

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water during a regularly scheduled council meeting under citizens' comments at City Hall, 600 West Cleveland Boulevard, Aransas Pass.

For More Information

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, call Kristian Freeze at (361) 758-3111, ext. 3124.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, llame al teléfono (361) 758-3111, ext. 3151.



City of Aransas Pass
PO Box 2000
Aransas Pass, TX 78335

PWS ID#: TX2050015



2021

City of Aransas Pass

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report to you covering the period from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

All of the drinking water supplied by the San Patricio Municipal Water District (SPMWD) to local communities comes from a surface water system consisting of Lake Corpus Christi, Choke Canyon Reservoir, and Lake Texana. Water from Choke Canyon and Lake Corpus Christi makes its way down the Nueces River to intake pumps at Callalen, then by pipeline to the SPMWD facilities. Colorado River water is pumped into Lake Texana via pipeline; water at Lake Texana is then pumped through a 101-mile pipeline to SPMWD. Customers served by systems in Ingleside, Aransas Pass, Portland, Taft, Port Aransas, Rockport, and Fulton receive water treated at the water district's plant near Ingleside.

As water travels over the land's surface and down the river, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and picks up other contaminants. Untreated water may contain bacteria, viruses, salts, and various organic chemicals and radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of animal or human activity.

Treatment plants purify water through a process of chemical treatment, settling, filtration, and disinfection. Water treatment chemicals are added to remove impurities, kill harmful bacteria, eliminate taste and odors, and help prevent tooth decay. The same quality drinking water is then delivered to all residential, commercial, and industrial customers.

Cryptosporidium and Drinking Water

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; those 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 provider. 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.

Lead and Drinking Water

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. This water supply 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 the 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

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

Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board during the year covered by this report, our system lost an estimated 65 gallons of water per day per connection. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, call (361) 758-3111, ext. 3124.

2021 Testing Results



Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Regulated Substances							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected (Average)	Range Low - High	Violation	Typical Source
Atrazine (ppb)	2021	3	3	0.21	NA	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2021	2	2	0.0780	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2018	50	0	9.7	9.70 - 9.70	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	4.0	4.0	0.680	0.095 - 1.195	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Metolachlor (ppb)	2021	NA	NA	0.29	NA	No	
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2021	10	10	0.40	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2021	10	10	2.7	2.4 - 3.2	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2021	1	1	0.005	0 - 0.007	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	TT	NA	0.089	0.035 - 0.195	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2021	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

Disinfection By-Products							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected (Average)	Range Low - High	Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2021	60	NA	31	17.6 - 46.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2021	80	NA	74	37.8 - 120	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	4	<4	4.82	2.62 - 5.85	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Copper and Lead							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected (Average)	Sites Above AL/ Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2020	1.3	1.3	0.162	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2020	15	0	0.7	0	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

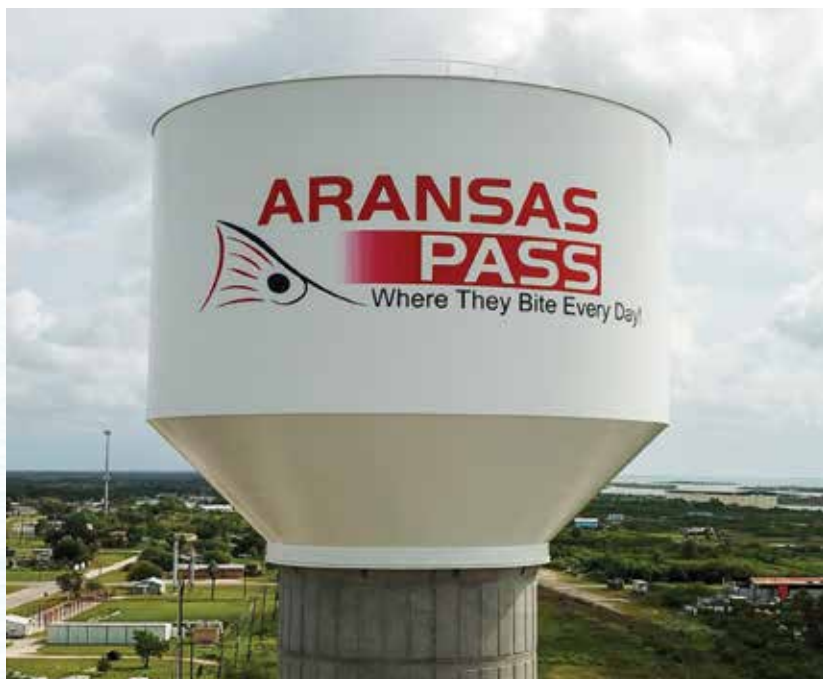
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)*	
The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements. Average TOC removal ratio was 5.1 with a range of 4.4 - 6.4.	

Unregulated Contaminants - Secondary and Water Characteristic Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	RUL [Secondary MCL]	Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Typical Source
Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2021	250	189	128 - 252	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2021	NA	110	62 - 190	Naturally present in the environment
Chloride (ppm)	2021	250	161	94 - 232	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	2021	0.05	0.0019	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2021	250	52	28 - 68	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (units)	2021	6.5 - 8.5	7.11	6.5 - 8.5	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2021	500	500	317 - 647	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2021	50	52.2	NA	Naturally occurring
Aluminum (ppm)	2021	0.05 - 0.2	0.0570	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Magnesium (ppm)	2021	NA	5.99	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Nickel (ppm)	2021	NA	0.0013	NA	Pollution from mining and refining operations; Natural occurrence in soil
Zinc (ppm)	2021	5	0.322	NA	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Contaminants - Other Parameters

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL	Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Typical Source
Calcium (ppm)	2021	NA	36.8	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (EC) (uS/cm)	2021	1600	933	519 - 1591	Substances that form ions in water



Water Conservation

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with others in your neighborhood. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Definitions:

- AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ALG (Action Level Goal): 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.
- Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.
- MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.
- MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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 contamination.
- RUL (Recommended Upper Limit): RULs are established to regulate the aesthetics of drinking water (i.e. taste and odor).
- TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations:

- NA – Not applicable.
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
- 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 (µg/L).
- ppt – Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter.
- ppq – Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter.