

Eagle Pass Water Works' Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 to December 31, 2024. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to produce drinking water that meets all local, state, and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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.

For more information about this report or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Jorge Barrera, General Manager, or Jorge Flores, Assistant General Manager, at (830) 773-2351.



City of Eagle Pass Water Works System
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Eagle Pass, Tx 78852



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Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (830) 773-2351.

Consumer Confidence Report

For Calendar
Year 2024

PWS ID No. 1620001



Presented by Eagle Pass Water Works System



Information about Source Water Assessments

A source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your source of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

COUNT ON US

Committed to Delivering High-Quality Water to Our Community.

Ensuring the delivery of safe, high-quality drinking water requires far more than the simple movement of water through a distribution system. Water treatment is a sophisticated and highly regulated process that demands precision, expertise, and constant oversight.

To meet stringent federal and state standards, our water treatment operators must be fully licensed and undergo extensive, hands-on training. Their qualifications are maintained through continuous professional development and strict regulatory compliance.

Our certified operators are responsible for a wide range of critical duties, including:

- Operating and calibrating advanced water treatment systems and equipment
- Conducting routine inspections of membranes, storage tanks, meters, gauges, and system components
- Monitoring and adjusting water chemistry to ensure compliance with all regulatory water quality standards
- Collecting, analyzing, and documenting water quality data for reporting to regulatory agencies
- Implementing preventive maintenance programs to ensure operational reliability and efficiency

Our team takes pride in protecting public health by delivering water that meets the highest quality standards.



A GUIDE TO WATER CONSERVATION

1 FIX LEAKS PROMPTLY

A small drip can waste gallons of water. Regularly check and repair any leaks in faucets, pipes, and toilets



WATER-SAVING APPLIANCES

Invest in water-efficient appliances like washing machines, toilets, and showerheads to reduce water usage

2

3

MINDFUL WATER USAGE

Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth or shaving. Try to take shorter showers and use less water for bathing



EFFICIENT LANDSCAPING

Choose drought-resistant plants and practice water-wise gardening to minimize outdoor water use

4

5

RAINWATER HARVESTING

Collect rainwater for irrigation and other non-potable uses to reduce dependence on treated water supplies



FULL LOADS ONLY

Run your dishwasher and washing machine only with full loads to maximize water efficiency

6

7

EDUCATE & SPREAD AWARENESS

Teach others about the importance of water conservation and share tips on how to save water in daily life



SUPPORT WATER CONSERVATION POLICIES

Advocate for and support local and national policies that promote water conservation and sustainable water management

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2024 Water Quality Test Results

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that it might be 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 Jorge L. Flores at (830) 773-2351.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.062	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

	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	0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	4.9	4	4	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2024	22	6.8-23.5	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 HAAS sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	59	30.2-75.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*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
Arsenic	2024	2	2.4-2.4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2024	0.0982	0.0982 - 0.0982	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.6	0.59 - 0.59	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	1	0.54 - 0.54	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2022	4.3	4.3 - 4.3	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	05/22/2023	4.5	4.5 - 4.5	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.

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	05/22/2023	2	2 - 2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	05/22/2023	3	3 - 3	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Result (µg/L)	Health-Based Ref Conc (µg/L)	Result > Health-Based Red Conc
Lithium	09/17/24	22	10	Y
Lithium	12/19/24	22.7	10	Y

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	2.80	0.5 - 4.2	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.23 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.

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.

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 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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mmrem: 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 intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



Information about your Drinking Water

Thesources 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotlineat (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>.