

CITY OF LA GRANGE

2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

For the period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018 • City of La Grange, Public Water System ID TX0750003

This report provides a summary of important information about your drinking water and the efforts by City of La Grange Utilities to provide safe drinking water. Water quality test results shown are required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Annual Drinking Water Quality Reports such as this one are required of every public water system to provide information to their water customers as stated in the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments. We are proud to report that, once again, the City of La Grange provided its customers with safe, high quality drinking water that meets all federal and state requirements.

Special Notice for Elderly, Infants, and Immuno-Compromised People:

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; people 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)**.

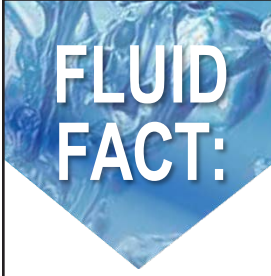
Information about Drinking Water Contaminants:

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) **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.



**FLUID
FACT:**

It is important for everyone to conserve water. For Water Conservation Tips give La Grange Utilities a call at **979-968-3127**

- 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.

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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants found in drinking water 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 La Grange Utilities at **979-968-3127**

Information about Drinking Water Sources and Source Water Assessments

La Grange relies entirely on groundwater for its drinking water supply, pumping water from eight deep wells in the Catahoula Tuff Aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (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 Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Frank Menefee at fmenefee@cityoflg.com.

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 online at Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>.

The City of La Grange has an emergency interconnect agreement with Fayette Water Supply Corporation - West System that was not used in 2018. For further information regarding water quality, please feel free to contact the following for their Consumer Confidence report: Fayette Water Supply Corporation – West System (PWS ID TX0750022), 200 Bordovsky Rd, La Grange, Texas 78945 (979) 968-6475

Water Loss Audit Results:

The Texas Legislature requires all retail public water suppliers to file a water loss report annually and notify their customers of the results. Water loss is water that is produced by the utility for which the utility does not receive revenue. A variety of factors contribute to water loss, including meter accuracy, water line breaks and leaks, and unauthorized consumption.

In the most recent water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the 2018 calendar year, the City of La Grange recorded an estimated 31,610,876 gallons of water loss. *For questions about the water loss audit, please call 979-968-3127.*

How Much is a Drop? Understanding Concentration Levels

Many MCLs are set in units of parts per million or parts per billion. Some drinking water contaminants can be detected in amounts as small as parts per quadrillion! How much is that, anyway?

Some real-world parts-per-million and parts-per-billion equivalents:	$\$0.01$ in $\$10,000 = 1$ ppm 1 minute in 2 years = 1 ppm 1 inch in 16 miles = 1 ppm	$\$0.01$ in $\$10,000,000 = 1$ ppb 1 second in 32 years = 1 ppb 1 inch in 16,000 miles = 1 ppb
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One part per billion is 1,000 times smaller than one part per million – the difference between \$1 and \$1,000.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

City Council Meetings

Location: La Grange City Hall

Date: 2nd and 4th Monday

Time: 6 p.m.

979-968-5805

To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, please call the City Secretary's Office at **979-968-5805**, or La Grange Utilities at **979-968-3127**.

CITY OF LA GRANGE

2018 Water Quality Test Results

Definitions

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

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.

Average or 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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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.

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)

Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Year Sampled	Contaminant	Highest Average Detected	Range of Individual samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2018	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	20	10.2-18.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2018	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	112	58.3-106	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Disinfectant Residual Data								
2018	Free Chlorine	Average Level 1.74	Range of Levels Detected. 0.5- 3.1	Maximum residual Disinfectant level (MRDL) 4.0	Maximum residual Disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) 4.0	Unit of Measure Mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Year Sampled	Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual samples	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation? Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
2017	Fluoride	.85	0.78 - .85	4.0	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2016	Selenium	3.9	3.9-3.9	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2018	Arsenic	10	6.9-12	10	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards & glass & electronics production wastes.
2016	Barium	0.0155	0.0155 - 0.0155	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2018	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.47	0.04 - 0.47	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year Sampled	Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation? Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
2017	Beta/positron emitters*	13	13-13	50	0	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2017	Combined Radium 226/228	1.31	1.31-1.31	5	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2017	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	6	6-6	15	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2017	Uranium	9.6	9.6-9.6	30	0	ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Levels	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation? Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 Positive Monthly Sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper Monitoring

Year Sampled	Substance	90th Percentile*	Action Level	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
2018	Lead	4.73 ppb	15 ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2018	Copper	0.18 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and copper are monitored at the customer's water tap because exposure comes from household plumbing. La Grange's water does not exceed the action level for lead or copper. 90 percent of La Grange's tap water samples measured at or below 2.5 parts per billion (ppb) for lead and 0.18 parts per million (ppm) for copper. The Environmental Protection Agency considers the 90th percentile the same as an 'average' value for other contaminants.

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>.

Violations Table

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2018	03/31/2018	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	04/01/2018	06/30/2018	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	07/01/2018	09/30/2018	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	10/01/2018	12/31/2018	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.
Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR)	01/01/2018	03/31/2018	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.
Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Water Quality Parameter M/R (LCR)	01/01/2018	06/30/2018	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.

UTILITY CUSTOMER SERVICE

Bill pay, connect/disconnect utilities

979-968-3127

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