

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

OMAHA CITY OF MORRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

Phone No: 903-884-2302

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021.

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.

For more information regarding this report contact: Mitch Parrish at 903-884-2302.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 884-2302.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by CITY OF OMAHA is Ground Water. This water is pumped from the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer located in The City of Omaha.

Sources of Drinking Water:

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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

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 may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, color of drinking water, please contact the system’s business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immuno-compromised 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 see 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).

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 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>.

Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicated that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Mitch Parrish at 903-884-2302.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.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 URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Name	Location	Type of Water	Report Status
1 - PLANT 1 / BROWN	201 McCLEAN ST.	GW	ACTIVE
2 - PLANT 2 / CLINIC	205 W. DAINGERFIELD ST.	GW	ACTIVE
3 - PLANT 3 / SAWMILL RD	100 SAWMILL RD.	GW	ACTIVE
4 - PLANT 4 / HUBBARD ST	310 S. HUBBARD ST.	GW	ACTIVE
5 - PLANT 4 / HUBBARD ST	310 S. HUBBARD ST.	GW	ACTIVE
6 - 207 FORD ST	207 FORD ST.	GW	ACTIVE

Water Quality Texas Results

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

There is convincing 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.

- MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- na not applicable
- mrem millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- NTU Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
- pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppb micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- ppm milligrams per liter or parts per million - or once ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- Treatment Technique or TT A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

2021 Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.939	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	10	7.8 - 12.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year’

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	43	30 - 43.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year’

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Barium	05/30/2019	0.029	0.029 - 0.029	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	0.286	0.222 - 0.286	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2021	0.0738	0.0569 - 0.0738	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Combined Radium 226/228	03/14/2018	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Ethylbenzene	2021	0.52	0 - 0.52	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2021	0.00309	0 - 0.00309	10	10	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine	2021	1.20	0.70 - 1.70	4	4	mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Fecal coliform and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation Ends	VIOLATION EXPLANATION
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERD/ADDITIONAL, MINOR	07/23/2020	05/21/2021	We failed to collect all the required follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert cusumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation Ends	VIOLATION EXPLANATION
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	11/22/2021	02/04/2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.