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. The City of Alice is 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 two 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

OUTDOORS

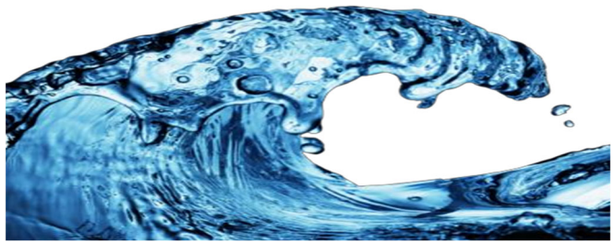
- Water only when needed. Walk across your grass and if your footprints remain, the grass needs watering.
- Water deeply, but do not over water. This promotes deep root growth and healthy grass.
- Water early in the morning. Watering in the middle of the day loses a lot of water to evaporation.
- Choose plants native or adapted to this region and soil condition.
- Mulch all plant beds to slow evaporation.
- Forget about watering the streets, walks, or driveways. They will never grow a thing.

INDOORS

- Install a low-flow shower head.
- Test toilets for leaks. Add a few drops of food coloring to the water in the tank. Do not flush the toilet. Watch to see if the coloring appears in the bowl. If it does, within a few minutes, the toilet has a silent leak that should be repaired.
- Place a plastic bottle filled with stones or water, recapped, and placed in the toilet tank. This reduces the volume of water in the tank but will still provide enough for flushing.
- Never run the dishwasher or washing machine without a full load. This saves water, energy, and money.

Annual Water Quality Report

Reporting Year 2024



City of Alice

PWS ID NUMBER: TX1250001

Phone: (361) 668-7210

Your 2024 Annual Water Quality Report

The City of Alice, Texas is dedicated to producing drinking water of the highest possible quality and is proud to provide our customers with this Water Quality Report. **Our Drinking Water meets or exceeds all Federal Drinking Water Requirements.** The City of Alice believes that the best way to assure you that your drinking water is safe and dependable is to provide you with accurate facts. This Water Quality Report, developed in compliance with the United States Environ mental Protection Agency (EPA), will explain where your water comes from, and the treatment processes it undergoes. The table contained in this report shows the results of water analysis and how these results compare to government standards. Also listed in this report are phone n umbers and information about how you can find out more about your water quality. Thank you for reading this rep ort and being a City of Alice customer.

Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time of Jan. - Dec. 2024, our system lost an estimated 202,526,865 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, pleas e call Demetrio Duarte at (361) 664- 9082.

Water Quality Data

All water systems that provide drinking water to the public are required to test for potential contaminants. The table on the following page lists regulated and unregulated contaminants that were detected in your drinking water for the calendar year 2024. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the table. The data contained in this report can also be found at http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.

For info regarding this report contact:

Demetrio O. Duarte Jr., Public Works
Director of Utilities
City of Alice
1151 Commerce Road
Alice, Texas 78333
(361) 664-9082

Public Participation Opportunity

We encourage all customers to participate in decisions regarding their water quality. If you are interested in learning more about the City of Alice's drinking water quality or participating in the decision-making process, you are invited to attend regularly scheduled City Council meetings. City Council meetings provide a forum where you may participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality. City Council meetings are held on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 500 East Main Street in Alice, Texas.

Your Water-Where Does it Come From and How Is It Treated

Your water comes from Lake Corpus Christi near Mathis, Texas (approximately 30 miles Northeast of Alice), Lake Findley and Terminal Reservoir. The City of Alice's Drinking Water Treatment Plant uses conventional treatment processes consisting of flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. The raw water is transported via pipeline from Lake Corpus Christi to Lake Alice and then to an on-site holding pond. The raw water is treated to remove dirt and debris and disinfected to protect you against bacterial contaminants. The City of Alice treats approximately 3.5 million gallons of water every day. The City of Alice's laboratory and water production operators collect and test water samples at various stages throughout the system several times a day. These tests ensure that the proper chemical levels are maintained and that the water remains free of unwanted contaminants. Comprehensive testing throughout our water treatment process and in our distribution, system assures that our customers receive the highest quality water possible. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources are currently being updated by the TCEQ. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may encounter your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

Special Note: Required Language For All Community Public Water Supplies

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su aqua beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Este información es disponible en Espanol. (361) 664-9082 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Sources of Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. To ensure that drinking water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amounts 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. When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use device

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water), include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The City of Alice's water supply comes from surface water. As the water travels over the surface of the land (or through the ground) it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive minerals, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes, petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, septic systems, and storm water runoff.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, or farming.

- Secondary contaminants, such as calcium, sodium, and iron, are often found in drinking water and can cause taste, color, and odor problems. They are regulated by the State of Texas not the EPA; are not causes for health concerns and are not required to be reported in this report. Secondary contaminants may affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information contact the Water Plant Department at (361) 664-9082.

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

- Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- *Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

- *Unregulated contaminants, do not have established Drinking Water Standards. However, they are monitored to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants and whether future regulation is warranted. For additional information, contact the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visit its website at www.epa.gov/safewater/.*

Your Drinking Water Is Safe

2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria2024	0 positive monthly sample	0	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

* 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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/06/2023	1.3	1.3	0.115	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/06/2023	0	15	1.96	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfector By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	33	13-46.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	36	23.1-55.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	2024	0.5	0-0.5	0.8	1	Ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*The value in the Highest-Level Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 and TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Unregulated Contaminants	Minimum Level	Average Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Source of Contamination
Bromodichloromethane2024 (ppb)	6.6	6.6	6.6	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform2024 (ppb)	1.8	1.8	1.8	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform2024 (ppb)	5.2	5.2	5.2	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane2024 (ppb)	5	5	5	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Secondary and Other N	Limit	Minimum Level	Average Level	Maximum Level	Source of Contamination
Aluminum2024(ppm)	0.2	0.0402	0.0402	0.0402	Erosion of natural deposits. Residue from surface water treatment process.
Bicarbonate2024(ppm)	NA	156	156	156	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
Chloride2024 (ppm)	300	132	132	132	Abundant naturally occurring element. Used in water purification.
Total Hardness2024(as CACO) (ppm)	N/A	203	203	203	Naturally occurring calcium & magnesium
Manganese2024 (ppm)	N/A	0.005	0.005	0.005	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium2024 (ppm)	N/A	15.5	15.5	15.5	Leaching from natural deposits
Sodium2024(ppm)	N/A	78.8	78.8	78.8	Erosion of natural deposits. By product of oil field activity.
Sulfate2024(ppm)	N/A	102	102	102	Naturally occurring. Common industrial byproduct oil field activity
Total Alkalinity2024(ppm)	N/A	128	128	128	Naturally occurring soluble mineral Salt.
Total Dissolved Solids2024(ppm)	N/A	499	499	499	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Zinc2024(ppm)	5	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	0.174	0.174-0.174	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.1	0.11-0.11	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Arsenic	2024	2	2-2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Nitrate [Measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.47	0.47-0.47	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/photon emitters	01/20/2023	11.7	11.7-11.7	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2024	1	0-0.11	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Minimum level	Maximum Level	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2024	1.8175	4	4	1.63	2.02	Water additive used to control microbes

Turbidity2024	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.98 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	950%	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.

Total Organic Carbon	Minimum Level	Average Level	Maximum Level	Source of Contamination
Source Water2024 (ppm)	6.01	8.63	11.34	Naturally present in environment
Treated Water2024 (ppm)	4.75	7.07	10.91	Naturally present in environment
Removal Ratio2024 (% removal)	0	0.575	1.41	Naturally present in environment

Definitions

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant allowed 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 no known or expected risk to health MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)-The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 contamination.
- Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant that if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Turbidity - A measure of the cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system; it has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
- Total Organic Carbon (TOC) - has no health effects but can combine with Disinfectants To from disinfectant byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens.
- nd - not detectable at testing limit.
- n/a - not applicable
- Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) - parts of contaminant per million parts of water (ppm), which equals one penny in $10,000 or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- *Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) - parts of contaminant per billion parts of Water* (equals one penny in $10,000,000 or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- *Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) - a measure of turbidity.*
- *Picocuries per Liter (pCi/l) -a measure of radioactivity.*
- *MLF - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).*
- *Avg - Regulatory compliance with* some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

We have developed a service line inventory. To access the inventory, contact David M. Garza/Water Plant Superintendent, at 361-664-9082, david.garza@cityofalice.org.

UCMR 5 Sampling Results (Analtye Name)	Collection Date	Range of Levels Detected ppb	Average of Levels of Detected ppb
Lithium	2024	15.5 – 31.9	23.525
PFBA	2024	0.0069–0.0114	0.0098

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

UCMR5 required water systems serving more than 10,000 people to conduct sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025. The data collected is used by the EPA to improve the understanding of contaminants that may be present in drinking water and do not have health based standards set. For a full report of results including contaminants that were not detected, please contact the City of Alice Public Works Department at (361) 664-9082.

You can also visit the EPA UCMR 5 Data Finder at www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifthunregulated-contaminant-monitoringrule-data-finder