



North Alamo WSC

PWS ID#: TX1080029

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

For Public Water System

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (CCR) for the year, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2025

North Alamo WSC is Surface Water

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

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1-Lasara	G1080029A	GW	Yes	6606 Hwy 186 Raymondville Texas
2-Owassa/Shallow	G1080029B	GW	Yes	1108 E Owassa Rd San Juan Texas
3-Doolittle/Shallow	G1080029C	GW	Yes	420 S Doolittle Rd Edinburg Texas
4-Doolittle/Deep	G1080029D	GW	Yes	420 S Doolittle Rd Edinburg Texas
5-Donna 1 /Shallow	G1080029E	GW	Yes	6031 N Victoria Rd Donna Texas
Donna 2 /Shallow	G1080029F	GW	Yes	6031 N Victoria Rd Donna Texas
In Take 1 Edinburg East Reservoir	S1080029A	SW	Yes	425 S Doolittle Rd Edinburg Texas
In Take 2 Santa Cruz Canal	S1080029B	SW	Yes	2124 W FM 2812 Edinburg Texas
In Take 4 Lopezville Reservoir	S1080029D	SW	Yes	1112 E Owassa Rd San Juan, Texas
In Take 5 Donna North Reservoir	S1080029E	SW	Yes	6031 N Victoria Rd Donna Texas
In Take 6 Monte Alto Reservoir	S1080029F	SW	Yes	8550 Garcia St Monte Alto Texas
Unit No1				
In Take 7 (Delta)	S1080029G	SW	Yes	7635 Monte Cristo Rd Edcouch Texas View at TCEQ Source Water Assessment gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/1080029

The source of drinking water, (both tap water & 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 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: www.nawsc.com

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.

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 informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien)

North Alamo WSC at (956) 383-1618.

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. NORTH ALAMO WSC 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 the 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 NORTH ALAMO WSC at 956-383-1618. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://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:

Definition and Abbreviations:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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
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.
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

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 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 Contaminant, 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.

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	3.17	ppm	0.6 - 5.6	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 July, 1.67% of sample (s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment	

Lead/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	2023	0.146	0—1.42	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservative
Lead	2023	0	0 - 266	ppb	15	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Antimony, Total	3-19-2025	1.1	0—1.1	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	5-22-2025	2.3	0—2.3	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	3-19-2025	0.133	0.0555—0.133	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	3-19-2025	33.7	0—33.7	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	3-19-2025	0.47	0—0.47	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	5-22-2025	0.0027	0.0011—0.0027	MG/L	0	0.1	
Nitrate	3-19-2025	0.12	0—0.12	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	5-22-2025	4.4	0—4.4	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 Uranium	3-22-2023	2.2	0—2.2	ug/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & U	3-22-2023	2	0—2	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Inc. Radon & U	3-22-2023	3.2	0—3.2	pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	12-18-2023	7.5	0—7.5	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	18666 FM 498 E/Stillman 2, Lyford	2025	37	19.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	201 Mckinley, Hargill	2025	31	18.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	204 Live Oak St, Monte Alto	2025	24	17.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3005 Guerra St, Mercedes	2025	0	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	4185 Mile 5 1/2W, Weslaco	2025	28	15.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	5047 Mile 15 1/2 N, Edcouch	2025	27	16	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	St Joseph 8310 Highland Ave, San Carlos	2025	22	10.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	Sunrise Hill Pk Office, Weslaco	2025	6	1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	18666 Fm 498 E/Stillman 2, Lyford	2025	84	71.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	201 Mckinley, Hargill	2025	65	50.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	204 Live Oak St, Monte Alto	2025	66	55.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	3005 Guerra St, Mercedes	2025	1	0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	4185 Mile 5 1/2 W, Weslaco	2025	49	27.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	5047 Mi 15 1/2 N, Edcouch	2025	58	39.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	St Joseph 8310 Highland Ave, San Carlos	2025	56	32	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	Sunrise Hill Pk Office, Weslaco	2025	23	5.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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	0.35	February	SWTP 1— 425 S Doolittle Rd	Yes	
100.00	12	NO	0.29	October	SWTP 2 — Hwy 281 / FM 2812	Yes	
100.00	12	NO	0.24	December	SWTP 4 — Cesar Chavez / Owassa Rd	Yes	
100.00	12	NO	0.29	December	SWTP 5 — Victoria	Yes	
100.00	12	NO	0.3	July	SWTP 6 — Fm 88 / W Garcia Rd	Yes	
100.00	12	NO	0.29	August	SWTP 7 — Delta Area Regional	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	7-9-2025	173	1— 173		0	Naturally present in the environment	

Violations			
During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.			
Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
7-1-25 — 9-30-25	TTHM	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
7-1-25 — 1-28-26	Consumer Confidence Rule	CRR Adequacy/Availability/Content	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time
10-1-25 — 12-31-25	TTHM	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL

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 infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Instructions to Access Lead Service Line Inventory

It is important for water systems to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. The Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) is an inventory of every line in your distribution system, including both the utility owned and customer owned service lines. Each must be categorized as either lead, non-lead, galvanized, requiring replacement, or lead status unknown. The service line inventory has been prepared and is available online. To access the service line inventory map follow the instructions below:

- Go to www.nawsc.com
- Once in our website main page, you have the option to scroll to other pages by clicking on the arrow on the side of the page or wait for the page as it changes to the Lead information page. The information is on the fifth page (**Does My Service Line Have Lead?**) Both methods will take you to the page that looks like the map below:
- You will be prompted to *Agree to the Terms and Conditions* and select *OK*.
- Type your address in the block, (*Find address or place*) search bar. Legends are to the side of the page for classification.

For questions or concern regarding the Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI), please contact North Alamo Water Supply Corp., at (956) 383-1618.

