



This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by Sharyland Water Supply Corporation to provide safe drinking water.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

For more information regarding this report please call Mrs. Dora Thompson during normal business hours (8:30 AM to 4:30 PM) Monday through Friday at (956) 585-6081 and she will be happy to explain the report and answer your questions. Written comments may be sent to Sharyland Water Supply Corporation, P.O. Box 1868, Mission, Texas 78573. Our office is located at 321 S. Shary Blvd., Alton, Texas. The Board of Directors meets every third Thursday at 6:30 P.M., in the offices of the Corporation.

EN ESPAÑOL

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (956) 585-6081.

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).

HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT 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. Sharyland Water Supply Corporation is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in private 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 <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

THIS IS YOUR WATER
QUALITY REPORT FOR:

JANUARY 1 TO
DECEMBER 31, 2024

PO BOX 1868
MISSION, TX 78573-0031

321 S. SHARY BLVD
ALTON, TX 78573

www.sharylandwater.com
Phone: 956-585-6081



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. Food and Drug Administration 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 our business office at (956) 585-6081.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Sharyland WSC provides "Surface" water from the Rio Grande River. From there it comes through the irrigation canal systems and is collected at our reservoirs until it is sent through the purification process. Water Treatment Plant No.1 is located at 3907 E. Main Ave., Alton, Texas and receives raw water via a canal system owned by United Irrigation District. Water Treatment Plant No. 2 is located at 12200 N. Ware Rd., McAllen, Texas, and receives raw water via a canal system owned by Hidalgo County Irrigation District #1. Water Treatment Plant No. 3 is located at 1310 W. St. Jude Ave., Alton, Texas, and receives raw water via a canal system owned by United Irrigation District.



INFORMATION ABOUT SOURCE WATER

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicated 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 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 Mr. Gerardo Gracia at (956) 585-6081 during normal business hours (8:30 AM to 4:30 PM) Monday through Friday or refer to the Source Water Assessment and Protection Viewer available at the following URL: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Texas Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Definitions 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.

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: 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 - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

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

2024 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Disinfectant Residual Reporting

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source of Chemical
Chloramines	2024	2.54	1.02 – 4.07	4.0	<4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive	1.4	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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	0.12	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2024	0	15	1	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2024	0.63	0.046 – 0.63	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	21	10.9 – 22.4	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 (TTHMs)	2024	30	12.7 – 33.3	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	0 – 1.1	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	2024	2	0 – 2.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible side 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.

Barium	2024	0.102	0.1 - 0.102	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	2024	75.1	74.0 – 75.1	na	na	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Copper	2024	0.0412	0.0136 – 0.0412	1.3	AL=1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2024	90	20 - 90	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2024	0.5	0.53 - 0.54	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Magnesium	2024	23.5	22.8 – 23.5	na	na	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2024	0.0021	0.0020 – 0.0021	0.1	0.1	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.36	0.13 - 0.36	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Potassium	2024	6.23	6.06 – 6.23	na	na	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Sodium	2024	130	126 – 130	na	na	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.

Nitrate and Nitrite Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm and Nitrites above 1 ppm are a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate and nitrite levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should seek advice from your health care provider.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2023	4.6	4.6 – 4.6	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.

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2023	3.6	3.6 – 3.6	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.19 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

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.

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Sharyland Water Supply Corporation

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 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 Mr. Gerardo Gracia at 956-585-6081 or P.O. Box 1868, Mission, Texas 78573.

	Collection Date	*Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Sources
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2024	1.9	0.0 - 3.8	0	4.0	ppt	N	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2024	2.5	0.0 - 4.9	0	4.0	ppt	N	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2024	1.9	0.0 - 3.7	10	10	ppt	N	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	4.3	0.0 - 8.5	TBD	TBD	ppt	N	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	4.7	0.0 - 9.4	TBD	TBD	ppt	N	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	4.3	0.0 - 8.7	TBD	TBD	ppt	N	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2024	1.5	0.0 - 3.1	TBD	TBD	ppt	N	
Health Index (HI) - Mixture containing 2 or more PFAS	2024	0	0 - 0.37	1	1	No units	N	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.
Lithium (Li)	2024	39.9	34.4 - 41.3	TBD	TBD	ppt	N	

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of PFAS sample results collected at a location over two UCMR5 sampling events in 2024.

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.

Other Constituents (No associated adverse health effects)

Constituent	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Units	Source of Constituent
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	2024	281	279	284	na	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble minerals.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	2024	93	86	97	na	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.

Secondary Standards

Secondary	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Units	Source of Constituent
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2024	737	729	742	500/1000	mg/L	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
pH	2024	7.2	6.7	7.5	6.5 – 8.5	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Aluminum	2024	0.17	0.0895	0.322	0.05 – 0.2	mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial process byproduct; causes color and taste issues.
Chloride	2024	149	147	151	250	mg/L	Naturally occurring compound commonly found in bodies of water and soil.
Iron	2024	0.12	<0.010	0.340	0.3	ppm	Naturally found in soil and water; corrosion from metals; causes color and taste issues.
Manganese	2024	0.003	0.0016	0.0049	0.05	mg/L	Naturally occurring element found in soil and water.
Sulfate	2024	268	268	269	250	mg/L	Dissolved from natural occurring minerals in water; industrial process byproduct.

Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently issued regulations requiring all public water systems to develop a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) of both public water system owned and your privately owned service lines. Sharyland WSC submitted this inventory to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) before our October 16, 2024, deadline. Sharyland WSC continues the commitment of maintaining our Service Line Inventory up to date as new services open in our service area.

The Lead Service Line Inventory is available at <https://sharylandwater.com/quick-access/member-resources> under Lead and Copper Rule.

Sharyland WSC Lead Service Line Inventory Summary Table

Service Line Material Classification	Definition	Total Number of Service Lines (REQUIRED to be reported under the LCRR)
Lead	Any portion of the service line is known to be made of lead.	0
Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR)	The service line is not made of lead, but a portion is galvanized, and the system is unable to demonstrate that the galvanized line was never downstream of a lead service line.	0
Non-Lead	All portions of the service line are known NOT to be lead or GRR through an evidence-based record, method, or technique.	22,522
Lead Status Unknown	The service line material is not known to be lead or GRR. For the entire service line or a portion of it (in cases of split ownership), there is not enough evidence to support material classification.	0
TOTAL		22,522

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January to December 2024, our system lost an estimated **166,586,831** gallons **4.98%** of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Mr. Gerardo Gracia during normal business hours (8:30 AM to 4:30 PM) Monday through Friday at (956) 585-6081.