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2013
DRINKING WATER QUALITY
REPORT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



City of Granite Shoals
Sherwood Shores III

2221 N. Phillips Ranch Road
Granite Shoals, TX 78654
830-598-2424

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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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottle water which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (830-598-2424) para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of the drinking water used by the City of Granite Shoals Sherwood Shores III is Ground Water in Burnet County. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water 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 detections 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 Peggy Smith, Utility Manager.

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.user/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

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).

Sources 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 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.

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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at:

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Date: 2nd and 4th TUESDAY of EACH MONTH

Time: 6:00 pm in Council Chambers at City Hall

Location: 2221 N. Phillips Ranch Road, Granite Shoals

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or request to schedule one, please call.

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

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, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

ABBREVIATIONS
pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) or ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L) or ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
DEFINITIONS
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) : The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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. MCLGs 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 contaminants.
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.

Disinfectant Residuals, 2013 Disinfectant: Chlorine, Free
 Average: 1.30 Range of Detection: 0.63-2.1
 MRDL: 4.0 MCLG: <4.0 Unit of measure: mg/L

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)	2013	1.1	1.1 - 1.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	8/17/2010	<1	<1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	6/15/2011	0.014	0.014 - 0.014	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2012	0.86	0.86 - 0.86	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)	2013	4	3.91 - 4.26	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters *EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles	2012	5	5 - 5	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha Excluding radon and uranium	02/07/2012	7	7 - 7	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Violations Table:
Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Violation type: Monitoring (TCR), Routine Major. Violation Period: 8/1 to 8/31/2012. We failed to submit a sample and test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. This water system is required to submit a minimum of 1 routine water sample each month for bacteriological analysis. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the coliform count for this period. Disinfectant residuals were taken during this period and sample collection and delivery procedures were adjusted to ensure no future failure to deliver coliform samples for testing promptly. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) sets drinking water standards in Texas and has determined that the presence of total coliform is a possible health concern. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present.
Public Notification Rule: This rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. Violation Type: Public Notice Linked to Total Coliform Violation. Violation Begin: 12-11-2012 Violation End 2013. We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. Notice was received in December 2012 of the missing samples from August 2012. In December 2012, a records search and investigation was conducted. Disinfectant residuals were taken each week in August 2012 and system results reflected collection of a sample for Total Coliform analysis in August. No records were found to substantiate delivery of sample to laboratory for analysis, thus the system incurred a violation for no coliform analysis as well as no public notification. Sample collection procedures were review and adjusted to ensure no future violations would be incurred for this sampling event.