City of Odem
514 Voss Avenue
Odem, Texas 78370

2025

Drinking Water Quality Report

January 1 to December 31

City of Odem

PWS ID NUMBER: TX2050004

361- 368-2831

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono **361-368–2831**.

Your Annual Report on Water Qualify for 2025

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (361) 368-2831.

The City of Odem 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.

For info regarding this report contact:
City of Odem
Water Department
361-368-2831

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITY

YOU CAN LEARN MORE ABOUT YOUR WATER SYSTEM, OFFER YOUR COMMENTS AND PRESENT QUESTIONS AT MEETINGS OF THE ODEM CITY COUNCIL HELD AT 7:00 P.M. ON THE 1ST TUESDAY OF EVERY MONTH AT THE ODEM PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMUNITY ROOM.

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.

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Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water is purchased surface water from the SW from 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 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.

Year	Constituent	Amt Avg.	Detect Range	Max. 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)	0.007	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)
COLIFORMS						
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	Avg. Level	Range of Levels detected	Measure Units		MRDL	MRLDG	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine (from SPMWD)	2025	4.95	4.1-6.15	ppm		4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of March, 2 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	0.0453	0.00247 - 0.117	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2024	1.5	0 - 6.47	ppb	15	0	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)	300 BULLARD, ODEM	2025	23	27.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	4573 COUNTY RD 2289 ODEM	2025	24	25.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	300 BULLARD, ODEM	2025	66	74.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	4573 COUNTY RD 2289 ODEM	2025	61	73.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	9/18/2025	21.1	10.1 - 21.1	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	5/6/2025	0.57	0.57	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	1/27/2021	0.86	0.86	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
1/1/2025 - 6/30/2025	LEAD & COPPER RULE	FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	Failed to comply with follow-up or routine tap monitoring requirements related to lead and copper
2/1/2025 - 2/28/2025	REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	Failed to collect routine or replacement coliform samples
7/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	LEAD & COPPER RULE	FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	Failed to comply with follow-up or routine tap monitoring requirements related to lead and copper

Health Information for Lead

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. CITY OF ODEM 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 CITY OF ODEM at 361-368-2831. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We have developed a service line inventory. To get access to the inventory, please contact City of Odem Public Works Department at 361-368-2381 and/or administrator@cityofodem.com.

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

Your Drinking Water Is Safe