

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Silverhill

MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Jared Lyles, Mayor
Bert Jones

Steve Brooks
Tonie Norden

Wayne Gruenloh
Gerald Ardoin

EMPLOYEES

Scottie Smith, Water Superintendent

Amy Macon, Utility Clerk

Nicole Haigler, Town Clerk

BOARD MEETING TIME

The Town of Silverhill Town Council meetings are held the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 6 P.M. at Silverhill Town Hall located at 15965 Silverhill Ave.

The Town of Silverhill is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

We have completed our Source Water Assessment, and a Well Head Protection Plan available for review at Town Hall. We are continually working on it to ensure it provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Scottie Smith, 251-945-5198 or attend any of our regularly scheduled council meetings.

Our water sources are groundwater. Our wells draw water from the Miocene-Pliocene Aquifer. Well #1 is located at Silverhill ballpark and Well #2 is located behind the Town Hall.

The Town of Silverhill adds chlorine to the water to kill bacteria. Lime is added to produce a desirable water quality by raising the pH level to reduce corrosion and acidic conditions.

Silverhill routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of 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).

PLAIN LANGUAGE DEFINITIONS

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Not Required (NR) - Laboratory analysis not required due to waiver granted by the Environmental Protection Agency for the State of Alabama

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Threshold Odor Number (T.O.N.) The greatest dilution of a sample with odor-free water that still yields a just-detectable odor.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 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.

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.

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 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.

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, 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.

Table of Primary Contaminants

At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risks to humans. This table provides a quick glance of any primary contaminant detections.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED
Bacteriological			Selenium(ppb)	50	ND	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 5%	ND	Thallium(ppb)	2	ND	Ethylbenzene(ppb)	700	0.50
Turbidity	TT	0.20	Organic Chemicals			Ethylene dibromide(ppt)	50	ND
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	ND	Acrylamide	TT	ND	Glyphosate(ppb)	700	ND
Radiological			Alachlor(ppb)	2	ND	Haloacetic Acids(ppb)	60	ND
Beta/ photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND	Atrazine(ppb)	3	ND	Heptachlor(ppt)	400	0.04
Alpha emitters (pci/l)	15	.6+/- .3	Benzene(ppb)	5	0.50	Heptachlor epoxide(ppt)	200	0.02
Combined radium (pci/l)	5	ND	Benzo(a)pyrene(PHAs)(ppt)	200	0.02	Hexachlorobenzene(ppb)	1	0.10
Uranium(pci/l)	30	ND	Carbofuran(ppb)	40	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene(ppb)	50	0.10
Inorganic			Carbon Tetrachloride(ppb)	5	0.50	Lindane(ppt)	200	ND
Antimony (ppb)	6	ND	Chlordane(ppb)	2	0.10	Methoxychlor(ppb)	40	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	10	ND	Chlorobenzene(ppb)	100	0.50	Oxamyl [Vydate](ppb)	200	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	ND	2,4-D	70	0.10	Pentachlorophenol(ppb)	1	0.04
Barium (ppm)	2	0.020	Dalapon(ppb)	200	1.00	Picloram(ppb)	500	ND
Beryllium (ppb)	4	0.00	Dibromochloropropane(ppt)	200	2.00	PCBs(ppt)	500	ND
Bromate(ppb)	10	ND	0-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	600	ND	Simazine(ppb)	4	ND
Cadmium (ppb)	5	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene(ppb)	75	ND	Styrene(ppb)	100	0.50
Chloramines(ppm)	4	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane(ppb)	5	0.50	Tetrachloroethylene(ppb)	5	0.50
Chlorine(ppm)	4	ND	1,1-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	7	0.50	Toluene(ppm)	1	ND
Chlorine dioxide(ppb)	800	ND	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	70	0.50	TOC	TT	ND
Chlorite(ppm)	1	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene(ppb)	100	0.50	TTHM(ppb)	80	ND
Chromium (ppb)	100	ND	Dichloromethane(ppb)	5	0.50	Toxaphene(ppb)	3	1.00
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.00	1,2-Dichloropropane(ppb)	5	ND	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)(ppb)	50	0.10
Cyanide (ppb)	200	0.05	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)adipate(ppb)	400	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene(ppb)	70	0.50
Fluoride (ppm)	4	0.02	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalates(ppb)	6	ND	1,1,1-Trichloroethane(ppb)	200	0.50
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0.00	Dinoseb(ppb)	7	0.10	1,1,2-Trichloroethane(ppb)	5	0.50
Mercury (ppb)	2	ND	Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD](ppq)	30	ND	Trichloroethylene(ppb)	5	0.50
Nitrate (ppm)	10	1.200	Diquat(ppb)	20	ND	Vinyl Chloride(ppb)	2	0.50
Nitrite (ppm)	1	ND	Endothall(ppb)	100	ND	Xylenes(ppm)	10	0.50
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10	1.200	Endrin(ppb)	2	0.60			

Table of Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants

Secondary Drinking Water Standards are guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. ADEM has Secondary Drinking Water Standards established in state regulations applicable to water systems required to monitor for the various components. **Unregulated contaminants** are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECT	CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECT	CONTAMINANT	MCL	DETECT
Secondary								
Aluminum	0.2	0.05	Foaming Agents	0.5	0.02	Silver	7	0.004
Chloride	250	6.50	Iron	0.3	ND	Sulfate	70	55.9
Color (PCU)	15	5.00	Magnesium	75	1.04	Total Dissolved Solids	500	52
Copper	1	0.0026	Odor (T.O.N.)	5	1.00	Zinc	5	0.002
Special								
Calcium	N/A	5.87	pH (SU)	N/A	8.40	Temperature (*C)	N/A	23.00
Carbon Dioxide	N/A	ND	Sodium	N/A	3.50	Total Alkalinity	N/A	14
Manganese	0.05	ND	Specific Conductance (umhos)	N/A	57.00	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	N/A	18.90
Unregulated								
1,1 - Dichloropropene	N/A	ND	Bromobenzene	N/A	ND	Hexachlorobutadiene	N/A	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N/A	ND	Bromochloromethane	N/A	ND	Isopropylbenzene	N/A	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	N/A	ND	Bromodichloromethane	N/A	ND	M-Dichlorobenzene	N/A	ND
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	Bromoform	N/A	ND	Methomyl	N/A	ND
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	N/A	ND	Bromomethane	N/A	ND	Metolachlor	N/A	ND
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	Butachlor	N/A	ND	Metribuzin	N/A	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N/A	ND	Carbaryl	N/A	ND	MTBE	N/A	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	Chloroethane	N/A	ND	N - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND
1,3 - Dichloropropene	N/A	ND	Chlorodibromomethane	N/A	ND	Naphthalene	N/A	ND
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	N/A	ND	Chloroform	N/A	ND	N-Propylbenzene	N/A	ND
2,2 - Dichloropropane	N/A	ND	Chloromethane	N/A	ND	O-Chlorotoluene	N/A	ND
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N/A	ND	Dibromochloromethane	N/A	ND	P-Chlorotoluene	N/A	ND
Aldicarb	N/A	ND	Dibromomethane	N/A	ND	P-Isopropyltoluene	N/A	ND
Aldicarb Sulfone	N/A	ND	Dichlorodifluoromethane	N/A	ND	Propachlor	N/A	ND
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	N/A	ND	Dieldrin	N/A	ND	Sec - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND
Aldrin	N/A	ND	Fluorotrichloromethan	N/A	ND	Tert - Butylbenzene	N/A	ND

Table of Detected Drinking Water Contaminants								
CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	Range			Amount Detected		Likely Source of Contamination
Bacteriological Contaminants January - December								
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	< 5%				ND	Present or Absent	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	0	TT				0.20	NTU	Soil runoff
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	0				ND	Present or Absent	Human and animal fecal waste
Viruses, Giardia	0	TT				0	Present or Absent	Human and animal fecal waste
Legionella	0	TT				0	Present or Absent	Found naturally in water, multiplies in heating systems
Radiological Contaminants January - December								
Alpha emitters	0	15				.6+/- .3	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	0	5				ND	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	0	30				ND	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants January - December								
			ND	-	0.020	0.020		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2					ppm	
			ND	-	0.00	0.00		Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Beryllium	4	4					ppb	
			No. of Sites above action level 0			0.00		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper	1.3	10 Sites AL=1.3					ppm	
			ND	-	0.05	0.05		Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Cyanide	200	200					ppb	
			ND	-	0.02	0.02		Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride	4	4					ppm	
			No. of Sites above action level 0			0.00		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead	0	10 Sites AL=15					ppb	
			ND	-	1.200	1.200		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	10	10					ppm	
			ND	-	1.200	1.200		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	10	10					ppm	

Detected Continued -Organic Contaminants					January - December			
Benzene	0	5	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Benzo(a)pyrene[PHAs]	0	200	ND	-	0.02	0.02	ppt	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbon Tetrachloride	0	5	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlordane	0	2	ND	-	0.10	0.10	ppb	Residual of banned termiticide
Chlorobenzene	100	100	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
2,4-D	70	70	ND	-	0.10	0.10	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon	200	200	ND	-	1.00	1.00	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dibromochloropropane	0	200	ND	-	2.00	2.00	ppt	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
1,2-Dichloroethane	0	5	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	7	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	70	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	100	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	0	5	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Dinoseb	7	7	ND	-	0.10	0.10	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin	2	2	ND	-	0.60	0.60	ppb	Residual of banned insecticide
Ethylbenzene	700	700	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor	0	400	ND	-	0.04	0.04	ppt	Residual of banned insecticide
Heptachlor epoxide	0	200	ND	-	0.02	0.02	ppt	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	0	1	ND	-	0.10	0.10	ppb	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	50	ND	-	0.10	0.10	ppb	Discharge from chemical factories
Pentachlorophenol	0	1	ND	-	0.04	0.04	ppb	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Styrene	100	100	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	0	5	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toxaphene	0	3	ND	-	ND	1.00	ppb	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50	50	ND	-	0.10	0.10	ppb	Residue of banned herbicide
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70	70	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	200	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	3	5	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0	5	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride	0	2	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppb	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylene (total)	10	10	ND	-	0.50	0.50	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Detected Continued- Secondary Contaminants					January - December			
Aluminum	N/A	0.2	ND	-	0.05	0.05	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives
Chloride	N/A	250	ND	-	6.50	6.50	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff
Color	N/A	15	ND	-	5.00	5.00	PCU	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Copper	N/A	1	ND	-	0.0026	0.0026	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
Foaming Agents	N/A	0.5	ND	-	0.02	0.02	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Magnesium	N/A	0.05	ND	-	1.04	1.04	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	N/A	3	ND	-	1.00	1.00	T.O.N.	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Silver	N/A	0.1	ND	-	0.00	0.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N/A	250	ND	-	55.90	55.90	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids	N/A	500	ND	-	52.00	52.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	N/A	5	ND	-	0.002	0.002	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Special Contaminants					January - December			
Calcium	N/A	N/A	ND	-	5.87	5.87	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	N/A	N/A	ND	-	8.40	8.40	SU	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ND	-	3.50	3.50	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment
Specific Conductance	N/A	<500	ND	-	57.00	57.00	umhos	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives
Temperature	N/A	N/A	ND	-	23.00	23.00	°C	Naturally occurring in the environment
Total Alkalinity	N/A	N/A	ND	-	14.00	14.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	N/A	N/A	ND	-	18.90	18.90	ppm	Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives

GENERAL INFORMATION

We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

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 Town of Silverhill 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>.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Our Lead Service Line Inventory was completed and submitted by the deadline of October 16, 2024, and a copy of it is in our office as required by EPA. If you would like to view it or have any questions, please feel free to contact our office. Radon is a naturally occurring gas present in some groundwater. Inhaled radon has been linked to lung cancer and may pose a health risk when inhaled after the release from water into the air. This inhalation could occur during showering, bathing, washing dishes, or washing clothes. The radon gas release from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon found in air. One major source of radon gas is from the soil, where the gas can seep through the foundations of homes. It is not clear whether ingested (i.e. taken through the mouth) radon contributes to cancer or other adverse health conditions. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on home testing contact your local health department.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immuno-compromised, such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or individuals with other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. Those at risk 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Silverhill Water System tests your water for pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. These pathogens can enter the water from animals or human waste. All test results were well within state and federal standards. For people who may be immuno-compromised, a guidance document developed jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control is available online at www.epa.gov/safewater/crypto.html or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. This language does not indicate the presence of *cryptosporidium* in our drinking water.

Based on a study conducted by the ADEM with the approval of the EPA, a statewide waiver for the monitoring of Asbestos and Dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

We at the Town of Silverhill work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.