Emailed to Teeq 4-17-2024

2023 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System VILLAGE OF SURFSIDE BEACH

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2023

VILLAGE OF SURFSIDE BEACH provides surface water and ground water from **[Insert source name of aquifer, reservoir, and/or river]** located in **[Insert name of County or City]**. Gulf coast aquifer - Brazoria County

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Erick Ingram

Phone 979-480-3522

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (__) ___-____.
979-480-3522

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.
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)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.

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.

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.

Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **[insert water system contact][insert phone number]**

Village of Surfside Beach - 979·480·3522

2023 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	33	9.2 - 55.6	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)	2023	139	38 - 249	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*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

Arsenic	2023	19	0 - 55.4	0	10	ppb	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	03/23/2021	0.481	0.481 - 0.481	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	120	0 - 120	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	03/23/2021	0.82	0.82 - 0.82	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]	2023	0.05	0 - 0.05	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	03/23/2021	3.8	3.8 - 3.8	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Individual Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/photon emitters	02/27/2018	8.7	5.5 - 8.7	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	02/27/2018	4.7	0 - 4.7	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	**Year**	**Average Level**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Unit of Measure**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Source in Drinking Water**
Total CL2	2023	2.0	0.7 - 4.0	4	4	MGL	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Arsenic

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	04/01/2023	06/30/2023	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	07/01/2023	09/30/2023	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	03/27/2012	09/27/2023	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/03/2012	05/31/2023	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/03/2012	09/26/2023	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	09/12/2013	05/31/2023	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/16/2013	05/31/2023	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	11/17/2014	05/31/2023	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2023	03/31/2023	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2023	06/30/2023	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2023	09/30/2023	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

- **Violations**

MCL, LRAA	10/01/2023	12/31/2023	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Consumer Confidence Report TCEQ Certificate of Delivery

For Calendar year: 2023 Date Distributed to Customers: 5/10/2024

PWS ID Number: 0200037 PWS Name: Village of Surfside Beach

Systems with a population of **500** or more *customers*, must use at least one direct delivery **and** one good faith delivery method.

(Required) Direct Delivery Methods – check all that apply

- [x] Mail a paper copy of the CCR
- [ ] *Mail notification that CCR is available on-line at http://_____
- *The link (URL) you include must bring customers directly to the CCR
- [ ] Email direct web address of the CCR, available at http://_____
- [ ] Email CCR as an attachment to or an embedded image in an email
- [ ] Other direct delivery (for example, door hangers or additional electronic delivery method)

Please specify (required if checked): _____

(Required) Good Faith Delivery Methods (To reach people who do not receive bills)

- [ ] Posting the CCR on the Internet at http://_____
- [ ] Mailing the CCR to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills
- [ ] Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media
- [x] Posting the CCR in public places
- [ ] Delivering multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons
- [ ] Delivering multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations

***Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the direct URL here: http://_____**

I certify this community water system has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year above and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data submitted to the TCEQ.

- [x] **(Optional)** I have included additional mandatory language NOT populated by the CCR generator for a Public Notice as a result of a violation during the calendar year above, and request the Public Notice be reviewed for compliance.

Certified By:

Name (print): Erick Ingram Title: Director Phone Number: 979-480-3522

Signature: E. Ingram Date: 5/10/2024 Email: Publicworks@Surfsidetx.org

*All community water systems are required to submit by July 1 the Certificate of Delivery and CCR to:

Email **(recommended)**	Certified Mail	Regular Mail
PWSCCR@tceq.texas.gov	TCEQ DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	TCEQ DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, PO Box 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY OF TIER II PUBLIC NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS:

Public Water System (PWS) name: Village of Surfside Beach

PWS ID: 0200037 Violation Period (Month/Qtr/Year):08/3rd/2023

Type of Violation: MCL for Arsenic

30 TAC 290.122(b) requires a PWS to notify customers of any non-acute MCL, MRDL, treatment technique violation, or significant deficiency identified in §290.122(b)(1) as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after the violation or situation is identified. The initial public notice shall be issued in the following manner:

Please indicate how the PWS provided this public notice to customers, mark all that apply:

COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:

- ☒ Mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered **(REQUIRED)**
  AND any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS such as: (choose one or more below)
- ☐ Publication in a local newspaper
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies for distribution to others (i.e. apartment building owners, large private employers)
- ☒ Continuous posting in conspicuous public places within the area served
- ☐ On the internet
- ☐ Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g., reverse 911)
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations

NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:

- ☐ Continuously post Notice in conspicuous places within affected PWS or service area **OR**
- ☐ Mail or direct delivery to each customer or service connection
  (At least one of these two options is required)
  AND any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS such as (choose one or more below):
- ☐ Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers
- ☐ E-mail to notify employees or students
- ☐ Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g., reverse 911)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies to central locations (e.g., community centers)

In accordance with 30 TAC §290.122(g), all public water systems that are required to issue public notice to persons in accordance with 30 TAC §290.122, and that sell or otherwise provide drinking water to other public water systems (i.e., consecutive systems), shall provide public notice to the owner or operator of the consecutive systems.

☐ This PWS provides water to consecutive systems and those systems have been provided public notice.

Notice to Consecutive Systems was delivered on: _____(date)
by the following means: _____

_____

Comments: All Corrective actions have been taken and/or on going.

_____

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations."
NOTE: 30 TAC 290.122(f) requires the PWS to provide a copy of the Public Notice issued and a signed Certificate of Delivery to the Executive Director within 10 days.
Date of Delivery to Customers: 4/17/2024 Phone: 979-480-3522

Certified by: (print name): Erick Ingram Title: Director of Public Works

Signature: _____ Date: 4/16/2024

Submit a copy of the Public Notice delivered to customers and a copy of this completed Certificate of Delivery to the TCEQ at:

E-mail: pwspn@tceq.texas.gov
Mail: **TCEQ, Water Supply Division, MC-155**
Attn: Public Notice
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087

Mandatory Language for a Maximum Contaminant Level Violation
MCL, AVERAGE / ARSENIC

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the **Village of Surfside Beach** public water system that the drinking water being supplied to customers had exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has established the MCL for arsenic to be 0.010 milligrams per liter (mg/L) based on the running annual average (RAA), and has determined that it is a health concern at levels above the MCL. Analysis of drinking water in your community for arsenic indicates a compliance value in the **Quarter three** of **0.0554** mg/L for EP005.

This is not an emergency. However, some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

You do not need to use an alternative water supply. However, if you have health concerns, you may want to talk to your doctor to get more information about how this may affect you.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:
The city will continue proper flushing of distribution system and Testing of water will continue as per state regulations.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact Erick Ingram at 979-480-3522.

Posted /Delivered on: 4/17/2024

Instructions for preparing the required Public Notice:
Recopy the mandatory language above and insert the underlined information in the spaces indicated.

The TCEQ recommends that the public water system provide a copy of the Public Notice(s) to local and state officials, such as Mayors, City Council Members, County Commissioners, Judges, and/or State Representatives, that are located in or that represent the affected area(s) served by the system.

Public Notice delivery timelines:
The initial public notice shall be issued as soon as possible, but in no case later than 30 days after the violation was identified. Repeat public notice shall be issued every 90 days for as long as the violation persists. All notifications require the attached Certificate of Delivery due 10 days from the posting date of the above notice.

Refer to 30 TAC §290.122 for additional information on Public Notification.

Mandatory Language for a Maximum Contaminant Level Violation - TTHM

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the The village of Surfside Beach public water system that the drinking water being supplied to customers had exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for total trihalomethanes. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has established the MCL for total trihalomethanes to be 0.080 milligrams per liter (mg/L) based on a locational running annual average (LRAA), and has determined that it is a health concern at levels above the MCL. Analysis of drinking water in your community for total trihalomethanes indicates a compliance value in **139** of **80** mg/L for **DBP2-01 & DBP2-02**.

Trihalomethanes are a group of volatile organic compounds that are formed when chlorine, added to the water during the treatment process for disinfection, reacts with naturally-occurring organic matter in the water.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

You do not need to use an alternative water supply. However, if you have health concerns, you may want to talk to your doctor to get more information about how this may affect you.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:

These areas have been thoroughly flushed & all required sampling per state regulations will continue as well as proper disinfection of potable drinking water.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact **Erick Ingram** at 979-480-3522.

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