City of Taft
P.O. Box 416
Taft, Texas 78390

2025

Drinking Water Quality Report

January 1 to December 31

City of Taft

PWS ID NUMBER: TX2050007

361- 528-3512

Your Annual Report on Water Qualify for 2025

The City of Taft Water Department is providing this annual Drinking Water Quality Report to tell you about how its water quality compares to the guidelines set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). All drinking water providers are required by federal law to issue an annual quality report like this one to their customers.

Most importantly, the Water Department wants you to know that when you drink tap water from our system, you are drinking clean, high-quality water that meets strict government standards. This report will help you understand the steps taken every day by our experienced staff to deliver the safe drinking water that is essential to human survival.

Many people are surprised to learn that all drinking water, even bottled water, is likely to contain some level of contaminants. The presence of the contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potentials health effects, can be obtained by calling the EPA's toll-free Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791**.

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

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono **361-528–3512**.

For info regarding this report contact:
City of Taft
Public Works Director
361-528-3512

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITY

YOU CAN LEARN MORE ABOUT YOUR WATER SYSTEM, OFFER YOUR COMMENTS AND PRESENT QUESTIONS AT MEETINGS OF THE TAFT CITY COUNCIL HELD AT 6:30 P.M. ON THE 1ST AND 3RD TUESDAY OF EVERY MONTH AT TAFT CITY HALL, 230 GREEN AVENUE, TAFT, TEXAS.

Definitions

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average or monthly samples that are taken.

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 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.

Abbreviations

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).

Na or N/A: not applicable

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

ppq: parts per quadrillion or pictograms per liter

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

WWW.SANPATWATER.COM

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water is purchased surface water from the San Patricio Water Municipal Water District (which comes from Lake Corpus Christi, Choke Canyon Reservoir and Lake Texana. Source water for 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.

Potential contaminants 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 could be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns.

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 **1-800-426−4791**.

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality

To protect public health, the EPA has identified acceptable level for constituents in tap water. The TCEQ has assessed our water system and determined that our water is safe to drink. All constituents in our water are well below the federal and state maximum containment levels. The following table contains the chemical constituents found in drinking water coming the San Patricio Municipal Water District water filtration and treatment complex located between Gregory and Ingleside. The EPA requires all water systems to test for up to 97 constituents.

Year	Constituent	Amt Avg.	Max. Detect Range	MCL.	MCLG	Possible Source of Constituent
REGULATED CONSTITUENTS – INORGANIC						
2025	Fluoride (ppm)	0.691	0.345-0.945	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2025	Nitrate (ppm)	2.72	2.0-3.3	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer; natural deposits.
2025	Nitrite (ppm)	0.0007	0.004-0.012	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer; natural deposits.
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS (at entry point of distribution system)						
2025	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	38.94	29.4-55.1	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids(ppb)	24.8	14.2-33.3	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TURBIDITY						
2025	Turbidity (NTU)	0.056	0.025-0.095	0.30		Soil runoff (no health affect)

COLIFORMSCOLIFORMS

2025 There were no positive monthly samples for coliform bacteria. (No fecal coliform or E. Coli bacteria detected)

Nitrate Advisory – Nitrate is drinking water at level 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 raise quickly for short periods for time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine (SPMWD)	2025	4.95	4.1-5.15	4	4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of April, 3 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2024	0.227	0.00909 - 0.554	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2024	2.95	0 - 26.9	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	144 ELM ST, TAFT	2025	22	18 - 23.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	500 RETAMA ELEVATED TANK, TAFT	2025	17	0 - 23.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	144 ELM ST, TAFT	2025	47	35.7 - 60.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	500 RETAMA ELEVATED TANK, TAFT	2025	38	25.2 - 59.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	12/19/2025	14.7	6.9 - 14.7	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	4/29/2025	0.64	0.64	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/6/2024	0.56	0.56	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
10/17/2024 - 9/10/2025	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct Level 1 assessment(s). 1 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions.

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. 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 two 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**.

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may encounter drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the City of Taft Public Works Director, at **361-528−3512**.

We have developed a service line inventory. To get access to the inventory, please contact the City of Taft Public Works Department at 361-528-3512 and/or pwd@tafttx.gov

Your Drinking Water Is Safe