City of Odem Water Department

Drinking Water Quality Report

2021

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2021

PWS ID Number: TX2050004

Phone: (361) 368-2831

This is Your Annual Report on Drinking Water Quality for 2021

The City of Odem Water Department is providing this annual Drinking Water Quality Report to tell you about our Water and how its 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 annual quality reports like this one to their customers.

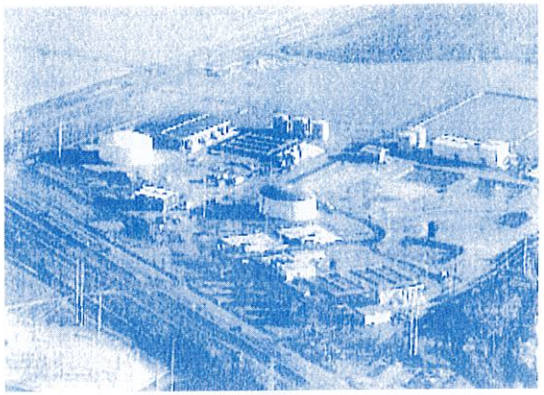
Most importantly, the Water Department wants you to know that when you drink tap water from our system you are drinking c lean, high quality water that meets strict government standards. This report will help you understand the steps taken every day by our experienced staff to deliver the safe drinking 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 contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's toll free Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, they are not required to be reported in this document but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

En Espanol: Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar at tel. (361)368-2831· para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Your Drinking Water Is Safe



Public Participation: Comments & Questions Welcome

You can learn more about your water system, offer your comments and present questions at meetings of the Odem City Council held at 7 p.m. the 1st Tuesday of every month at the Odem Public Library Community Room. You can also get answers to your questions by calling Janie Martinez, the City's contact person, at (361)368-2831.

The City of Odem is supplied water by the San Patricio Municipal Water District which was created by the Texas Legislature in 1951.Prior to that date, residents of the area were forced to depend on limited groundwater supplies.

The Water District is governed by eight directors representing member cities (Odem, Taft, Gregory, Portland, Aransas Pass, Rockport and Ingleside) and the 8th director is appointed by the others. Extensive information about the District is available on the internet at: www.sanpatwater.com

Special Information for People With Weakened Immune Systems

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 at 800-426-4791.

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

All of the drinking eater supplied by the City of Odem comes from a surface water system consisting of Lake Corpus Christi, Choke Canyon Reservoir and Lake Texana. Water stored in Lake Corpus Christi and Choke Canyon makes its way down the Nueces River to intake pumps at Calallen. Navidad River water is pumped from Lake Texana through the Mary Rhodes Pipeline and is blended with water from the Nueces River. The water is treated by the San Patricio Municipal Water District filtration plants near Ingleside and delivered to the city via transmission lines. The City of Odem then provides water service to residential, commercial and industrial customers.

SOURCE WATER – As water travels over the land's surface and down the river, 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff and septicsystems.
- 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.
- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

A **Source Water Susceptibility Assessment** for your drinking eater sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URI:
http://gis3tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc:

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URI: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

2021 Annual Drinking Water quality Report for Odem

To protect public health, the EPA has identified acceptable levels for constituents in tap water. The TCEQ has assessed our water system and determined our water is safe to drink. All constituents in our water are well below federal and state maximum contaminant levels. The following table contains chemical constituents found in drinking water coming from 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. The following constituents were detected in City of Odem water but each was within permissible levels.

Year	Constituent	Amount Average	Maximum Detected Range	Maximum Level	Contaminant Level 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	Nitrate (ppm)	2.7	2.4 – 3.2	10	10	. Petroleum/metaldischarge,erosion of natural
2021	Nitrite (ppm)	0.005	0.000 – 0.007	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer, natural deposits
2018	Gross Beta Emitters (pCi/L)	9.70	9.70	50	0	Decay of natural/man-made 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.
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON						
2021	Raw Source Water (ppm)	5.1	4.4 – 6.4 (No maximum set)			Naturally occurring organic in water.
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL						
2021	Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4.82	2.62—5.85		MRDL=4	MRLDG<4 Disinfectant used to control microbes.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (at entry point or east end of distribution system)						
2021	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	25.1	12 - 37	60	N/A	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
2021	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	41.6	22 - 66	80	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 effect).
		*highest single measurement reported – Average .094				
		**Lowest monthly % of samples meeting standard				
LEAD & COPPER		**90th Percentile**		**Action Level**		
2021	Lead (ppb)	0.0048	0*	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing system,
2021	Copper (ppm)	<0.001	0*	15		erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood
	* Number of sites exceeding action level.					Preservatives.
COLIFORMS						**Naturally present in the environment.**
2021	There were no positive monthly samples for coliform bacteria. (No fecal coliform or E. Coli bacteria detected)					

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.

Defining the Terms

The following list explains some of the terms used in this report

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
The highest allowed level. Addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)
A measure of turbidity in water.

Parts Per Million (ppm) and Parts Per Billion (ppb)
Equivalent to milligrams per liter. One ppm is comparable to one minute in two years. One pph is comparable to one minute in 2,000 years.

Pico Curies Per Liter (pCi/L)
A measure of radioactivity

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

Turbidity
Turbidity has no heath effect but can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. It may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms which may include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. Turbidity must be less than 0.e NiU in 95% of monthly samples.

Heath 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 Odem 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.