

This is your Water Quality Report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

Substances That Could Be in 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 land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminant that may 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 storms 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 and residential uses; organic chemical Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemical, 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants not necessary 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**.

In order to ensure the 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 bottle water which must provide the same protection for public health.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population of certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as persons such as those under-going 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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

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.

For more information regarding this report contact: Rey Hinojosa, at **(956) 532-1468**. Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aguapara tomar. Para asistencia en espanol , favor de llamar al telefono **(956) 532-1468**.

We want our valued customer to be informed about your water utility. You can attend a public meeting every third Tuesday of the month at 6:30 p.m. at City Hall. For more information, please call **(956)262-2127**

City of Elsa water source: **The Rio Grande River**

Location: **Hidalgo County**

Type of Water: **Surface Water**

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 contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which water system must follow.

Avg.: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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: 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 contaminants 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/MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected health risk. 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)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million

ppq: part 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.



2024

CITY OF ELSA

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

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