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

2021

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 2021

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:
Joe Sandoval
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 2ND TUESDAY OF EVERY MONTH AT THE KIVA HUT, 402 PARK STREET.

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

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Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water is purchased surface water from the San Patricio Water Municipal Water District. 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.

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality

To protect public health, the EPA has identified acceptable level for constituents in tap water. The TCEQ has assessed out 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 of 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	Max. Level	Contaminant Goal	Possible Source of Constituent
REGULATED CONSTITUENTS – INORGANIC						
2021	Fluoride (ppm)	0.680	0.095-1.195	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2021	Nitrite (ppm)	0.005	0-0.007	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer; natural deposits.
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS (at entry point of distribution system)						
2021	Bromoform (ppb)	13.2	5.4-27.6	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Bromodichloromethane(ppb)	7.88	1.7-17.0	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Dibromochloromethane(ppb)	13.1	6.8-21.0	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Chloroform (ppb)	2.71	0-7.3	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TURBIDITY						
2021	Turbidity (NTU)	0.089	0.035-0.195	0.30	N/A	Soil runoff (no health affect)
COLIFORMS						
2021	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.

Lead and Copper

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/22/2020	1.3	1.3	0.184	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	09/22/2020	0	15	1.13	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectant/By-products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Level Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	33	10.8-43.6	No-goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	84	51.4-129	No-goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of water disinfection
*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 and TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.								
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Level Range Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Nitrate [measured as nitrogen]	2021	1	0.84-0.84	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as nitrogen]	2021	0.007	0-0.007	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Avg. Level	Range of Levels detected	Measure Units	MRDL	MRLDG	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
	2021				4	4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2021	12/31/2021	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL for the period indicated.

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**.

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 Joe Sandoval, Public Works Director, at **361-528–3512**.

Your Drinking Water Is Safe