

# 2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX2300002

City of Gilmer

## Annual Water Quality Report

January, 1 - December 31, 2013

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 teléfono (903) 236-6218.

### 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 pick up 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.epa.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 & QUIFER. The TECQC 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 2010, our system lost an estimated 16.6 million gallons.

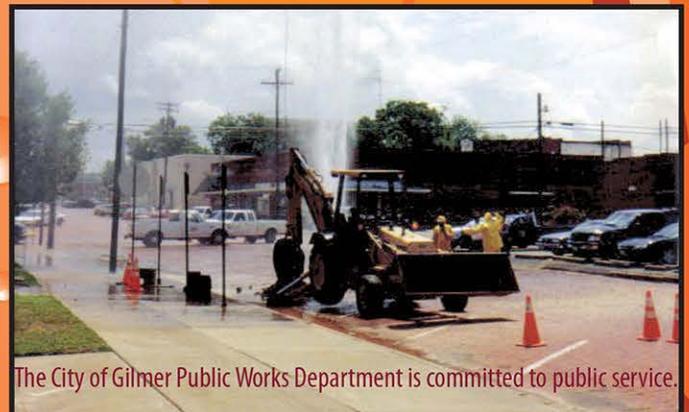
**For more information regarding this report contact:  
Brian Rodgers at (903) 843-2552**

### 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.



The City of Gilmer Public Works Department is committed to public service.

# 2013 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	June-Sept 2013	1.3	1.3	0.39	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	June-Sept 2013	0	15	2.23	1	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
2013	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.6	0.2	4.5	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 (HAAS) *	06/18/2013	11.1	4.6 - 11.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm) *	06/18/2013	40.7	20.6 - 40.7	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	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	04/28/2011	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	04/28/2011	0.06	0.03 - 0.06	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	04/28/2011	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	04/28/2011	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	04/28/2011	0.559	0.382 - 0.559	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	04/28/2011	8	8 - 8	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	06/18/2013	0.13	0 - 0.13	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Mercury	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	06/18/2013	0.0475	0 - 0.0475	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.

Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	06/18/2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - <0.004	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	04/28/2011	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	04/28/2011	0.011	0.008 - 0.011	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, 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	03/24/2010	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	03/24/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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)	04/28/2011	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	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herticide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppt	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	07/26/2012	0.05	0 - 0.05	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	07/26/2012	0.21	0 - 0.21	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	0	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticides.
Ethylene dibromide	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzine	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexadecacyclopentadine	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Oxamyl (Vydate)	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	07/26/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	07/26/2012	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	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1-Dichloroethylene	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2-Dichloroethane	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2-Dichloropropane	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect levels	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppn	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	04/25/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
cis-1, 2-Dichloroethylene	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzine	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzend	04-08/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2,-Dichloroethylene	04/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

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