CITY OF PHARR

Public Water Supply ID: TX1080009

Consumer Confidence Report

2025 CCR

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CITY OF PHARR

Public Water System ID: TX1080009

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) 402-4302.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: MANUEL PONCE

Phone: (956) 402-4302

Sources of Drinking Water

CITY OF PHARR is Surface water.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
2 - ABANDONED	WL	Ground water	Inactive	26°11'51.0"N 98°10'07.0"W
3 - ABANDONED	WL	Ground water	Inactive	26°11'58.0"N 98°10'14.6"W
4 - CAPPED	WL	Ground water	Inactive	26°07'30.3"N 98°12'40.4"W
INTAKE 1 - PLANT 1	1 - 5	Surface water	Active	SWTP - 1000 SOUTH BLUEBONNET ST
INTAKE 2 - PLANT 2	1 - 4	Surface water	Active	SWTP - 1000 SOUTH BLUEBONNET 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, 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:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed _Learn About Lead | City Of Pharr_.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
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.

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 (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 PHARR 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 in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your 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 a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may 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 PHARR at 956-402-4100. 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.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
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 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.
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.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
RAA: Running Annual Average.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
na: not applicable.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chloramines	2025	3.25	mg/L	0.5 to 4.0	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of September, 1.05% of sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2022 - 2024	0.0627	0.0263 - 0.407	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022 - 2024	1.09	0 - 11	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	100 W NOLANA LOOP, PHARR, TX	2025	18	13.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1305 GARY ST, PHARR, TX	2025	19	12.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	204 E OWASSA RD, PHARR, TX	2025	16	13.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2800 N CAGE BLVD, PHARR, TX	2025	18	15.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3201 S JACKSON, PHARR, TX	2025	21	13	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	6601 S CAGE BLVD, PHARR, TX	2025	20	14	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	700 E HALL ACRES, PHARR, TX	2025	16	11.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	801 MOZELLE AVE, PHARR, TX	2025	18	12	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	100 W NOLANA LOOP, PHARR, TX	2025	29	22.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	1305 GARY ST, PHARR, TX	2025	33	23.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	204 E OWASSA RD, PHARR, TX	2025	32	21.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2800 N CAGE BLVD, PHARR, TX	2025	31	22.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	3201 S JACKSON, PHARR, TX	2025	30	21.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	6601 S CAGE BLVD, PHARR, TX	2025	29	19.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	700 E HALL ACRES, PHARR, TX	2025	30	20.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	801 MOZELLE AVE, PHARR, TX	2025	24	14.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ANTIMONY, TOTAL	1/28/2025	1	1	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
BARIUM	1/28/2025	0.109	0.109	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	1/28/2025	70	70	ppb	0	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	7/23/2025	14.7	4.4 - 14.7	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	1/28/2025	0.4	0.4	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	1/28/2025	0.0037	0.0037	MG/L	0	0.1	

NITRATE	1/28/2025	0.48	0.48	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM	1/28/2025	3.7	3.7	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	3/1/2023	1.5	1.5	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	3/1/2023	3.4	3.4	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	3/1/2023	6.1	6.1	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Turbidity

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.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	12	NO	0.14	November	SWTP - 1000 SOUTH BLUEBONNET ST	Yes

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.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	2/5/2025	19.8	2.18 - 19.8	mg/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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 foods.
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	Highest Level	Range of Levels	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 and disposal.

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 12/4/2023.

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

Parameter	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL)	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) during Calendar Year 2023.

WATER LOSS

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 279,256,961 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.

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.

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-**$55.69.**

15-minute Shower W/inefficient Shower Head-45 gallons per shower/315 Gallons per week/16.380 per year-your cost per year-**$50.12.**

Dripping Faucet-186,000 gallons per year-your cost per year-**$569.16.**
Total Wasted-$674.97.

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.

LAST UPDATED 04/28/2026

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