

2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF GROESBECK

This is your annual water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017

PWS ID 1470002 - CITY OF GROESBECK provides surface water from the Navasota River located in Limestone County, TX.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name City of Groesbeck

Phone 254-729-3293 Keith Tilley, Director of Public Works

Groesbeck City Council meetings are held the 3rd Tuesday of each month, 6:00 pm at 317 W. Navasota St., Groesbeck

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (254) 729-3293.

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.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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Action Level:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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)

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.

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 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, 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 Keith Tilley, 254-729-3293.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.38	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	3.8	3	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	51	10.3 - 69.1	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)	2017	50	8.43 - 76.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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* 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 or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2017	0.078	0.078 - 0.078	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2017	66.1	0 - 66.1	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2017	0.1	0.0974 - 0.0974	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]	2017	0.139	0.139 - 0.139	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon emitters	06/23/2016	5.3	5.3 - 5.3	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine and Chloramines	2017	1.83	0.3 – 2.9	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity

MAXT	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.53 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	96%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Violations

Long Term Enhanced SWTR			
The Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule supplements existing regulations by targeting additional Cryptosporidium treatment to higher risk systems. It also contains provisions to reduce risks from uncovered finished water reservoirs and to ensure that systems maintain microbial protection when reducing the formation of disinfection byproducts.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FAILURE TO PROVIDE LT2 TREATMENT	01/01/2017	01/31/2017	We failed to implement one or more treatment processes or control strategies for cryptosporidium (these are necessary based on results from source water monitoring). However, there were no tests that were positive for Cryptosporidium anywhere in our water system. This violation occurred because of a paperwork requirement for final approval by TCEQ. We have since received a final approval from TCEQ as of June 2017.
FAILURE TO PROVIDE LT2 TREATMENT	02/01/2017	02/28/2017	We failed to implement one or more treatment processes or control strategies for cryptosporidium (these are necessary based on results from source water monitoring). However, there were no tests that were positive for Cryptosporidium anywhere in our water system. This violation occurred because of a paperwork requirement for final approval by TCEQ. We have since received a final approval from TCEQ as of June 2017.
FAILURE TO PROVIDE LT2 TREATMENT	03/01/2017	03/31/2017	We failed to implement one or more treatment processes or control strategies for cryptosporidium (these are necessary based on results from source water monitoring). However, there were no tests that were positive for Cryptosporidium anywhere in our water system. This violation occurred because of a paperwork requirement for final approval by TCEQ. We have since received a final approval from TCEQ as of June 2017.
FAILURE TO PROVIDE LT2 TREATMENT	04/01/2017	04/30/2017	We failed to implement one or more treatment processes or control strategies for cryptosporidium (these are necessary based on results from source water monitoring). However, there were no tests that were positive for Cryptosporidium anywhere in our water system. This violation occurred because of a paperwork requirement for final approval by TCEQ. We have since received a final approval from TCEQ as of June 2017.
FAILURE TO PROVIDE LT2 TREATMENT	05/01/2017	05/31/2017	We failed to implement one or more treatment processes or control strategies for cryptosporidium (these are necessary based on results from source water monitoring). However, there were no tests that were positive for Cryptosporidium anywhere in our water system. This violation occurred because of a paperwork requirement for final approval by TCEQ. We have since received a final approval from TCEQ as of June 2017.
FAILURE TO PROVIDE LT2 TREATMENT	06/01/2017	06/30/2017	We failed to implement one or more treatment processes or control strategies for cryptosporidium (these are necessary based on results from source water monitoring). However, there were no tests that were positive for Cryptosporidium anywhere in our water system. This violation occurred because of a paperwork requirement for final approval by TCEQ. We have since received a final approval from TCEQ as of June 2017.

Violations

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	05/01/2017	05/31/2017	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. The City of Groesbeck did actually notify all drinking water consumers through water bill statements and on the City's website. However, the notice was not received by water consumers for a particular month as the water bill was mailed out on the last day of the month resulting in water consumers not receiving the notice until the 1 st day of the following month. This caused the TCEQ to issue a violation because the water consumer received the notification one to two days past the deadline.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	06/01/2017	06/30/2017	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. The City of Groesbeck did actually notify all drinking water consumers through water bill statements and on the City's website. However, the notice was not received by water consumers for a particular month as the water bill was mailed out on the last day of the month resulting in water consumers not receiving the notice until the 1 st day of the following month. This caused the TCEQ to issue a violation because the water consumer received the notification one to two days past the deadline.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January – December 2017, our system lost an estimated 8,990,343 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (254) 729-3293.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Public water systems must routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. CITY OF GROESBECK, TX1470002 failed to monitor for or meet drinking water standards. The table below lists each violation, the time period(s), potential health effects, and associated analytical results (if applicable).

Violation	Violation Number	Time Period(s) of Violation(s)	Potential Health Effects	Analytical Results
A Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR) violation	2017 90041305	09/01/2016 09/30/2016	Required Disinfection By-Products samples were not collected for the specified monitoring period.	No Analytical Result(s) Associated
A Surface Water Monthly Operating Report (SWMOR) violation	2017 90041312	09/01/2016 09/30/2016	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.	No Analytical Result(s) Associated
A Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) Monitoring/Reporting (M/R) violation in -- OR -- Failure to Monitor/Report (M/R) required turbidity readings	2017 90041313	09/01/2016 09/30/2016	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.	No Analytical Result(s) Associated

You do not need to boil your water or obtain alternative water supply (e.g. bottle water) at this time. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor

If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of drinking water contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Corrective Action:

CITY OF GROESBECK has taken the following action(s) to return the system to compliance:

The City of Groesbeck failed to provide the above referenced 2016 public notices before their due dates.

Therefore, the City of Groesbeck is including these 2016 public notices in their 2017 Consumer Confidence

Report (CCR) in order to become TCEQ compliant.

For more information, or to learn more about protecting your drinking water, please contact CITY OF GROESBECK TX1470002 representative Keith Tilley at 254-729-3293.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example 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.