICT purchases water from EL PASO WATER UTILITIES PUBLIC SERVICE B. EL PASO WATER UTILITIES PUBLIC SERVICE B **provides purchase surface water from the Rio Grande. The groundwater sources are the Mesilla Bolson and the Hueco Bolson located in El Paso County, Texas.**

'TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the 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; **Christopher Nieto Jr. (915) 791-4480 ext. 1113**

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Coliform Maximum	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	10/23/2018	1.3	1.3	0.21	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	10/23/2018	0	15	0	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2019 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)	2019	18	0 - 37.6	No goal for the total	60	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'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	53	3.01 - 125	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 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
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	1	1.32 - 1.32	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2019	1.32	0.97-1.52	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Chlorine

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation

Violations

Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	10/01/2019	12/31/2019	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2015	07/12/2019	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	09/29/2018	07/12/2019	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	04/01/2019	07/12/2019	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.