2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM CITY OF PHARR

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

CITY OF PHARR provides surface water and ground water from the Rio Grande River located in Hidalgo County (HCID#2)

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name _____Manuel Ponce_____

Phone _____(956) 402-4302_____

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (956) 402-4302

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.
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)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
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 is 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

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Manuel Ponce, (956) 402-4302.

COLIFORM BACTERIA

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
0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	1.1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.0627	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2024	0	15	1.09	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2024 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2024	0.59	0.0954 - 0.59	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	21	7 - 23.6	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)	2024	38	16.1 - 42.5	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
Barium	2024	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2024	50	50 - 50	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2024	0.6	0.56 - 0.56	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]	2024	0.21	0.21 - 0.21	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2024	3.1	3.1 - 3.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	03/01/2023	6.1	6.1 - 6.1	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.

Combined Radium 226/228	03/01/2023	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	03/01/2023	3.4	3.4 - 3.4	0	30	ug/l	N	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
Chloramines	2024	3.21	0.79 - 3.9	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

TURBIDITY

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination

Highest single measurement	0.12 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	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.

2023 UCMR5

INORGANICS (E200.7, ICP-MS Prep/E200.7, ICP-MS UCMR)

Parameter	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL)	Limit of Detection (LOD)	Likely Source
Lithium Total (quarterly)	06/06/2023	52.9 ug/L	35.8 – 52.9	9.0 ug/L	7.0 ug/L	Naturally occurring metal, numerous commercial uses and is likely found in
Yttrium Total (annual)	03/07/2023	124.00 ug/L	N/A	-	-	

Perfluorinated Alkyl Acids (E200.7, ICP-MS Prep/E200.7, ICP-MS UCMR)

Parameter	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL)	Limit of Detection	Likely Source of Contamination
PFBA (CAS 375-22-4)	12/04/2023	0.0112 ug/L	0.00544-0.0112	0.00480 ug/L	0.00480 ug/L	PFAS continue to be released into the environment throughout the lifecycle of manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, use

Information statement: PFBA (perfluoro butanoic acid) detected twice from the 25 Perfluorinated Alkyl Acids (E533 Perfluor Alkyl Acid) tested during Calendar Year 2023, on 6/6/2023 and 12/4/20234.

Perfluorinated Alkyl Acids (E537 Perfluor Alkyl Acid FULL/E537.1 Perfluorinated UCMR)

Parameter	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	Minimum Reporting Limit	Limit of Detection (LOD)	Likely Source of Contamination
NMeFOSAA (CAS 2355-31-9)	2023	<MRL	<MRL	0.006 ug/L	0.006 ug/L	PFAS continue to be released into the environment throughout the lifecycle of manufacturing, processing, distribution in commerce, use and disposal.
NEtFOSAA (CAS 2991-50-6)	2023	<MRL	<MRL	0.005 ug/L	0.005 ug/L	
PFTrDa (CAS 72629-94-8)	2023	<MRL	<MRL	0.007 ug/L	0.007 ug/L	
PFTeDa (CAS 376-06-7)	2023	<MRL	<MRL	0.008 ug/L	0.008 ug/L	

Information Statement: No parameter detected from the four (4) Perfluorinated Alkyl Acids (E537 Perfluor Alkyl Acid FULL/E537.1 Perfluorinated UCMR) tested during Calendar Year 2023.

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.

WATER LOSS

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2024, our system lost an estimated 330,730,841 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Mr. Manuel Ponce, Ms. Aryzbeth Saldana, or Mr. Jesse Trejo during normal business hours (8:00 AM to 4:00 PM) Monday through Friday at 956-402-4302.

Milligram per liter (mg/l)=part per million (ppm): one ppm is about the same as one drop of soda in 35 quarts.

Microgram per liter (ug/l)=part per billion (ppb): is 1000 times less than ppm or one drop of soda in 35,000 quarts.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liters-units of measure for radioactive substances.

Maximum Contaminants Level (MCL)-the highest level of contaminants in drinking water

Maximum Contaminants Level Goal (MCLG)-the level of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk; MCLG allows for a margin of safety.

Action Level-the concentration of a contaminant; which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

NTU-Nephelometric Turbidity Units are units of measures for *turbidity, such as miles measures distance.

*Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfecting and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms, including bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Turbidity is suspended materials that cause water to become cloudy.

PHARR TAP DELIVERS - TAP WATER FOR

- Public Health-In a world where an estimated 3 million people die every year from preventable waterborne disease, water systems such as Pharr Water System allow us to drink from virtually any public tap with a high assurance of safety. A safe water supply is critical to protecting the public-the first obligation of all water suppliers.
- Fire Protection-A well maintained water system is critical in protecting our communities from the ever-present threat of fire. The ability to provide water for fire protection heavily influences new construction, business location decisions and insurance rates.
- Support for the Economy-A safe, reliable water supply is central to the economic success of our communities. Tap water is critical to the day-to-day operations of existing businesses and to the viability of new commercial and residential developments.
- Quality of Life-Tap is more than a convenience; it is central to our everyday lives.

THE VALUE OF WATER SERVICE

We are all beneficiaries of the incredible system of water treatment plants, pump stations, and water and sewer pipes that was handed down to us by generations before. Yet because our water infrastructure has lasted so long, we haven't had to worry about the expense of replacing it. However, in the next few years, much of the system is going to need to be upgraded or replaced. We can therefore be sure that tap water service will cost more in the future than it does today.

In addition to age, there are several other factors that are influencing water infrastructure costs: growing populations require additional infrastructure and expansion of water and sewer treatment plants, new regulations designed to further improve public health protection may require additional infrastructure, and in the post -9/11 era, we have to be increasing vigilant about protecting water infrastructure and supplies.

We are at a turning point. It's time for our community to reinvest in our drinking water infrastructure so we can hand it on to our children and grandchildren.

When you consider the critical needs addressed by water services, tap water will always be a tremendous bargain. You simply cannot put a price on a service that delivers public health, fire protection, development, and quality of life.

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TCEQ ISSUES DROUGHT ADVISORIES TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

"Surface water conditions have worsened, and river stream flows continue to show a decline in portions of the state", said Glenn Shankle, executive director for TCEQ. "Now is the time to act to ensure continued, adequate water supplies for all of Texas."

The City of Pharr will continue to enforce its Water Conservation Mandatory Ordinance (No. 0-2024-18, § 1, 5-20-24) and are encouraging residents to please do their part and conserve water.

SAVE ON YOUR WATER BILL CONSERVE WATER

- Install a low flow showerhead that limits the flow from the shower to less than three gallons per minute.
- Never water on a windy day.
- Water Lawns early in the morning during the summer; otherwise, much of the water can simply evaporate.
- Use a car wash that recycles water.
- Fix leaking pipes, faucets, and toilets.
- Don't leave the water running when you are not using it.
- Taller grass holds moisture better! Keep grass 3 inches tall during the summer.

WHERE DO WE GET OUT DRINKING WATER?
Our drinking water is surface water and is obtained from the Rio Grande River located in Hidalgo County (HCID#2)

ARE YOU PAYING FOR MORE WATER THAN YOU NEED?

Leaking Toilet-50 gallons per day/350 gallons per week/18,200 gallons per year your cost per year-**$31.49**

15-minute Shower W/inefficient Shower Head-45 gallons per shower/315 Gallons per week/16.380 per year-your cost per year-**$28.34**

Dripping Faucet-186,000 gallons per year-your cost per year-**$321.78**
Total Wasted-$381.61.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

To learn more about the enclosed table call Mr. Manuel Ponce (Water Treatment Supervisor), Ms. Aryzbeth Saldana (Laboratory Manager) or Mr. Jesse Trejo (Superintendent of Operations) at (956) 402-4302. Learn more ways to conserve water by picking up a conservation pamphlet at the Water Billing Dept. at 118 S Cage St. 1st floor.

BACKFLOW DEVICE REQUIRED ON LAWN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

In accordance with Ordinance No. 0-2009-24, § 1, 7-21-09, a backflow assembly device must be attached to all lawn irrigation sprinkler systems connected to the City of Pharr water distribution system. Backflow devices counteract back pressure or prevent back siphonage into the distribution system. The backflow device must be installed and inspected by a certified backflow tester and the device must be tested annually.

For more information on the above ordinances, contact Omahar Badillo (Meter Reader Supervisor) at (956) 402-4300.

WATER PROBLEMS OR SEWER PROBLEMS?

Call (956) 402-4300 Monday-Friday; After 5:00 pm call 956-402-4444; Weekends call 956-402-4444.

WHY CONSERVE?

According to the Texas State Water Plan, Texas' population is projected to increase 90% by 2050 and total municipal water demand is projected to increase 67% by 2050. Even with the 13.5% water saving projected from conservation in the next fifty years, water supply from existing sources will meet only 75% of the projected water demand by 2050. We must use our precious water resources more efficiently or we will have more frequent and more severe water shortages, especially during droughts and periods of peak demand (like hot Texas summers!). Using water more efficiently will not only save money, but more importantly, will help protect the quality of life of future generations. The cost of new or renovated water infrastructure wastewater treatment and water supply is estimated to be $107 billion over the next fifty years. Each of us together can save billions of tax dollars by making our households water smart. We must take on the responsibility of efficient water use now. (Top Water Smart Tips pamphlet by the Texas Water Development Board)

DID YOU KNOW...

Water Treatment Plant (WTP) Operators and Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Operators have to be licensed by the State. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality requires that all WTP and WWTP operators be licensed within a year of employment by passing a mandatory state exam and must upgrade their licenses within two years by passing another mandatory state exam. WTP and WWTP operators must also have continuous education classes throughout their careers to keep their licenses.

EN ESPANOL

Este reporte incluye informacion sobre su agua potable. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion en espanol por favor llamar al **(956) 402-4300.**

LAST UPDATED 04/04/2025