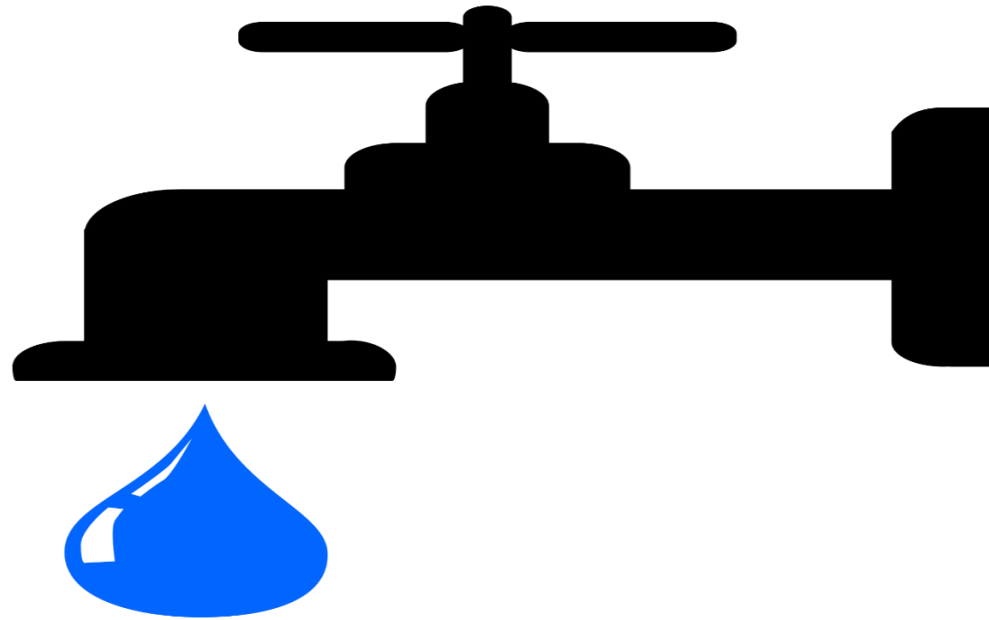


CITY OF SILSBEE

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2023

PWS ID # 1000002



# 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

## CITY OF SILSBEE

*Phone Number: (409)385-3535*

**PWS ID Number: TX1000002**

The source of drinking water used by

**PWS Name: CITY OF SILSBEE**

the City of Silsbee is Ground Water

Annual Water Quality Report for the  
period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

**Phone: (409) 385-2863**

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Joe Moffitt  
Phone: 409-385-3535

This report is intended to provide you with  
important information about your drinking  
water and the efforts made by the water system

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el  
agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre  
este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (409)385-2863  
para hablar con una persona bilingüe en espanol

## Public Participation Opportunities

**Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday of the Month**

**Time: 6:00 PM**

**Location: 1220 Hwy 327 E (City Hall)**

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 do 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 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, 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>.

### **Information About Source Water Assessments**

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

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://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Ave I	GW	Active	145 W Ave I
Durdin Dr.	GW	Active	1115 Durdin Dr.

Hwy 327/Next to SJHS

GW

Active

1145 Tower Ln

## 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	0 Positive monthly sample	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

### Lead and Copper

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 (AL): 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	2023	0-0.146	0.146	0.191	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0-0	0		0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Water Quality Test 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 contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as 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

## **Water Quality Test Results**

Maximum residuals 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)

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 one 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: Part per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

## Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2023	<4	0-4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Disinfectant Product	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	Units	Violation	Source of Chemical
Chlorine (CL2)	2023	4.24	0.4-4.24	0.4	4.24	4.0	ppm	N	Chlorine Gas

Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2023	0.002	0.002 – 0.0039	0	0.01	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2023	0.49	0.352-0.49	0	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits



Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	<0.05	0-0.05	<0.05	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
.Beta/Photo Emitters	2019	5.8	0-5.8	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made 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.

- EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Combined Radium 226/228	2022	1.92	0-1.92	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	2022	0.001	0-0.001	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Xylenes</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>&lt;0.5</b>	<b>0.6-0.9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>ppm</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories</b>

**\*\*\*During the 2023 reporting year the City of Silsbee water loss equaled 89,131,425 gallons\*\*\***