

2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF ALVARADO

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

CITY OF ALVARADO provides surface water and ground water from Johnson County Special Utility District located in Johnson County.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Michael Dymazint

Phone 817-790-3351

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (817)790-3351.

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:

millirem per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na:

not applicable.

NTU

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L

picoCurie per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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

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 EPA's 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>.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system, City of Alvarado, has a fluoride concentration of .597 mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call Michael Dwiggins of City of Alvarado at 817-790-3351. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

Information about Source Water

CITY OF ALVARADO purchases water from JOHNSON COUNTY SUD. JOHNSON COUNTY SUD provides purchase surface water from Cedar Creek and Richland Chambers Reservoirs located in Henderson, Kaufman, Navarro and Freestone Counties.

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 Michael Dwiggins, 817-790-3351.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/16/2022	1.3	1.3	0.0284	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/16/2022	0	15	1.42	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
Halooacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	27	27 - 27	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	53	52.6 - 52.6	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
Arsenic	03/25/2019	1.2	0 - 1.2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Asbestos	12/08/2021	2.3644	2.3644 - 2.3644	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	03/25/2019	0.062	0.0091 - 0.062	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	03/25/2019	2.3	2 - 2.3	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	06/30/2010	2.38	0.722 - 2.38	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	0.339 - 0.647	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
--------------------------------	------	---	---------------	----	----	-----	---	--

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MMDL	MMDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source In Drinking Water
Chloramine	2024	2.28	0.50 - 3.77	4	4	Mg/l	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Water utilities in the United States monitor for more than 100 contaminants and must meet numerous water safety and quality regulations. This rigorous testing is crucial as it provides a comprehensive understanding of the water quality, ensuring the safety of our drinking water. Under the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5), EPA selected 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and one metal/pharmaceutical – lithium, for testing.

The City of Alvarado's surface water entry point was sampled quarterly in 2024, and a summary of sampling results can be found below. As additional data are available, they can be viewed on the EPA website at <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder> where data will be updated quarterly.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for The City of Alvarado

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our office at 817-760-5200 or 740 FM 3048, Joshua, TX 76058.

This notice is being sent to you by Johnson County Special Utility District, State Water System ID#: TX126000!

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL					Unit of Measure	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
		Average	Min	Max	MCL	MCLG		
11-Chlorododecafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	not	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications. These include non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil.
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTSl)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTSl)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	not	
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTSl)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	not	
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	opt	
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (Gen3)*	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	10	10	ppt	
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamideacetic acid (NEFOSAA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
11-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamideacetic acid (MFOFOSAA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	not	
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxahexanoic acid (NFDA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoro-1,1-ethoxyethane sulfonic acid (PFEEAS)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	not	
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBAA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	298	210	340	10	10	Unitless**	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	832	530	1350	N/A	N/A	opt	
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDDA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	not	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHPA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHS)*	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	10	10	ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	168	100	450	N/A	N/A	not	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)*	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	10	10	ppt	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	40	0	not	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOSA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	40	0	ppt	
Perfluorooxetanedisulfonic acid (PFPeS)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	not	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	176	100	500	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	not	
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUdA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Lithium	Jan. 24 - Feb. 25	5148	1000	2007	N/A	N/A	ug/L	

*Hazard Index of 1 with a mixture of two or more contaminants.

**PFES is included in the calculated Hazard Index limit only when it is detected in combination with at least one additional detection of PFNA, PFHxA, or HFPO-DA

<MRL: Less than the Minimum Reporting Level MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level ug/L: Micrograms per liter (parts per billion)

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal ppt: parts per trillion N/A: Not Applicable

Water utilities in the United States monitor for more than 100 contaminants and must meet numerous water safety and quality regulations. This rigorous testing is crucial as it provides a comprehensive understanding of the water quality, ensuring the safety of our drinking water. Under the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5), EPA selected 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and one metal/pharmaceutical – lithium, for testing.

The City of Alvarado's surface water entry points were sampled quarterly in 2024, and a summary of sampling results can be found below. As additional data are available, they can be viewed on the EPA website at <https://www.epa.gov/ucmr/5th-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-folder> where data will be updated quarterly.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for The City of Alvarado

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our office at 817-793-3351, 104 W. Coliseum Alvarado Tx.

This notice is being sent to you by The City of Alvarado. State Water System ID#: TX1260001

PWS ID	PWS Name	Contaminant	Result (µg/L)	Health-Based Ref Conc (µg/L)	Collection Date	PWS Size	Facility Water Type	Result > Health-Based Ref Conc
TX1260001	CITY OF ALVARADO	PFBA	0.0065	6	12/18/2023	S	SW	N
TX1260001	CITY OF ALVARADO	PFHxA	0.0032	3	12/18/2023	S	SW	N
TX1260001	CITY OF ALVARADO	PFPeA	0.0034		12/18/2023	S	SW	N/A
TX1260001	CITY OF ALVARADO	PFBA	0.0061	6	5/6/2024	S	SW	N

Lead Service Line Inventory

The Lead Service Line Inventory has been completed by the City of Alvarado and if you wish to view a copy it can be viewed at our website located at www.cityofalvarado.org

Under departments / utilities / Lead Service Line Inventory. A copy can also be viewed by request at City Hall. Monday through Friday 8 am – 4 pm.