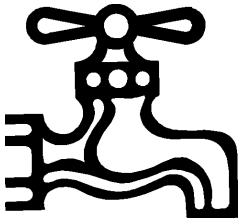
2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)



Our Drinking Water is Regulated

The City of Victoria's water system has been given a "Superior" rating by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This means that it either meets or exceeds all State and Federal water quality standards and that there is ample supply, storage, and pumping facilities to meet the citizens' needs.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers for the period of January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

Information about your Drinking Water

Drinking Water Sources

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.

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 EPAs 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 Surface Water Treatment Plant Manager at 361.485.3415.

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 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).

En Español

Este reporte incluye la información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (361) 485-3381 par hablar con una personal bilingüe en español.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The City of Victoria's primary source is 20,000-acre feet of surface water from the Guadalupe River. This is about two times the amount of water that the City currently uses. This water is made available through a permit issued by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, (TCEQ). Because there are environmental restrictions placed on this permit and because there are senior water rights downstream of the City, there may be times during extreme drought situations when the City could not get all of the water that it needs from this source.

Therefore, in addition to the Guadalupe River water, the city has off-channel reservoirs holding 3,000-acre feet of water located on 640 acres of incorporated land. This water is a mixture of groundwater from a shallow aquifer and Guadalupe River water that the city has pumped into these reservoirs.

Lastly, the City of Victoria has retained 10 water wells for extreme emergencies and for peak demand periods. These wells are drilled into the Gulf Coast Aquifer and prior to 2001 they supplied all the water for the City's residents.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your 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 may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the Surface Water Treatment Plant Manager at (361) 485-3415.

About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. Although some of these components were detected in your water, none of them exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level. The EPA and the TCEQ mandate that each community water system provide its customers with an annual Consumer Confidence Report. Much of the language contained in this report is required.

Public Participation Opportunities

You are invited to comment on this information during the Citizen Communication portion of any regularly scheduled City Council meeting. These meetings are held at 5:00 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in the City Council Chambers, 107 W. Juan Linn Street, Victoria, Texas. To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request one, please call us at (361) 485-3381.

Definitions Used in This Report

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 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
TT or Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

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	4.2	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

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. The City of Victoria 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 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.

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead*	8/18/2023	0	15	0.000	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper*	8/18/2023	1.3	1.3	0.292	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

***Lead and Copper** – Next required analysis will be taken in 2026. Testing is required every three (3) years.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit Of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine	2024	2.2	0.2 – 4.50	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Avg Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)*	2024	29	7.5 – 31.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2024	67	33.9 – 74.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorite	2024	440	0.087 - 440	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

*The value in the Highest Level or Avg Detected Column is the highest average of all HAA5 & TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level or Avg. Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2024	0.0924	0.0924 – 0.0924	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	2024	0.0924	0.0924	2	2	ppm	N	Discharging of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide*	2023	<0.01	<0.01 - <0.01	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic, fertilizer, steel/metal factories.
Chromium	2024	<0.0100	<0.0100	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.2	0.24 - 0.24	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2024	1	0.51 - 0.51	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2024	<0.003	<0.003	50	0.05	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	2024	<0.0004	<0.0004	0.5	0.002	ppm	N	Discharge from electronics, glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

*Next required analysis will be taken in 2026. Testing is required every three (3) years.

Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228*	2/9/2023	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*Next required analysis will be taken in 2026. Testing is required every six (6) years.

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

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.

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.46 NTU	N	Soil Runoff.
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	0.3 NTU	99%	N	Soil Runoff.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfectant by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not cryptosporidium have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Source Water	5.4	2.7	14.0	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2024	Drinking Water	2.9	2.2	4.7	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2024	Removal Ratio	103.7	<1	80.7	%*	N/A

*Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment Process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Atrazine	2024	<0.1	0.1 - 0.1	3	3	ppm	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	2024	<0.6	0 - <0.6	0	6	ppm	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Chloroform	7.53	3.8	12	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Bromoform	6.96	4.6	9.1	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Bromodichloromethane	15.83	9.3	23.2	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Dibromochloromethane	20.38	5.4	30.2	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)

In 2024 the City of Victoria performed additional water quality testing as part of a nationwide effort by the EPA to determine the presence of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAs) and lithium in public drinking water. Participation in the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) testing revealed no detectable traces of PFAS in the City's drinking water.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measure	Minimum Reporting Level	Health Information Summary
2024	Lithium	12.2	11.9 - 12.2	µg/L	9	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

Secondary and other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not 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.

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2024	Aluminum	0.0455	0.0455	0.0455	0.2	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	Bicarbonate	211	211	211	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2024	Calcium	58.6	58.6	58.6	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	Chloride	64	64	64	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2024	Copper	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2024	Hardness as Ca/Mg	212	212	212	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2024	Magnesium	16	16	16	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	Manganese	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	Nickel	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	pH	8.1	8.1	8.1	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2024	Sodium	46.1	46.1	46.1	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2024	Sulfate	47	47	47	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2024	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	173	173	173	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2024	Total Dissolved Solids	378	378	378	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2024	Zinc	0.0144	0.0144	0.0144	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

Lead Service Line Inventory

The EPA required water systems to inspect and inventory all water service line pipe material, looking for lead pipe. The pipe material was identified in a project conducted by a private company, RJN Engineering, and city staff in 2024. The inventory was prepared and the results of that inventory showed that the city of Victoria is free of lead pipes.