

# CITY OF SEABROOK 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - Consumer Confidence Report 1010062

281-291-5725



City of Seabrook  
1700 First Street  
Seabrook, Texas 77586

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## En Español:

*Este reporte incluye la información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en español, favor de llamar al teléfono 281-474-3286 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.*

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Seabrook City Council Meetings

First and Third Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 pm

Electronic version available at: <http://www.seabrooktx.gov/water-report>

### Special Notice

*Required language for ALL community public water supplies:*

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791**.

**Our Drinking Water is Regulated** This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environment Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

**Source 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 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 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.

**Where do we get our drinking water?** The source of drinking water used by the City of Seabrook is the San Jacinto River via purchased

### ABBREVIATIONS

NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

### DEFINITIONS

#### 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 Goal (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.

**In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2019, our system lost an estimated 29.4 MG of water (10.35). If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 281-291-5725.**

surface water from the City of Pasadena. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your water source 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 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 the Seabrook Water Department.

**All drinking water may contain contaminants.** When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based 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).

**Secondary Constituents** 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.

**Required Additional Health Information for Lead** 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. This water system 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>.

#### Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 contamination.

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

#### Avg

Regulator compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

#### ppm

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one in 7,350 gallons of water.

#### ppb

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

#### na

Not applicable

## 2019 Regulated Contaminants Detected City of Seabrook

<b>Definitions:</b>								
<b>Action Level Goal (ALG):</b> 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.								
<b>Action Level:</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.								
<b>Lead and Copper</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Action Level (AL)</b>	<b>90th Percentile</b>	<b># Sites Over AL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Copper	06/20/2017	1.3	1.3	0.49	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	06/20/2017	0	15	3.34	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>8The lead and copper rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.</b>								
Violation Type	Violation Begin		Violation End		Violation Explanation			
None	N/A		N/A		N/A			
<b>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</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>
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2019	35	17–38.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2019	36	21.1–38.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Inorganic 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>
Barium	2018	0.0704	0.0704 - 0.0704	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2018	70	70-70	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2018	0.62	0.62 - 0.62	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]	2019	1	0.62–0.64	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides</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>
Atrazine	2019	0.14	0.14 - 0.14	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2019	0.13	0.13 - 0.13	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
<b>Disinfectant Residual</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Average Level</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MRDL</b>	<b>MRDLG</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Violations (Y/N)</b>	<b>Source of Drinking Water</b>
Chloramines	2019	2.0	0.50 – 3.8	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

## 2019 Purchased Water Regulated Contaminants Detected City of Pasadena

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.259	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
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)*	2019	38	0 – 52.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2019	46	24.8 – 71.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2019	2.2	0 – 2.2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
Barium	2019	0.123	0.0359 - 0.123	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	09/18/2017	0.54	0.54 – 0.54	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]	2019	1	0 – 0.92	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	0.116	0 - 0.116	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2019	4.7	0 - 4.7	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2019	0.1	0 - .01	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2019	0.13	0 – 0.13	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Coliform Bacteria	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
	0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	3.8	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	1	N	Naturally present in the environment.	