CITY OF LA GRANGE

2019 Drinking Water Quality Report

For the period of January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019 • 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; 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)**.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (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.
- 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.

It is important for everyone to conserve water.

For Water Conservation Tips give La Grange Utilities a call at

979-968-3127

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 La Grange Utilities at **979-968-3127**.

For more information regarding this report contact: Frank Menefee
Assistant City Manager 979-968-3127 fmenefee@cityoflg.com

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (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 located in Fayette County.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (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 Frank Menefee at (979) 968-3127 or 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 2019. 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 2019 calendar year, the City of La Grange recorded an estimated 34,722,974 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

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**.

2019 Water Quality Test Results

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.

2019 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)	2019	18*	7.5 - 23.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	89**	54.3 - 129	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	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

** 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
Arsenic*	2019	9	0 - 8.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2019	0.0606	0.0198 - 0.0606	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	10/26/2017	0.85	0.78 - 0.85	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]	2019	0.22	0 - 0.22	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2019	10	0 - 8.7	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

*While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs 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	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	10/26/2017	13	13 - 13	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	10/26/2017	1.31	1.31 - 1.31	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	10/26/2017	6	6 - 6	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	10/26/2017	9.6	9.6 - 9.6	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/21/2018	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching	0.18	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/21/2018	0	Corrosion of household	4.73	0	ppb	N	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.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2019	1.60	0.3-3.06	4	4	Mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

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	10/01/2019	12/31/2019	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.

UTILITY CUSTOMER SERVICE

Bill pay, connect/disconnect utilities

979-968-3127

www.cityoflg.com