

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX1470002

CITY OF GROESBECK

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

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.

CITY OF GROESBECK is Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name City of Groesbeck

Phone 254-729-3293

Groesbeck City Council meetings are held the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

## 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.

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 Assessments

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 Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Keith Tilley.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
INTAKE 1	1 - 4	SW	active	Navasota River

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January – December 2016, our system lost an estimated 24,097,599 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (254) 729-3293.

## 2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Lead and Copper

**Definitions:**

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.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.16	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	15	10	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Water Quality Test Results

**Definitions:**

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

Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
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.
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.
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 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)
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

**Regulated Contaminants**

<b>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b>	2016	60	7.2 - 116	No goal for the total	60	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>	2016	67	5.28 - 86.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Arsenic</b>	2016	1	0.84 - 0.84	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
<b>Barium</b>	2016	0.058	0.058 - 0.058	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Cyanide</b>	2016	119	0 - 119	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
<b>Fluoride</b>	2016	0.1	0.08 - 0.08	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]</b>	2016	0.34	0.34 - 0.34	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Beta/ photon emitters</b>	2016	5.3	5.3 - 5.3	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.

<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Toluene</b>	2016	0.00054	0.00054 - 0.00054	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.

## Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.31 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	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

## Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine and Chloramines	2016	1.82	0.2	3.0	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

## 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 Table

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2016	03/31/2016	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	04/01/2016	06/30/2016	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	07/01/2016	09/30/2016	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	10/01/2016	12/31/2016	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 Table

<b>Long Term Enhanced SWTR</b>			
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.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
FAILURE TO PROVIDE LT2 TREATMENT	01/01/2016	01/31/2016	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	02/01/2016	02/29/2016	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	03/01/2016	03/31/2016	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	04/01/2016	04/30/2016	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	05/01/2016	05/31/2016	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	06/01/2016	06/30/2016	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	07/01/2016	07/31/2016	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	08/01/2016	08/31/2016	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	09/01/2016	09/30/2016	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	10/01/2016	10/31/2016	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	11/01/2016	11/30/2016	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	12/01/2016	12/31/2016	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 Table

<b>Interim Enhanced SWTR</b>			
The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR	09/01/2016	09/30/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

<b>Public Notification Rule</b>			
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).			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/01/2016	01/31/2016	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 <sup>st</sup> 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	03/31/2016	04/08/2016	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 <sup>st</sup> 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	07/01/2016	09/21/2016	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 <sup>st</sup> 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	08/01/2016	08/31/2016	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 <sup>st</sup> 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	08/31/2016	02/28/2017	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 <sup>st</sup> 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	11/01/2016	11/30/2016	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 <sup>st</sup> 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	12/01/2016	02/28/2017	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 <sup>st</sup> 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.

## Violations Table

<b>Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)</b>			
The Surface Water Treatment Rule seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by viruses, Legionella, and Giardia lamblia. The rule requires that water systems filter and disinfect water from surface water sources to reduce the occurrence of unsafe levels of these microbes.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)	09/01/2016	09/30/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

<b>Total Organic Carbon</b>			
Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	07/01/2016	09/30/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.