

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

This report is a summary of the quality of water we provide our customers. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests. The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Groves is Surface 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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. The City of Groves get their water from Lower Neches Valley Authority Canal System (LNVA).

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Source Water Assessment

The 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 detection 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 David Molbert at (409) 960-5718 or visit <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview> or <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWWW/>

Required Additional Health Information for Lead and Copper

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of material 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. For information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure call the Safe Water Hotline or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Special Notice – (Required for all community public water supplies)

You may be more vulnerable than the general population of certain microbial contaminants, like Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Loss Statement

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January-December 2019, our system lost an estimated 1.84% gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (409) 960-5718.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (409) 960-5777.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITY

Date: June 22, 2020 Time: 5:00pm

Location: City Hall Council Chambers

Phone: (409) 960-5718

CITY OF GROVES - TX1230012

2019 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL	COLLECTION DATE	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAX LEVEL	MRDL	MRDLG	UNITS	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Chloramines	2019	3.27	1.0	4.0	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

LEAD AND COPPER	COLLECTION DATE	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONAMINATION
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.129	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	2019	1.5	1.5	3.33	2	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONAMINATION
Haloacetic Acids	2019	53	30.3-85.1	n/a	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	2019	67	39.9-102	n/a	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONAMINATION
Barium	2019	0.0414	0.0414-0.0414	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2019	70	70-70	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2019	0.12	0.12-0.12	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	5/7/2013	0.02	.02-.02	1	1	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 (6) months old of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue babe syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time due to rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider. While your drinking water meets EPA's 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 costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low level 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 LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONAMINATION
Combined radium 226/228	2/13/2017	1.0	1.0-1.0	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Turbidity	COLLECTION DATE	LIMIT (TREATMENT TECHNIQUE)	LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONAMINATION
Highest Single Measurement	2019	1 NTU	0.25	n/a	n/a	NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit	2019	.3 NTU	100%	n/a	n/a	NTU	N	Soil runoff.

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 violation section.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L picocuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)

ppm parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

NA Not Applicable

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 Contaminant Level (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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of a drinking water 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 (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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment.