



To Residents and Consumers,
Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
For the City of Granite Shoals

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA regulates limits of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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.

The sources of drinking 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. It can also pick up substances from animals or human activity. Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of contaminants.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water is dangerous to health. For more information about contaminants and their possible health effects, please visit the EPA's website for Safe drinking water.

Infants, some elderly, and immunocompromised individuals (e.g., cancer patients, organ transplant recipients, steroid users, and those with HIV/AIDS) are more vulnerable to contaminants like Cryptosporidium in drinking water. Consult your healthcare provider for guidance. 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 by a 3rd party.

Joshua Hisey
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A los residentes y consumidores:

Respecto al Informe de Confianza del Consumidor

Para los Sherwood Shores 3

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono, dejar un mensaje y nos pondremos en contacto contigo. (830) 596-3320.

Para garantizar que el agua del grifo sea potable, la EPA regula los límites de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por los sistemas públicos de agua.

El agua potable puede contener contaminantes que pueden causar problemas de sabor, color u olor. Estos problemas no necesariamente representan un problema de salud.

Las fuentes de agua potable incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, embalses, manantiales y pozos. Al circular por la superficie terrestre o a través del suelo, el agua disuelve minerales naturales y, en algunos casos, material radiactivo. También puede teñir de rosa sustancias provenientes de animales o de la actividad humana. El agua potable, incluida el agua embotellada, puede contener pequeñas cantidades de contaminantes.

La presencia de contaminantes no implica necesariamente que el agua sea peligrosa para la salud. Para obtener más información sobre los contaminantes y sus posibles efectos en la salud, visite el sitio web de la EPA sobre agua potable segura.

Los bebés, algunos ancianos y las personas inmunodeprimidas (por ejemplo, pacientes con cáncer, receptores de trasplantes de órganos, usuarios de esteroides y personas con VIH/SIDA) son más vulnerables a contaminantes como el Cryptosporidium en el agua potable. Consulte a su profesional de la salud para obtener orientación. Puede encontrar pautas adicionales sobre las medidas adecuadas para reducir el riesgo de infección por Cryptosporidium en la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura (800-426-4791).

Si están presentes, los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar graves problemas de salud, especialmente en mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable proviene principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con las líneas de servicio y la plomería doméstica. Somos responsables de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad, pero no podemos controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en los componentes de plomería. Si su agua ha estado estancada durante varias horas, puede minimizar la posibilidad de exposición al plomo abriendo el grifo de 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usarla para beber o cocinar. Si le preocupa la presencia de plomo en su agua, le recomendamos que la analice un tercero.

2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF GRANITE SHOALS SHERWOOD III

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

CITY OF GRANITE SHOALS SHERWOOD III provides ground water GRANITE GRAVEL AQUAIFER located in BURNET COUNTY

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name JOSHUA HISEY

Phone 830-596-3320

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono, dejar un mensaje y nos pondremos en contacto contigo. (830) 596-3320.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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 which a water system must follow.
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 (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)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.

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 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).

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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 **JOSHUA HISEY 830-596-3320**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/27/2022	1.3	1.3	0.061	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	09/27/2022	0	15	2.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	1	1 - 1	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)	2024	7	6.7 - 6.7	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	03/07/2022	0.0158	0.0158 - 0.0158	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.81	0.81 - 0.81	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]	2024	6	4.95 - 5.89	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2024	4.6	4.6 - 4.6	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.

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2024	2	2 - 2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2024	6.7	6.7 - 6.7	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
FREE CHORLINE	2024	1.5	0.34-2.70	4	4	mg/L	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.