



PO Box 760
Gilmer, TX 75644



ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2024

TX 2300002
City of Gilmer

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide you safe drinking water during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 843-2552.

Information About Your 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.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by CITY OF GILMER is Ground Water from CARRIZO WILCOX AQUIFER in UPSHUR COUNTY. 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 this Consumer Confidence Report. In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for calendar year 2024, our system lost an estimated 89.9 million gallons. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact our **Public Works Director, Jonathan Nix, at 903-843-2552.**

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.

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, or 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 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 (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>.

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/flush
Water Saving Toilet.....	3-1/2 gallons/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.....	9 to 14 gallons
Car Washing (One hr.).....	1,600 gallons
Food Preparation.....	5 gallons

How To Contact Us

IN AN EMERGENCY—CALL 911

Fire Department	Fire Chief—Jerry Taylor	903-843-3225
Police Department	Police Chief—Lana Davidson	903-843-5545
City Hall	City Manager—Greg Hutson	903-843-2552
Water Department		903-843-2552
After Hours Water Call Line		903-790-7556
Public Works	Director—Jonathan Nix	903-843-8206
Community Development	Director—Jessie Perkins	903-843-8209
Municipal Court	Court Clerk—Danielle Hammonds	903-843-2751
Civic Center	Director—Lisa Long	903-797-8888

Gilmer City Hall is located at 110 Buffalo Street. Office Hours are 8:00 A.M. – 4:30 P.M. Monday through Friday. We are open through lunch. Please visit our website at: www.gilmer-tx.com (water bill payments can be made through our website).

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. Our Public Works department also offers leak detector dye tablets.

Leak	Per Day	Per Month
1/16".....	1,685.....	50,550
1/8".....	6,725.....	201,750
1/4".....	26,928.....	807,840

Public Participation Opportunities

To learn more about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to be on the schedule of one, please contact us.

Established Meeting Dates: 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of the month

Time: 5:15 P.M.

Location: City Hall at 110 Buffalo Street, Gilmer, TX 75644

Phone Number: 903-843-2552



2024 Water Quality Test Results

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

Definitions and Abbreviations

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

Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Average (Avg):	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
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 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)
mrem:	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
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppq:	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt:	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/21/2022	1.3	1.3	0.64	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/21/2022	0	15	1.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	11	10.8 - 10.8	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)	2024	49	48.5 - 48.5	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
Asbestos	05/13/2021	2.5615	2.5615 - 2.5615	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	10/24/2022	0.059	0.037 - 0.059	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	06/15/2023	0.279	0.105 - 0.279	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]	2024	0.305	0.0854 - 0.305	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	06/14/2022	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine (Free)	2024	1.58	0.2 - 3.9	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)

The UCMR 5 requires certain Texas PWSs to collect drinking water samples for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium analysis and report when unregulated contaminants are found. We had no samples that reported any detectable levels.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER SERVICE LINE

The City of Gilmer is creating an inventory of water service lines. This project is extensive and service lines are still being evaluated. A service line is the section of pipe between the home and water main, both upstream and downstream of the water meter. Results will be posted by the end of July 2025 on the city's website at www.gilmer-tx.com/departments/water/. For questions regarding the program, please contact Jonathan Nix at 903-843-8206, or jnixpw@gmail.com.