To: The Citizens of the City of Grand Saline

From: Public Works Department / City of Grand Saline

Date: July 1, 2020

Subject: Annual Water Quality Report /
Consumer Confidence Report

The Annual Water Quality Report / Consumer Confidence Report is an Annual Report that all Public Water Systems must compile and send out to the Customers of the Communities in which it serves. This rule and regulation is prescribed in ***30 TAC 290.271.***

We are prescribed to report the following:

1. Our Public Water System (PWS) # and contact information
2. Our Water Source(s)
3. Your Public Participation Opportunities
4. The Definitions and Abbreviations of various wording of the report
5. Information About your Drinking Water
6. Information about the Water Source
7. Coliform Bacteria Samples
8. Lead and Copper
9. 2019 Water Quality Test Results
10. Violations

Please do not hesitate to contact us concerning your Annual Water Quality Report. We are willing and able to explain the intricacies of this report along with any other questions about your water supply. A website that may help you understand in "great" detail is http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/. In synopsis we operate PWS # TX2340003 in Grand Saline, Texas. We use strictly "Ground Water" to supply the citizens of that said PWS. You have the opportunity to participate in any City Council Meeting which occurs on the second Tuesday of each month @ 7:00 pm in the Council Chambers at the City Hall. The section titled "Information about your Drinking Water" is a blanket letter in which the TCEQ prescribes to us as "mandatory language" and explains that there are certain levels of contaminates in all drinking water and most of them are naturally-occurring from the environment and many can only be traced in parts per million (ppm), they are of no health hazard due to the fact they are naturally-occurring. If there were to be a health hazard found, we would be required to report it here.

The information on Source Water is a statement made by TCEQ that states they have done their own assessment of our water supply and found we are susceptible to certain contaminates and therefore are required to have a sampling plan and report to the TCEQ on a bi-weekly basis no less than four (4) samples per month. We submit six (6) samples per month so we may adequately serve the community and be certain we maintain the quality of water that is expected. As stated, we must complete four (4) Coliform Bacteria Samples per month and of the samples that were taken, we had no positive results for the year of 2019. Lead and Copper are of great concern and are also naturally-occurring. However, we are required to test for those potential contaminants on a tri-annual basis. On our last sampling in 2019 we were well below any risks of contamination that might cause any danger within our PWS.

2019 Water Quality Test Results is a list of the most important to control chemicals in our PWS. As you can see our water supply is well under the MCL's for those said chemicals. These few chemicals are not all that is tested and the full list of chemicals test can be viewed at http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/. Because we monitor the water as is prescribed, we are able to ensure that we have no contaminates that could be considered as a health hazard. TCEQ, and the State of Texas give your PWS a superior rating.

We had no significant violation in the year of 2019 and were able to finalize all outstanding violations from years past. As of the date of this letter we have no pending violations.

In closing we strive greatly to provide the best quality of water that can be produced. Your water comes from the ground beneath you it, is always taken for granted that it will be there. Living in East Texas allows for us to have some of the best water in the world. We as the PWS take the water we are given and treat it to the standard in which we would allow our own families to drink. We encourage you to go the this website http://www.twdb.texas.gov/groundwater/aquifer/majors/carrizo-wilcox.asp and learn how you can contribute to the preservation of the aquifer (Carrizo-Wilcox) in which we take water from. As always thank you and we encourage any and all question about YOUR water supply.

Sincerely,

Public Works Department
132 East Frank Street
Grand Saline, TX 75140
903-962-3122
Email: jdsavage@grandsalinetx.gov

2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF GRAND SALINE

PWS ID #: TX-2340003
City of Grand Saline
132 East Frank Street
Grand Saline, TX 75140
903-962-3122, Ext: 2201 (Water Dept.)
Website: https://grandsalinetx.gov
Email: jdsavage@grandsalinetx.gov

This is your Annual Water Quality Report for January 1 to December 31, 2019

"Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 962-3122.

Water Source:

The CITY OF GRAND SALINE provides ground water from the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer located in the Central Texas Region. Our water system resides in Van Zandt County Texas.

Public Participation Opportunities:

Also, please be advised that you have an opportunity to have input or ask questions at the monthly City Council Meeting. Our meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month @ 7:00 PM in the City Council Chambers.
Notice of Public Participation Opportunities: Second Tuesday of each Month @ 7:00 PM.
Date of Next Meetings: July 14, 2020, August 11, 2020
Time: 7:00 PM
Location: City Council Chambers
128 East Frank Street
Grand Saline, TX 75140
903-962-3122

As is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality we have a routine sampling plan the plan may be viewed upon request at the City Hall. Results of these routine samples may be viewed at http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/. Once you have entered this website, under Water System Name Type City of Grand Saline and type enter. On the following screen click the TX2340003 and our entire history of water samples will be available to you.

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.
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.
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.

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).

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 David Savage (Public Works Director), 903-962-3122.

Coliform Bacteria

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/20/2019	1.3	1.3	0.12	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	06/20/2019	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2019 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	3.90	3.9 – 3.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	25.9	25.9 – 25.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	0.0114	0.0114- 0.0114	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2017	0.071	0.071-0.071	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride	2017	0.0738	0.0738-0.0738	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

'* 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'

'* 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'

Disinfectant Residual

We use Chlorine Gas to treat our water supply. We are required to maintain a minimum residual of .2 and cannot exceed 2.0. Our average for all quarters in 2018 was 1.216. Our lowest reading for the year was .5 and our highest was 1.6.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine Gas	2019	1.25	.7 to 1.7	1.7	2	PPM	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

We are proud to state that we at this current time have no violations that pertain to our drinking water. As you can see listed below, all previous violations have ended.

Public Notification Rule			
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).			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	3/02/2020	3/16/2020	Failed to mail a Lead Consumer Notification of tap results to consumers. (Resolved)

End of Report