Consumer Confidence Report
2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Granite Shoals
PWS ID Number: TX 0270049

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.

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.

En Española: Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (830) 598-2424 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

For more information regarding this report contact: City of Granite Shoals Water Department Manager at (830) 598-2424 x 309.

Public Participation Opportunities are available at 2221 N. Phillips Ranch Road during city council meeting on July 10, 2012 at 6 pm.

Special Notice: Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

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; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIS 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.

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 City of Granite Shoals 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 and 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.

The source of drinking water used by the City of Granite Shoals is Surface Water from Lake Lyndon B. Johnson in Burnet County.

Information on Sources of 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from 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 and 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.

Definitions

Treatment technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLDs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLDs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminates.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MDRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLDs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Abbreviations

n/a: Not applicable
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source 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 sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:
http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW//

Total Coliform Bacteria

Name of Microbiological Contaminant	Date of Detection	Maximum Containment Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Containment Level	Highest Number of Positive Samples in a Month	Was this a violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Total coliform bacteria	May 2011	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample per month.	1 positive monthly sample	1 sample was positive	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Turbidity

	Limit (for Treatment Technique Being Used)	Level Detected	Explanation of Reasons for Measuring Turbidity	Was this a violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.5 NTU	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.	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit	0.3 NTU	99.47%		N	Soil runoff.

Inorganic Contaminants

Name of Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of MCLG and MCL	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2011	0.0478	0.0478 – 0.0478	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloramines	2011	4.3	0.6-4.3	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Fluoride	2011	0.2	0.22 – 0.22	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2011	0.17	0.17 – 0.17	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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.

Lead and Copper

Lead or Copper	Year	The 90th Percentile Value of the Most Recent Round of Sampling	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Was This a Violation?	
Lead	2010	9.18	1	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2010	0.37	0	1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Name of Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic acids	2010	44	7.4 – 24.3	n/a	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	2010	47	17.3 – 33.6	n/a	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.