2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CITY OF AMARILLO®
OPEN SPACES ★ ENDLESS OPPORTUNITIES

A Message About Amarillo's Drinking Water

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a summary of important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water supplier to provide safe drinking water. This report provides an analysis and summary of recent tests performed, as required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Amarillo's water system has received a Superior Rating with the TCEQ, meeting all state and federal drinking water standards in 2025.

The Amarillo Municipal Water System (AMWS) conducts multiple daily tests of your drinking water and continues to meet or exceed all Safe Drinking Water Standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about your drinking water. Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water, especially those who may not have received this report directly (people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, or email. The City of Amarillo keeps a record of water quality reports on the city's website. Visit www.amarillo.gov/env-lab to learn more.

Special Information for People with Immune System Deficiencies

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or on EPA's website www.epa.gov/safewater

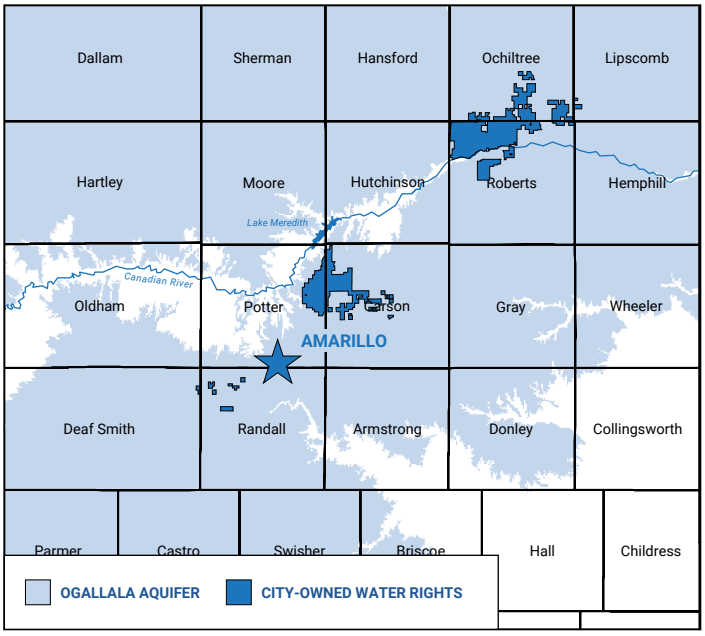
Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

AMWS provides groundwater from the Ogallala Aquifer through its own well fields located in Carson, Deaf Smith, Potter, and Randall Counties, as well as purchased surface water and groundwater from the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority (CRMWA).

Amarillo is one of eleven member cities of the CRMWA. Our current allocation from CRMWA is 11.515 billion gallons of water per year. CRMWA obtains its water from Lake Meredith and its well field in Roberts County.

Amarillo has approximately 259,842 acres of water rights in multiple Texas Panhandle counties. Most of these water rights are undeveloped and reserved for future use.

We utilize a conventional treatment process to supply drinking water—currently a blend of 87% groundwater and 13% surface water. Amarillo presently has the capacity to treat and supply 118 million gallons of water per day.



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This report includes important information about your drinking water.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono 806-378-3000.

amarillo.gov/**env-lab**

Why Are There Contaminants in My 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 it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 might have 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 byproducts 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Amarillo's municipal drinking water sources are located mostly in farming and ranching areas; therefore, the susceptibility for contamination comes mainly from agricultural practices. Fertilizers, pesticides, and other agricultural chemicals, as well as run-off from Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs), represent potential contamination sources.

Amarillo has an ongoing Wellhead Protection Program, which is designed to apply TCEQ well standards and guidelines to help prevent pollution and protect our groundwater and drinking water sources.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that 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 that 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 at 806-378-6025.

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 or www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-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 Andrew Cook at 806-673-5357.

The Osage Water Treatment Plant.

Cryptosporidium

AMWS is monitoring for Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite that may be commonly found in surface water. Cryptosporidium may come from animal and human feces in the watershed. The results of our monitoring indicated the absence of Cryptosporidium in the raw water and treated water. The testing methods used cannot determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis. An abdominal infection with nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps may occur after ingestion of contaminated water.

2025 Estimated Water Loss

The American Water Works Association (AWWA) and Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) establish industry standards for evaluating water loss, including the use of the Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI). Maintaining an ILI below 5 is a target threshold for optimal performance. The ILI for Amarillo's system in 2025 was 2.20.

In the Water Loss Audit submitted to the TWDB for the period of January through December 2025, the system lost an estimated 1,396,271,628 gallons of water, or approximately 8.5%.

If you have any questions about the water loss audit, contact Amarillo Municipal Water System at 806-673-5357, or contact the TWDB Water Loss Audit Team by phone at 512-463-0987 or by email at wla-group@twdb.texas.gov.

When you contact TWDB, please be sure to reference the Amarillo Municipal Water System, PWS ID: TX1880001.

Drinking Water Quality Results

The tables below lists drinking water contaminants that were detected by the State of Texas during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data presented in these tables are from our most recent tests that were performed in 2025, unless otherwise noted.

COLIFORM BACTERIA						
MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	0.81%	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Note: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

LEAD AND COPPER									
Collection Date	Substance	90th Percentile	Range of Sampled Results	# of Sites Over Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	Copper	0.0678	0.003-0.358	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2025	Lead	1.02	0-14.1	0	15	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead Advisory: Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. AMARILLO MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact AMARILLO MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM at 806-378-6025 or douoffice@amarillo.gov. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Collection Date	Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	Arsenic	2.1	1.7-2.1	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2025	Barium	0.17	0.13-0.17	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2025	Chromium	2.8	1.5-2.8	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2025	Fluoride	1.37	0.616-1.37	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2025	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	1.44	0.996-1.44	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	0.0688	0-0.0688	1	1	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

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

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Collection Date	Substance	Highest LRAA	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	21	0-31.4	n/a	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2025	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	50	0-63	n/a	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Note: The value in the Highest LRAA column is the highest average of all Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) sample results collected at a location over a year.

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Collection Date	Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2024	Beta/Photon Emitters	7.4	6.1-7.4	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2024	Gross Alpha (excluding Radon and Uranium)	3	0-3	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Uranium	6.7	3.9-6.7	0	30	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON								
Collection Date	Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	Total Organic Carbon	0.74	0.46-0.74	n/a	TT	ppm	No	Naturally present in the environment.

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL								
Collection Date	Substance	RAA	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	Free Chlorine	1.5958	0.38-2.69	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Note: Our water system tested a minimum of 120 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

TURBIDITY				
Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.33 NTU	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	99%	No	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: 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.

EPA Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI)

The EPA LCRI (Lead and Copper Rule Improvements) rule became effective October 8, 2024. As of April 17, 2026, the City of Amarillo has completed 70,150 inspections since the project began. The City of Amarillo began the second round of field investigations for the identification of lead service lines per the EPA Lead and Copper Rule in January 2026. The City has an anticipated goal to have all lines inspected and identified within the 2026 calendar year. A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at www.amarillo.gov/water-utilities/lead-line/

Frequently Asked Questions About Water

How can I get involved?

You may become involved in the decision-making process affecting our municipal water system by attending and voicing your opinions at meetings of the Amarillo City Council. The City Council meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month in the Council Chambers on the 3rd floor of City Hall, 623 S. Johnson, 79101. You may also contact the City of Amarillo Water Utilities Department at 806-378-5212, TDD 806-378-4229, or P.O. Box 1971, Amarillo, TX 79105-1971.

How do I start a new water service?

All customers will need to fill out an application available here: www.2turniton.com. You can also make a request via email at waterbill@amarillo.gov or contact us by phone at 806-378-3030. We may request a copy of the lease or deed for the property depending on the status of that address.

What to do if my bill is unusually high?

If you have a high or unusual bill, contact Utility Billing at 806-378-3030, or waterbill@amarillo.gov. Once you notify us, we will send out a meter verification. If the customer has a new digital meter we can research and pull the data from the system. If the reading is normal, we can offer you a high consumption adjustment. You will only be eligible for this once every two years.

Every Drop Counts

Living in the Texas Panhandle means understanding the value of every drop. Water is scarce, and conserving it is crucial to safeguarding our future. While the city works consistently to secure more water rights, we all play a role in conserving this precious resource. “Every Drop Counts” is the City of Amarillo’s long-running water conservation campaign.

The program provides education and incentives for water conservation in the Panhandle, particularly among school-aged citizens, and hosts an annual K-12 poster contest that takes place from February to May. For more information on the contest, visit www.amarillo.gov/Every-Drop-Counts.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Contaminant – Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

Herbicide – Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

Level 1 Assessment – 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 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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – The average of sample results taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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 (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).

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (a measure of turbidity).

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

Pesticide – Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L).

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

RAA – Running Annual Average.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.