PUBLIC MEETING & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We encourage all customers to participate in decisions regarding their water quality. If you are interested in learning more about the City of Alice’s drinking water quality or participating in the decision-making process, you are invited to attend regularly scheduled City Council meetings. City Council meetings provide a forum where you may participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality. City Council meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 500 East Main Street in Alice, Texas.

If you would like more information about your water or if you have questions or concerns about the information provided in this Water Quality Report or on your water quality, please contact:

Demetrio O. Duarte Jr., Asst. Public Works Dir. of Utilities
Water Plant Department
1151 Commerce Road
Alice, Texas 78333
(361) 664-9082

2018 City of Alice, Texas Consumer Confidence Report

Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan. - Dec. 2017, our system lost an estimated 183,175,262 gallons of water (17.06%). If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Demetrio Duarte at (361) 664-9082.

Water Quality Data

All water systems that provide drinking water to the public are required to test for potential contaminants. The table on the following page lists regulated and unregulated contaminants that were detected in your drinking water for the calendar year 2017. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the table. The data may contained in this report can also be found at http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.

Water Conservation

- Water only when needed. Walk across your grass and if your footprints remain, the grass needs watering.
- Water deeply, but do not over water. This promotes deep root growth and healthy grass.
- Water early in the morning. Watering in the middle of the day loses a lot of water to evaporation.
- Choose plants native or adapted to this region and soil condition.
- Mulch all plant beds to slow evaporation.
- Forget about watering the streets, walks, or driveways. They will never grow a thing.
- Install a low-flow shower head.
- Test toilets for leaks. Add a few drops of food coloring to the water in the tank. Do not flush the toilet. Watch to see if the coloring appears in the bowl. If it does; within a few minutes, the toilet has a silent leak that should be repaired.
- Place a plastic bottle filled with stones or water, recapped and placed in the toilet tank. This reduces the volume of water in the tank but will still provide enough for flushing.
- Never run the dishwasher or washing machine without a full load. This saves water, energy and $$$.

YOUR WATER - WHERE DOES IT COME FROM AND HOW IS IT TREATED?

Your water comes from Lake Corpus Christi near Mathis, Texas (approximately 30 miles Northeast of Alice), Lake Findley and Terminal Reservoir. The City of Alice’s Drinking Water Treatment Plant uses conventional treatment processes consisting of flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. The raw water is transported via pipeline from Lake Corpus Christi to Lake Alice and then to an on-site holding pond. The raw water is treated to remove dirt and debris and disinfected to protect you against bacterial contaminants. The City of Alice treats approximately 3.5 million gallons of water every day.

The City of Alice’s laboratory and water production operators collect and test water samples at various stages throughout the system several times a day. These tests ensure that the proper chemical levels are maintained and that the water remains free of unwanted contaminants.

Comprehensive testing throughout our water treatment process and in our distribution system assures that our customers receive the highest quality water possible. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources are currently being updated by the TCEQ. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of contaminants that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview. Additional details about sources and Source Water Assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.

SPECIAL NOTICE: REQUIRED LANGUAGE FOR ALL COMMUNITY PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.
Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. In order to ensure that drinking water is safe to drink, the EPA periodically revises regulations to limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices.

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water), include, rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, and springs. The City of Alice’s water supply comes from surface water. As the water travels over the surface of the land (or through the ground) it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water, before treatment include:

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, production, can also come from gas stations, septic systems, & storm water runoff.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, or farming.
- Secondary contaminants, such as calcium, sodium & iron, are often found in drinking water & can cause taste, color, or odor problems; are regulated by the State of Texas not the EPA; are not health concerns but are regulated by EPA. No coliform or fecal coliform bacteria was expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The City of Alice uses primary disinfection (chloramines) and secondary disinfection process (chlorine) to remove harmful viruses and bacteria. Chloramines are an effective way to maintain disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system and provides better protection against bacterial regrowth in distribution systems. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide for removal of E.coli in the soil runoff. E. coli may contain contaminants
- Microbials, such as viruses & bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations & wildlife.
- Pesticides & herbicides, may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, storm water runoff, & residential use.
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production & mining activities.
- Unregulated contaminants, which do not have established Drinking Water Standards. However they are monitored to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants & whether future regulation is warranted.

Source Water Microbiological Monitoring - The City of Alice conducted source water microbial monitoring for Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. To date, Cryptosporidium or Giardia have not been detected in these samples. E. coli was detected in multiple source water samples in 2017. No coliform or fecal coliform bacteria was found in our treated water.

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