Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX2300002
City of Gilmer

Annual Water Quality Report

January, 1 - 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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays

Time: 5:15 p.m.

Location: 110 Buffalo, Gilmer, TX 75644

Phone Number: 903-843-2552

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or request to schedule one, please call us.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono Maria or Javier @ (903) 843-2552.

Information on Sources of 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

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 areas.

— 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

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants 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. The City of Gilmer 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.eps.gov/safewater/lead.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by **CITY OF GILMER is Ground Water** from CARRIZO WILCOX AQUIFER. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate 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 detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for calendar year 2021, our system lost an estimated 31 million gallons.

For more information regarding this report contact:
Kenneth Harris at (903) 843-2552

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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).

Information on Secondary Contaminants

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.

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period.	—	0	N	Naturally present in this environment.

Lead and Copper

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 which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.43	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	0	1.5	1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Levels

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of Disinfectant
2021	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.41	0.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *	2021	11.9	11.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm) *	2021	34.1	34.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2019	0.059	0.03 - 0.059	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries.
Chromium	2019	3.4	2.3-3.4	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2020	0.262	0.113 - 0.262	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes stong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Mercury	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosioin of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2020	0.0457	0.0409-0.31	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Selenium	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electonics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; Drug factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/photon emitters	05/25/2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha including radon and uranium	05/25/2016	1.5 - 1.5	0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined radium	05/25/2016	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosioin of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
2, 4, 5, -TP (Silvex)	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2, 4, -D	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herticide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppt	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2020	Levels lower than detect level	5.3-5.3	5.3	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromomethane (DBCP)	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	0	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticides.
Ethylene dibromide	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzine	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexaclorocyclopentadine	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	05/25/2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegatables, alfalfa, livestock.
Oxamyl (Vydate)	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1-Dichloroethylene	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2-Dichloroethane	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2-Dichloropropane	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2020	Levels lower than detect levels	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppn	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	10/10/2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
cis-1, 2-Dichloroethylene	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzine	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzend	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1 2,-Dicholoroethylene	2020	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Where Your Water Goes

A family of four uses an average of 225 gallons of water a day. Seventy (70) gallons of this is hot water. The average usage for a single person is fifty-six (56) gallons of water a day. Below is a list of water consumptions.

Conventional Toilet	4 to 5 gallons per flush
Water Saving Toilet	3 ½ gallons per flush
Full Bath	20 to 30 gallons
Half Bath	10 to 15 gallons
Washing Machine	25 to 35 gallons
Dishwasher	11 to 16 gallons
Hand Wash Dishes (Each Time)	9 to 14 gallons
Car Washing (One Hour)	1,600 gallons
Food Preparation	5 gallons

Consumption Due To Leaks

At 100 lbs. pressure -

A leak this size - will waste - this many gallons

A few drops of food coloring in the tank of the toilet will detect invisible leaks. If the color shows up in the bowl without flushing, it indicates a leaking toilet.

LEAK	PER DAY	PER MONTH
1/16"	1,685	50,550
1/8"	6,725	201,750
1/4"	26,928	807,840

Definitions

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

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 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 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.

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.

MFL: Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).

mrem/year: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

na: Not applicable.

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 one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L).

110 Buffalo
Gilmer, TX 75644

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PERMIT No. 9

Any other information can be obtained from Drinking Water Watch on TCEQ website. Look under City of Gilmer.

HOW TO CONTACT US

Fire Department 903-843-3225
Police Department 903-843-5545
Emergency 9-1-1
Gilmer City Hall – Water Department 903-843-2552
After Hours Water Department 903-790-7556
Municipal Court 903-843-2751
Gilmer Civic Center 903-797-8888
Gilmer City Hall is located at 110 Buffalo Street.
Office hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Visit our website at: www.gilmer-tx.com
(Payments can be made through our website)

The Gilmer Civic Center

The Gilmer Civic Center, located on U.S. Highway 271 N, is a source of pride for Gilmer and the Northeast Texas area. It is one of the finest performance/meeting centers in East Texas. The Civic Center can host fine arts programs, banquets, concerts, stage plays, conventions, receptions, family reunions, proms, and much more. For more information please call (903) 797-8888.

Residential Garbage Collection:

Residential garbage is collected Tuesday and Friday • Garbage must be curbside by 7am for collection • Contact City Hall for Christmas and New Year's collection schedule

FALL CLEANUP September 2022 • **SPRING CLEANUP** March 2023