



WELCOME

CITY OF GRANBURY

JANUARY 1, 2024,

TO DECEMBER 31,

2024

Website:

www.granbury.org/PublicWorks

or Links:

<https://www.granbury.org/DocumentCenter/View/11758/2024-CCR-Report-Final>

Consumer Confidence Report
TX1110001



Call the Municipal Center to report
Leaks, Main Breaks or Sanitary Sewer
Spills!

Phone: (817)-573-7030

After Hours Emergencies:

(817) 588-0488



For more information regarding this report
please 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





TX1110001

January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

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. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicated 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 Chester Nolen, Director of Public Works at (817) 573-7030.



Public Participation Opportunities

The Granbury 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.





Fats, Oils and Grease

The **improper disposal** of fats, oils and grease (FOG) can result in plumbing clogs and even total blockages in your pipes.

F.O.G. (FATS, OILS, AND GREASE)

When dealing with oils, fats, and grease (often called "FOG"), never pour them down the drain; instead, properly dispose of them by scraping them into a container and throwing it in the trash, as pouring them down the drain can solidify in pipes and cause clogs in your home plumbing and the sewer system.

Sanitary Sewer Overflows: Fats, oils, and grease can solidify and accumulate around the insides of underground sewer pipes. This can lead to blockages, backups, pipe bursts, and overflows. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reports that "grease from restaurants, homes, and industrial sources are the most common cause (47 %) of reported blockages."¹ When sewer malfunctions occur, raw sewage directly enters the environment untreated and ultimately makes its way into streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans. This raw sewage carries excess nutrients as well as bacteria and other disease-causing pathogens that have a negative impact on human health, fish, and wildlife.

Septic System Failures: As with sewer pipes, F.O.G. can solidify and accumulate in septic tanks and septic lines causing blockages, backups, and overflows. Leaking and poorly maintained septic systems release raw, untreated sewage that can be picked up by stormwater and discharged into nearby waterbodies. Malfunctioning septic systems can lead to expensive repairs for homeowners, tenants, and landlords.

Stormwater Runoff and Illicit (Illegal) Discharges: The purpose of stormwater systems is to carry rainwater away from roads, parking lots, homes, and businesses as quickly as possible to prevent flooding. Stormwater systems collect rainwater (and anything it picks up along the way) and discharges it directly into a local waterway, untreated. Therefore, anything poured down a storm drain or into a storm ditch or gutter will make its way into shared waters. In most cases, anything poured directly into a stormwater collection system is considered an illicit (illegal) discharge by the EPA. This includes F.O.G., which can also accumulate in stormwater pipes.

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 Chester Nolen (817) 573 7030.

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 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.

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

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

How a contaminant may end up in your drinking 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.

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements
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
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems
Maximum Contaminant Level	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the
Maximum Contaminant Level	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to
Maximum residual	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that
Maximum residual	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
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
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
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.

Lead Service line Inventory has been prepared. This prepared document can be found on the Granbury.org website under Public Works or at the link posted below.

Lead and Copper – Detailed Inventory Direct Link:

https://www.granbury.org/DocumentCenter/View/11725/Copy-of-Final-copy-of-initial-inventory-1110001_in

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	1.09	6	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2024	0	15	64.6	20	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2024	0.91	0.4 - 0.91	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	10	2.3 - 24.5	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	2024	15	1.19 - 12.8	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	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	0.05	0.025 - 0.05	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;
Chromium	2024	5	0 - 5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2024	189	189 - 189	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal
Fluoride	2024	0.2	0.159 - 0.567	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	1	0.0404 - 1.04	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	08/14/2023	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	06/05/2023	1.55	1.55 - 1.55	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and	08/14/2023	3.1	0 - 3.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2024	2.88	0.5 - 4.0	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.06 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 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.

UCMR5

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (µg/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	Health-Based Reference Concentration (µg/L) (recommended, not required in the CCR)	Health Information Summary (recommended, not required in the CCR)
Lithium	2024	29.45	10.5-48.4	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations

