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2019 Drinking Water Quality Report

January 1 to December 31



City of Taft

PWS ID NUMBER: TX2050007

361- 528-3512

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

Your Annual Report on Water Quality for 2019

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**.

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 Taft City Hall, 501 Green Avenue.



**For info regarding this
report contact:**

Joe Sandoval
Public Works Director
361-528-3512

WWW.SANPATWATER.COM

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.

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality

Lead and Copper

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.248	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2019	0	15	3.14	0	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)	2019	28	13.9 -28.8	No-goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	44	35.7 -49.7	No-goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Level Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as nitrogen]	2019	0.48	0.48 -0.48	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as nitrogen]	06/22/2015	0.02	0.02-0.02	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	Source in Drinking Water
	2019	1.94	0.83- 4.4	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2019	03/03/2020	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

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 are 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

LNV

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