SAN PATRICIO MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

An Informational Newsletter For Our Customers

Inside This Issue:

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (361) 643-6521.

Annual Water Quality Report

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the following pages. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 contaminants. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Sources of Drinking Water: Surface Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water, prior to 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.

Secondary Contaminants

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

Information About Source Water

No recent Source Water Assessment for our drinking water sources has been conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for our water system. When completed, the report will describe the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with our drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

Details about source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

SPECIAL NOTICE

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 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 (800-426-4791).

Required notice for all Community Public Water Supplies

This Is Your Water Quality Report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

The San Patricio Municipal Water District (SPMWD) 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). All drinking water providers are required by federal law to issue annual quality reports to their customers.

Most importantly, the Water District Board of Directors 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.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

For more information regarding this report, SPMWD's contact person is Jake Krumnow at 361-643-6521, extension 4015.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

All of the drinking water supplied by the San Patricio Municipal Water District comes from **SURFACE** water impoundment systems consisting of: **LAKE CORPUS CHRISTI, CHOKE CANYON RESERVOIR** and **LAKE TEXANA**.

Water stored in Choke Canyon and Lake Corpus Christi makes its way down the Nueces River to intake pumps at Calallen. The untreated river water is moved by pipeline to either Corpus Christi's O.N. Stevens Water Treatment Plant near Calallen or the the San Patricio MWD treatment plant near Ingleside.

Colorado River water is pumped into Lake Texana via the Mary Rhodes Pipeline Phase II. Water at Lake Texana is then pumped through the 101-mile Mary Rhodes Pipeline Phase I. SPMWD has a tap off that pipeline and routes the water to our facilities where it is blended with water received from the Nueces River.

Both the O.N. Stevens and SPMWD 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 tastes and odors and help prevent tooth decay. That quality drinking water is then delivered to our residential, commercial and industrial customers.

West Edition Insert

For the year 2024, customers served by systems in Odem, Taft, plus Rincon Water Supply Corporation received water treated at SPMWD's plant near Ingleside. And, during peak demand months, those systems received water treated at the City of Corpus Christi's O.N. Stevens Plant.

Water quality test results for Odem, Taft, and Rincon WSC are shown on the inserted "West Edition" page, which is a blend of the test results for Corpus Christi and SPMWD.

Definitions

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

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.

Average (Avg) Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Coliforms Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination because they are easily detected. While not themselves disease producers, they are often found in association with other microbes capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is safe for human consumption. Fecal coliform (mostly E. coli) is part of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals that pass into the environment as feces. Fecal coliform is used as an indicator of fecal contamination of a drinking water supply.

Contaminant Drinking water, even bottled water, may contain at least small amounts of contaminants. Presence of contaminants does not indicate a health risk.

Level 1 Assessment 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 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.

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

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 Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (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 contamination.

Micromhos per centimeter (umho/cm) A unit of measurement to quantify Specific Conductance (SC). Specific Conductance measures how well water can conduct an electrical current for a unit length and unit cross-section at a certain temperature. Generally, there aren't regulatory levels for SC. Instead, the concentration of total dissolved solids (TDS) is often regulated. However, SC is an easily-obtained parameter that is a good indicator of the amount of dissolved solids in a water, and thus can be used to detect contaminants in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) A measure of water clarity.

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

Turbidity The clarity of water. Turbidity has no health 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 cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. Turbidity must be less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

The following lists chemical constituents found in drinking water from San Patricio Municipal Water District Treatment Plant near Ingleside, and/or the City of Corpus Christi's O.N. Stevens Treatment Plant near Calallen. EPA requires all water systems to test for up to 97 constituents.

		SPMWD / City of C.C. Water Results		USEPA Regulations		
Year	Constituent	Avg or Detect	Range[1]	Maximum Contaminant Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Possible Source of Constituent
REGULATED CONSTITUENTS — INORGANIC				**(sampled at SPMWD's ENTRY POINT and CITY OF C.C.'S SAMPLE SITES to distribution systems)**		
2024	Arsenic (ppb)	4.0	2.7—4.0	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards.
2024	Barium (ppm)	0.133	0.122—0.133	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries.
2024	Chlorite (ppm)	0.80	0—0.80	1	0.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Cyanide (ppb)	79	0—130	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic, & fertilizer facs.
2024	Fluoride (ppm)	0.735	0.35—1.08	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2024	Nitrate (ppm)	2.66	0.15—3.2	10	10	Fertilizer, sewage, feedlot runoff or natural deposits.
2024	Nitrite (ppm)	0.007	0.005—0.01	1	1	Fertilizer, sewage, feedlot runoff or natural deposits.
2024	Gross alpha particle (pCi/L)	<3.0	N/A	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2024	Gross beta emitters (pCi/L)	9.7	N/A	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2024	Radium 228 (pCi/L)	<1.0	N/A	5	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2024	Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	490	0—490	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	Water additive used to control microbes.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS		**Avg**	**Range**	**(sampled at SPMWD's ENTRY POINT to distribution system, unless otherwise noted)**		
2024	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	38.4	28.2—52.4	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2024	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	20.1	15.6—28.2	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2024	Total Haloacetic Acids - Plant "A"	20.13	12.8—28.8	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2024	Total Haloacetic Acids - Plant "C"	17.76	12.7—31.2	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUND		**Detect**	**Range**	**(sampled at SPMWD's ENTRY POINT to distribution system)**		
2024	Atrazine (ppb)	0.21	N/A	3	3	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.
2024	Metolachlor (ppb)	<0.20	N/A	N/A	(Monitored, not regulated)	Herbicide used on row crops.
2024	Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	<0.60	N/A	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS[2]		**High Detect**	**Range**	**(sampled at SPMWD's WEST SIDE sample site and CITY OF C.C.'S SAMPLE SITES)**		
2024	Bromoform (ppb)	21.9	8.5—21.9	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
2024	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	8.0	7.34—8.0	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
2024	Chloroform (ppb)	3.1	2.5—3.1	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
2024	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	15.03	11.0—15.03	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON, *Source Water*		**Avg**	**Range**			**(source water sampled at SPMWD treatment plant)**
2024	Raw Water (ppm)	5.93	5.15—7.97	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL		**Avg**	**Range**			**(sampled at SPMWD's ENTRY POINT to distribution system)**
2024	Chlorine (ppm) - SPMWD	4.69	3.75—5.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = <4	Disinfectant, used to control microbes.
LEAD & COPPER		**90th Percentile**		**MCLG**	**AL**	**(multiple sites in SPMWD's distribution system)**
2024	Lead (ppb)	6.6	0[3]	N[4]	1.3	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2024	Copper (ppm)	0.2	0[3]	N[4]	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
TURBIDITY		**Highest Single Measurement**	**Monthly Results**	**Turbidity MCL**		**(analysis of treated water entering SPMWD's and CITY OF C.C.'s distribution system)**
2024	Turbidity (NTU) - SPMWD	0.105	100.00%[5]	0.3		Soil runoff.
2024	Turbidity (NTU) - Plant 1 City of CC	0.23	100.00%[5]	0.3		Soil runoff.
2024	Turbidity (NTU) - Plant 2 City of CC	0.24	100.00%[5]	0.3		Soil runoff.
COLIFORMS		**Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples**		**MCL**	**MCLG**	**(SPMWD dist. system sampling sites)**
2024	Total Coliform	0		Presence of coliform bacteria in ≥ 5% of monthly samples.	0	Naturally present in the environment.
2024	Fecal Coliform/E-coli	Not Detected		A routine sample & repeat sample are coliform positive, & one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	0	Naturally present in the environment.

(1) Range of detected levels, indicated for one or more samples collected.
(2) Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards.
(3) Number of sites exceeding action level.
(4) Violation (Y or N)
(5) Lowest monthly % of samples meeting limits.

—Supplemental Data to the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024

The following table lists chemical constituents found in drinking water from San Patricio Municipal Water District Treatment Plant near Ingleside, and/or the City of Corpus Christi's O.N. Stevens Treatment Plant near Calallen. EPA requires all water systems to test for up to 97 constituents.

Secondary and Other Contaminants Not Regulated by EPA

Year	Constituent	SPMWD / City of C.C. Water Results Avg/Detect	Range	Secondary Limit	Possible Source of Constituent
2024	Acetone (ppb)	<10	N/A	N/A	Man-made and naturally occurring.
2024	Aluminum (ppm)	0.142	0.0563—0.142	0.05 — 0.2	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	Antimony (ppm)	<0.0010	N/A	N/A	Industrial discharge.
2024	Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (ppm)	174	152—174	N/A	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2024	Alkalinity, Carbonate (ppm)	<10	N/A	N/A	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2024	Alkalinity, Phenolphthalein (ppm)	<10	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2024	Alkalinity, Total (ppm)	139	110—176	N/A	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2024	Beryllium (ppm)	<0.00080	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring and industrial discharge.
2024	Cadmium (ppm)	<0.001	N/A	N/A	Pipe corrosion, natural deposits, discharge from Metal refineries.
2024	Calcium (ppm)	71.3	69.5—71.3	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	Chloride (ppm)	178	135—240	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oilfield activity.
2024	Chromium (ppm)	<0.010	N/A	100	Naturally occurring, industrial discharge.
2024	Copper (ppm)	0.0064	0.0049—0.0064	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; natural deposit erosion; leaching from wood preservatives.
2024	Hardness (ppm)	226	176—252	N/A	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2024	Iron (ppm)	<0.010	N/A	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	Lead (ppb)	<0.0010	N/A	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2024	Magnesium (ppm)	11.7	11.6—11.7	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	Manganese (ppb)	1.4	<1—1.4	50	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	Mercury (ppm)	<0.00040	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring, industrial discharge, landfill and cropland runoff.
2024	Nickel (ppb)	2.8	1.7—2.8	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	pH @ 25 degrees C (pH units)	7.86	6.5—8.25	6.5 — 8.5	Measure of the acidity or basicity of water.
2024	Potassium (ppm)	10.5	N/A	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	Selenium (ppb)	4.5	3.7—4.5	50	Petroleum/metal refinery discharge, natural deposits.
2024	Silver (ppm)	<0.010	N/A	N/A	Home water treatment devices.
2024	Sodium (ppm)	118	110—118	20000	Natural deposit erosion; oilfield activity byproduct.
2024	Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	1043	840—1318	N/A	A measure of how well water can conduct an electrical current.
2024	Sulfate (ppm)	64	54—87	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oilfield activity.
2024	Thallium (ppm)	<0.00040	N/A	N/A	Industrial discharge.
2024	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	516	388—680	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2024	Zinc (ppm)	0.0507	N/A	5	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 5 (UCMR5) — *O.N. Stevens Plant, City of Corpus Christi*

Year	Constituent	Avg	Range	MCL	Possible Source of Constituent
2023	Lithium (ppb)	21.7	18.7—26.2	N/A	Naturally occurring element.
2023	Perfluorobutanoic acid (ppb)	0.0096	0.0073—0.0115	N/A	Discharge from manufacturing/industrial sites.
2023	Perfluorohexanoic acid (ppb)	0.0038	0—0.0038	N/A	Discharge from manufacturing/industrial sites.
2023	Perfluoropentanoic acid (ppb)	0.0045	0—0.0056	N/A	Discharge from manufacturing/industrial sites.

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.

Abbreviations

(*All abbreviations listed may not appear in this report*.)

MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
N/A	Not applicable
ND	Not detected in sample, or at reporting limit
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L) or, one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) or, one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Cryptosporidium Information

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen that may be found in water contaminated by feces. Although filtration (one of the steps we take in the treatment of drinking water) removes Cryptosporidium, it cannot guarantee 100 percent removal nor can testing methods determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection with nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water.

With this in mind, you should never drink water straight from lakes, streams or rivers—no matter how "clean and clear" the water may appear.

UCMR5

(Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, number 5)

Every five years, select public water systems (PWSs) are required to report UCMR results in their annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) when unregulated contaminants are found (i.e., measured at or above minimum reporting levels [MRLs]), and must report the average and range of the monitoring results for the report year.

The San Patricio Municipal Water District, as a water wholesaler was not selected to participate in the new UCMR5 program, so we have no results to report.

The City of Corpus Christi, was selected to participate in the most recent round of UCMR monitoring. Their results can be found at the bottom of page two of the insert.

Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been prepared for our system. That service line inventory indicated there were no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines located within our system.

AN INFORMATIONAL
NEWSLETTER FOR OUR
CUSTOMERS

San Patricio Municipal Water District

PWS ID Number: TX2050011

4213 Hwy 361
P.O. Box 940
Ingleside, Texas 78362

Phone: 361-643-6521
Fax: 361-643-9093

www.sanpatwater.com

Serving South Texas Since 1951

We Welcome Your Comments & Questions

Public Participation Opportunities

You can learn more about your water system, offer your comments and present questions at the monthly meetings of the San Patricio Municipal Water District Board of Directors. Meetings are held at **2:00 PM on the second Tuesday of each month** at the District offices on Highway 361 between Gregory and Ingleside.

You can also get answers to your questions by calling Jake Krumnow, the District's contact person, at 361-643-6521, extension 4015.

The District was created by the Texas Legislature in 1951 to provide water to San Patricio, Aransas and potentially Refugio county. Prior to that date, residents of the county were forced to depend on limited groundwater supplies.

An eight-member board of directors governs the Water District. Seven directors are elected from member communities (Odem, Taft, Gregory, Portland, Aransas Pass, Ingleside and Rockport) and the eighth director is appointed by the other seven. The District has taxing authority within the limits of the member cities but has not elected to collect a property tax.

Office Hours

Monday — Friday

8:00 AM — 5:00 PM

****

Summer Holiday Closings

Independence Day

Friday, July 4, 2025

Labor Day

Monday, September 1, 2025