

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the
period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

Military Highway Water Supply Corporation South Weslaco System ID # 1080235

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires us to prepare and deliver a Water Quality Report to you on an annual basis. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water we deliver to you every day. It details where your water comes from, what it contains and how that compares with regulatory standards. Our ever constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to have the information found in the report so you will be able to understand and support the efforts needed to maintain the high standards required of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the best quality of your drinking water. This report is based on data from the most recent US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests.

INFORMATION ABOUT SOURCE WATER

For the Weslaco service area, Military Highway Water Supply Corporation WESLACO purchases water from the City of Weslaco. City of Weslaco provides surface water from the Rio Grande River and treat it at their water treatment plant where they remove several constituents and add disinfectant to protect you from microbial contamination.

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 the General Manager, Mrs. Consuelo De La Rosa at (956) 565-2491.

EN ESPANOL

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre su agua de tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (956) 565-2491.

MEETS ALL STATE AND FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

Military Highway Water Supply Corporation routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Our employees take pride in delivering drinking water to you and all our customers. This report reflects the hard work of our employees to protect your health by producing, maintaining, and delivering reliable drinking water. If you have any questions concerning this report or any other issue concerning your water utility, please contact General Manager Mrs. Consuelo De La Rosa at (956) 565-2491. We want you to be informed about the quality of your water. It is natural for drinking water to contain contaminants, but you will see the levels of the contaminants in our water are well below allowable limits. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide 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.

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD

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>

SPECIAL NOTICE

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).

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

About the Attached Tables

U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The following table lists all the chemical constituents detected in MHWSC drinking water. As you can see, the water has far less of each contaminant than is allowed by law. Numerous other constituents were tested for but not detected.

Water System ID # 1080235 Military Highway Water Supply Corporation 2024 Water Quality Test Results

Coliform Bacteria

Year	Constituent	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2024	Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1	Presence	N	Naturally present in environment
2024	Fecal Coliform Bacteria	0	1	Presence	N	Intestinal tract of warm-blood animals

Disinfectant Residuals

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorimine	2024	1.93	0.51 – 3.64	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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	0.192	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	26	18.1 – 38.9	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	46	27.2 – 63.1	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
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	1	0.84 – 0.84	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.4 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 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

Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI)

Military Highway Water Supply Corporation has completed an inventory of the lead service line before October 16, 2024. The service line consists of pipes that connect the water main to your residence. Older homes may have materials such as lead in their service lines and this inventory will help us prioritize replacement of lead service lines in the future. We hope that customers will actively cooperate as we work to finalize our inventory. Below is the link to access the service line inventory:

- <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/militaryhighwaywscweslaco>

Notice of unknown service line material

Military Highway Water Supply Corporation has mailed out Notice of unknown service line material on November 14, 2024. We need your help to help determine the material of your service line. If your house was built on or before 1988, please scan this QR Code to complete the Self Identification form.



Surface water from City of Weslaco 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	0.52	0 – 0.52	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	26	14.7 – 38.2	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	58	20.7 – 74.1	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
Antimony	2024	1	1.1 - 1.1	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Barium	2024	0.103	0.103 – 0.103	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2024	110	110 – 110	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2024	0.5	0.51 – 0.51	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	0.77 – 0.77	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	03/07/2023	7.4	7.4 - 7.4	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	03/07/2023	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	03/07/2023	2.4	2.4 - 2.4	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.4 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.

Violations

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	05/31/2024	10/24/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE NOT LINKED VIOLATION	02/06/2013	09/13/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.