



This is your WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2023

Information about your Drinking Water

The source of drinking water, (both tap water & 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 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.

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.

Definition and Abbreviations:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Table with 2 columns: Action Level, and Definition. Rows include: Action Level, Aesthetics, Level 1 Assessment, Level 2 Assessment, Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG, Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG, Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL, Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG, MFL, mram, MLE, MTL, RCLL, RDL, ppm, ppb, ppt, Treatment Technique or TT.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's 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 concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

SOURCE WATER NAME LIST

Table with 5 columns: Source Water Name, Type of Water, Report Status, Location. Lists various water sources like Lasara, Owassa Shallow, Doolittle Shallow, etc.

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 Contaminant, 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

For More Information regarding this report contact:

North Alamo WSC at (956) 383-1618.

Esta reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono .

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct (one) level 1 assessment(s). (One) level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take (two) corrective actions and we completed (two) of these actions.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level of Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2023	0.92	0 - 0.92	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	2023	30	0 - 47.8	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 HAAs sample results collected at a location over a year								
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	2023	80	0 - 165	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 THM sample results collected at a location over a year*								

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2023	1	0 - 1.2	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; lead addition
Arsenic	2023	3	0 - 5.8	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2023	0.118	0.0025 - 0.118	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	240	0-240	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steelmetal factories.
Fluoride	2023	0.6	0.23 - 0.57	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)	2023	1	0-0.5	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2023	3.4	0-3.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Radon	2023	6.9	0 - 6.9	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 10 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Gross Alpha Excluding Radon & Uranium	2023	2	0 - 2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2023	2.2	0 - 2.2	0	30	Ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.7 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % missing limit	99%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

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.

Lead/Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	30th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.146	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0	15	0	2	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MPODLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2023	3.81	0.5-7.3	4	4	PPM	N	Water Additive used to control microbes.

Coliform Bacteria	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform of E.Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive	7.5		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data (UCMR)

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Data	Average Level (ug/L)	Range of Levels Detected
Lithium	2023	37.77	20.9 - 48.2
PFBA	2023	0.00258	0.0052 - 0.0073
Unregulated Contaminants			
PFBS	2023		Results (ug/L) 0.003
PFHxS	2023		0.0034
PFbxA	2023		0.0032
Violations			
Chlorite			
Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	04/01/2023	04/30/2023	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
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Failure Submit OEL Report for TTHM	09/26/2023	03/11/2024	We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedances of TTHM.