

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA) prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 our business office at (956) 580-8780. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## Substances That Could Be in Water

## Community Participation

You are encouraged to participate in community events. Please visit the City of Mission website at <https://missiontexas.us/news-events/> for more information.

## Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan

The City of Mission has implemented a Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan (WCDCP) to manage and provide an adequate water supply to meet the future needs of our customers. The purpose of this plan is to establish procedures to identify, classify, and manage an effective and efficient water supply during high water demand or water shortage emergency. Excessive demand on the water treatment plants or continually falling treated-water reservoir levels, which do not refill overnight to a specific level, will trigger four stages of the water conservation plan. These stages range from Stage 1 (voluntary) to Stage 5 (water rationing).

Utility customers in Stage 2 under our WCDCP are to limit their daily water usage by using good management practices for water conservation. Utility customers will be notified before any stage level change, at which time they must follow the prescribed conservation behaviors for the stage. Customers may incur a surcharge for noncompliance during a stage or over the customer's water usage history, whichever is in violation. Fines that may exceed \$200 may be imposed for violations of Stages 3, 4, or 5 of the water conservation plan and, depending on the severity of the violation, the customer's water service may be terminated.

## Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board during the year covered by this report, our system lost an estimated 11.46 percent of our water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (956) 580-8780.

## QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call J. P. Terrazas, Assistant City Manager, at (956) 580-8780.

City of Mission  
2801 N. Holland Ave.  
Mission, TX 78574

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (956) 580-8780) para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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## Our Commitment

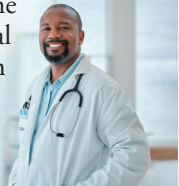
We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

## Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Mission water system consists of two water treatment plants: the South Water Treatment Plant, capable of producing 8.0 million gallons per day, and the North Water Treatment Plant, with a capacity of 17.5 million gallons per day. Our raw water source is the Rio Grande. Raw water is delivered from the river to the reservoirs via irrigation canals. Combined, our water treatment facilities can treat and purify 25.5 million gallons per day of clean drinking water.

## Important Health Information

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, those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



## Source Water Assessment

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (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 are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection 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 Mr. J. P. Terrazas, Assistant City Manager, at (956) 580-8780.

| SOURCE WATER NAME      | TYPE OF WATER | REPORT | STATUS | LOCATION                        | SUSCEPTIBILITY |
|------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Mission City Reservoir | SW            |        | Active | 4th Street and 514 Perkins Ave. | High           |
| North Plant Reservoir  | SW            |        | Active | 2801 N. Holland Ave.            | High           |



Test Results

We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

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 Violation column).

| REGULATED SUBSTANCES  |                 |   |                |                    |                   |           |  |    |   |    |
|---|-----------------|---|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|--|----|---|----|
| SUBSTANCE<br>(UNIT OF MEASURE)                              | YEAR<br>SAMPLED | MCL<br>[MRDL]                                   | MCLG<br>[MRDL] | AMOUNT<br>DETECTED | LOW-HIGH<br>RANGE | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE   |    |   |    |
| Arsenic (ppb)   | 2022            | 10  | 0              | 3                  | 3–3.1             | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits  | No |
| Barium (ppm)  | 2024            | 2   | 2              | 0.105              | 0.104–0.105       | No        | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits             | No | Decay of natural and human-made deposits  | No |
| Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)                                | 2023            | 50 <sup>1</sup>                                 | 0              | 6.3                | 6.3–7.1           | No        |  | No |   | No |
| Chloramines (ppm)   | 2024            | [4]   | [4]            | 2.54               | 1.06–4.0          | No        | Water additive used to control microbes  | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection   | No |
| Chlorite (ppm)  | 2024            | 1   | 0.8            | 0.94               | 0.15–0.94         | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection  | No | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories   | No |
| Cyanide (ppb)   | 2024            | 200   | 200            | 70                 | 60–70             | No        | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories                  | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer  | No |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 2024            | 4   | 4              | 0.46               | 0.4–0.46          | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer     | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection   | No |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)                               | 2024            | 60  | NA             | 23 <sup>2</sup>    | 13.3–33.6         | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection  | No | MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. | No |
| Nitrate (ppm)   | 2024            | 10  | 10             | 0.17               | 0.07–0.17         | No        | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewages; erosion of natural deposits           | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines  | No |
| Selenium (ppb)  | 2022            | 50  | 50             | 8.1                | 7.2–8.1           | No        | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines       | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection   | No |
| THMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)                          | 2024            | 80  | NA             | 41 <sup>2</sup>    | 26.2–80           | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection  | No | Soil runoff   | No |
| Turbidity <sup>3</sup> (NTU)                                | 2024            | TT  | NA             | 0.29               | NA                | No        | Soil runoff  | No | Soil runoff   | No |
| Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit) | 2024            | TT <sup>2</sup> = 95% of samples meet the limit | NA             | 100                | NA                | No        | Soil runoff  | No | Soil runoff   | No |

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

| ADDITIONAL MONITORING          |                 |     |                     |                   |                                  |           |                |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|--|--|--|
| SUBSTANCE<br>(UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR<br>SAMPLED | AL  | MCLG<br>(90TH %ILE) | DETECTED<br>RANGE | SITES ABOVE<br>AL/TOTAL<br>SITES | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |  |  |  |
| Copper (ppm)                   | 2023            | 1.3 | 1.3                 | 0.112             | NA                               | 0/30      | No             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |  |
| Lead (ppb)                     | 2023            | 15  | 0                   | 0.150             | NA                               | 0/30      | No             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |  |

<sup>1</sup> The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year. The U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

<sup>2</sup> Highest average of all sample results collected at a location over a year.

<sup>3</sup> Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Tips to Prevent Stormwater Pollution

1. Remember to turn off your sprinklers when it rains to avoid water runoff. During winter runoff can freeze, causing slippery conditions.

2. Bag your pets' waste. Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drains and eventually into local water bodies.

3. Don't apply pesticides, fertilizers, or herbicides before it rains. Contrary to popular belief, the rain won't help to soak these chemicals into the ground; it will only help create polluted runoff into our local creeks.

4. Select native and adapted plants and grasses that are drought and pest resistant. Native plants require less water, fertilizer, and pesticide. Learn more about native and adapted plants at txsmartscapescap.com.

5. Reduce the amount of paved area and increase the amount of vegetated area in your yard.



6. If you change your car's oil, don't dump it on the ground or in the storm drain. Dispose of it properly at an oil recycling center.
7. Check your car, boat, or motorcycle for leaks. Clean up spilled fluids with an absorbent material; don't rinse the spills into the storm drains.
8. Don't get rid of grass clippings and other yard waste by dumping it or sweeping it into the storm drain; this will deplete the oxygen for aquatic life. Instead, compost your yard waste.
9. When washing your car at home, wash with only water or use biodegradable soap and wash it on a lawn or other unpaved surface. Better yet, take your car to a professional car wash.
10. Don't get rid of old or unused paint by throwing it down the storm drain. Dispose of paint and other household hazardous waste at recycling facilities.
11. Don't pump your pool water into the storm drain. Pool chemicals can be hazardous to our creeks' habitats. Whenever possible, drain your pool into the sanitary sewer system, where the water can be treated.
12. Don't Mess with Texas! Throw litter away in a garbage can, not out your window. Recycle what you can!

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. The City of Mission water treatment plant is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but 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, 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 at (800) 426-4791 or [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://epa.gov/safewater/lead).

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. To view the lead service inventory, call us at (956) 580-8780 or visit us at 2801 N. Holland Road, Mission, TX 78572. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

