

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (956) 532-1468.

For more information regarding this report contact: Rey Hinojosa, at (956) 532-1468.
Sources of Drinking Water: [TCEQ SWAP-DSS](#): 1080005:view report

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Intake 1	Surface Water	Active	102 S. Diana St.

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.

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**.

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 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.

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste,color, or odor problems. These type 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.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people. Infants (both formula fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in-home plumbing. City of Elsa is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point and time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce you family’s risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you mal need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Elsa at (956) 262-2127. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed: www.cityofelsa.net, **Departments: Planning/Public Works, Base Map, select ok, water distribution, select lead service line inventory.**

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.

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. **Continued Next Page.**

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

Variances and Exceptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Continued on next page.



2025

CITY OF ELSA

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID: 1080005

