



Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Consumer Confidence Report TCEQ Certificate of Delivery

For Calendar year: 2023 Date Distributed to Customers: 04/23/2024
PWS ID Number: 0710169 PWS Name: VILLA ALEGRE ESTATES

Systems with a population of 500 customers or less, must use at least one delivery method and one good faith delivery method.

(Required) Delivery Methods - check all that apply

- Availability of CCR notice was distributed by mail (includes notice on outgoing bills)
Availability of CCR notice was distributed by door- to -door delivery
Availability of CCR notice was posted in public places

(Required) Good Faith Delivery Methods (To reach people who do not receive bills)

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at http://https://vintontx.govoffice2.com/vintoncitywaterutilities
Mailing the CCR to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills
Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media
Posting the CCR in public places
Delivering multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons
Delivering multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations

I certify this community water system has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year above and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data submitted to the TCEQ.

(Optional) I have included additional mandatory language NOT populated by the CCR generator for a Public Notice as a result of a violation during the calendar year above, and request the Public Notice be reviewed for compliance.

Certified By:

Name (print): Andrea Carrillo Title: Village Administrator Phone Number: (915) 886-5104
Signature: [Signature] Date: 4/23/24 Email: acarrillo@vintontx.us

*All community water systems are required to submit by July 1 the Certificate of Delivery and CCR to:

Table with 3 columns: Email (recommended), Certified Mail, Regular Mail. Rows include contact information for TCEQ at DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, TX 78753.

2023 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System VILLA ALEGRE ESTATES

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2023

VILLA ALEGRE ESTATES provides ground water from Hueco-Mesilla Bolson located in El Paso County.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name ANDREA CARRILLO

Phone (915) 886-5104

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (915) 886-5104.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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Action Level:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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)

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>.

Information about Source Water

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 [insert water system contact][insert phone number]

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0856	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing ^{fixtures}
Lead	2023	0	15	4.85	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2023 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	06/20/2022	2.3	2.3 - 2.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	06/20/2022	19.4	19.4 - 19.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Arsenic	02/28/2022	5.7	5.7 - 5.7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
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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 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.

Barium	02/28/2022	0.033	0.033 - 0.033	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
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Chromium	02/28/2022	1.1	1.1 - 1.1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
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Fluoride	02/28/2022	0.479	0.479 - 0.479	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
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Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	0.0101	0.0101 - 0.0101	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
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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	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Sodium Hypo-Chloride	2023	1.68 mg/L	1.3-2.17	4	4	Mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.