



2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



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 - Information about Source Water Assessments
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Call the Municipal Service Center at (817) 573-7030 to:

- Report leaks, main breaks, or sanitary sewer spills!
- After Hours Emergencies call (817) 588-0488

For more information regarding this report contact:

Chester Nolen, Director of Public Works
(817) 573-7030

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono
(817) 573-7030

Consumer Confidence Report TX1110001

City of Granbury for the Period of
January 1 to December 31, 2023

Website: www.granbury.org/PublicWorks

Link: <https://www.granbury.org/DocumentCenter/View/1250/2023-CCR-Annual-Drinking-Water-Quality-Report>

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Granbury for the Period of January 1 to December 31, 2023
Consumer Confidence Report TX1110001

Public Participation Opportunities

The City Council meets regularly on the first and third Tuesday of each month. City Council meetings are held at City Hall, which is located at 116 West Bridge Street, Granbury, Texas 76048. Visit granbury.org for schedules, agendas, and minutes to all the current and previous City Council meetings, as well as other available boards within the City of Granbury.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER SOURCES

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals 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 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 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 amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water 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 cause 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 provider. 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>.



HOW TO READ YOUR WATER QUALITY REPORT

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Substance	2018	1.2	0 – 1.2	0	10	ppb	NO	Erosion of National deposits

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

How a contaminant may end up in your drinking water

The year tests were conducted

The highest amount a contaminant is detected in the drinking water.

The amount from lowest to highest a contaminant is detected.

Below this level, a contaminant has no known or expected health risks.

Parts per billions – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

This describes some of the way's contaminants enter drinking water; wording is provided by the EPA and may or may not apply to your drinking water.

2023 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures. Some of which may require explanation. Refer to definitions and abbreviations.

Information about Source Water

The source of water used by the City of Granbury is Surface Water and Ground Water from the Brazos River and Trinity Aquifer located in Hood County, City of Granbury, Texas.

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 Chester Nolen (817) 573-7030.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	8/19/2020	1.3	1.3	0.072	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	8/19/2020	0	15	1.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2023	1.3	0-1.3	0.8	1	ppm	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	10	2.8-23	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)	2023	14	0-45.3	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 Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2023	0.12	0.013-0.12	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2023	1.2	0-1.2	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	113	0-113	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2023	0.2	0.118-0.55	4	4.0	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	1	0.0129-1.09	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2023	7.8	0-7.8	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.

Combined Radium 226/228	2023	1.55	1.55-1.55	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2023	1.1	0-1.1	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Toluene	2023	0.00067	0-0.00067	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramine	2023	2.74	0.5-4.0 mg/L	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.17 NTU	1.0 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.30 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

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.



How to Properly Dispose of Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG)

Fats, oils, and grease (FOG) come from meats, butters and margarine, lard, food scraps, sauces, salad dressings, dairy products, and cooking oil. When FOG goes down the drain, it hardens and causes sewer pipes to clog. This can lead to a sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) where raw sewage actually backs up into your home, lawn, neighborhood, and streets. Not only does this nasty mess cause health issues, it also can run into nearby streams, or lakes,

DO put oil and grease in covered collection containers.

DO scrape food scraps from dishes into trash cans and garbage bags and dispose of properly. Avoid using the garbage disposal.

DO remove oil and grease from dishes, pans, fryers, and griddles. Cool first before you skim, scrape, or wipe off excess grease.

DO prewash dishes and pans with cold water before putting them in the dishwasher.

DO cover floor drains with a fine screen and empty into garbage can as needed.

Do NOT pour oil and grease down the drain.

Do NOT put food scraps down the drain.



Clogged Pipe from Grease.

Violations Table(s)

Chlorite			
<i>Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant woman who drink water chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.</i>			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE (CHLORITE)	03/01/2023	03/31/2023	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard for the period indicated. Because of the contaminant and the sample locations, this posed an acute health risk.

UCMR5 Samples

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (µg/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	Health-Based Reference Concentration (µg/L)	Health Information Summary
Lithium	2023	41.4	10.5 - 77.0	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Action Level: 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.

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.

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.