2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System FORT GRIFFIN SUD

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

FORT GRIFFIN SUD provides Purchased Surface Water from **City of Albany**
City of Albany purchases raw water (untreated) from West Central Texas MWD, Hubbard Reservoir in Stephens County and McCarty Lake in Shackelford County which the City of Albany owns the water rights.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Tyler George

(325)762-2575

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (325)762-2575.

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 amounts 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

FORT GRIFFIN SUD purchases water from CITY OF ALBANY. CITY OF ALBANY water is obtained from Surface water sources. City of Albany purchases raw water (untreated) from West Central Texas MWD, Hubbard Reservoir in Stephens County and McCarty Lake in Shackelford County which the City of Albany owns the water rights.

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Fort Griffins SUD at (325)762-2575].

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.168	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022	0	15	0	1	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	29	10.6-43.8	No goal for the total	80	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	117	67.4-197	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 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	2024	0.2	0.2-0.2	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2024	42.2	42.2	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2024	0.301	0.301-0.301	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	0.183	0.183-0.183	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	05/23/24	9.3	9.3-9.3	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.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramine	2024	2.12	0.0/3.5	4	<4	Ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2024	0	0-0.06	.8	.8	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide their customer's annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the system.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/23	09/23/24	We failed to provide you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. Note: A report was provided but failed to include data from the City of Albany (who treats the water prior to FGSUD purchasing).
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/02/24	09/23/24	We failed to provide you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. Note: A report was provided but failed to include data from the City of Albany (who treats the water prior to FGSUD purchasing).

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	04/01/24	06/30/24	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	07/01/24	09/30/24	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	10/01/24	12/31/24	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.

City of Albany Water Quality Test Results

2024	*Chloroform*	*1.53*	*1.17*	*3.06*	*ppb*	*Byproduct of drinking water disinfection*
2024	*Bromoform*	*19.8*	*11.1*	*31.1*	*ppb*	*Byproduct of drinking water disinfection*
2024	*Bromodichloromethane*	*5.17*	*2.95*	*9.36*	*ppb*	*Byproduct of drinking water disinfection*
2024	*Dibromochloromethane*	*11.94*	*8.56*	*20.1*	*ppb*	*Byproduct of drinking water disinfection*

Cryptosporidium Monitoring Information

Not yet tested for. Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite that might be commonly found in surface water. Cryptosporidium may come from animal and human feces in the watershed.

Year	Inorganic Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2024	Arsenic	0.05	0.05	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass production and electronic production waste
2024	Barium	.2	.2	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge from drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Fluoride	.301	.301	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; additive which promotes teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2023	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	.232	.232	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer used; leaching from septic tanks, sewage and erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Selenium	5	5	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2024	Chromium	2.4	2.4	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Cyanide	42.2	42.2	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.

Nitrate Advisory: 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.

Year	Disinfection Byproducts	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Violations	Source of Contaminant
2024	Haloacetic Acids			No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water Disinfection.
2024	Total Trihalomethanes			No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water Disinfection.
2024	Chlorite			.8	1	ppm	No	By-product of drinking water Disinfection

Year	Radioactive Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
05/23/24	Gross Beta Emitters	9.3	9.3	0	50	pCi/L*	No	Decay of natural and man- made Deposits.

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

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, and Dibromochloromethane are disinfectant byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to the distribution system.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Chloroform	1.53	1.17	2.06	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2024	Bromoform	19.8	11.1	31.1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2024	Bromodichloromethane	5.17	2.95	9.36	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2024	Dibromochloromethane	11.94	8.56	20.1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Number of sites over AL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Lead	Sept. 2024	0	15	0	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper	Sept. 2024	<1	<1	0	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Additional Health Information for Lead

"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 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 it 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.

Year	Turbidity	Highest Single Measurement	Percent of samples meeting the limit	Limit	Unit of Measure	Violations	Source of Contaminant
2024	Turbidity	.20	100	.3	NTU	No	Soil runoff

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration process.

Coliform Bacteria

MCLG	Total Coliform and E.coli	Number of Samples collected	Fecal Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Number of Positive Samples	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
0	**Total Coliform**	24	NA	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
0	**E.coli**	24	NA	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Total Organic Carbon

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Year	Contaminant	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Source Water	5.4	2.68	6.16	ppm	Naturally occurring

Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant Used	Average	Range of Detection (low/High)	MRDL	MCDL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Chloramines	2.12	0.0/3.5	4	<4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes
2024	Chlorine Dioxide	0.005	0/0.006	.8	.8	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Secondary and Other Non-Regulated Constituents (No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Bicarbonate	117	117	117	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2024	Calcium	55.8	55.8	55.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2024	Chloride	156	156	156	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification and byproducts of oilfield activity
2024	Iron	0.05	0.05	0.05	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities
2024	Magnesium	19.5	19.5	19.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2024	Nickel	.003	0.003	0.003	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2024	pH	7.6	7.1	8	7	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2024	Sodium	85.4	85.4	85.4	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oilfield activity
2024	Sulfate	70.4	70.4	70.4	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oilfield activity
2024	Total Alkalinity as CaC03	117	117	117	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2024	Total Dissolved Solids	524	524	524	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2024	Total hardness as CaC03	220	220	220	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium

Interim Enhanced SWTR
The Interim Enhanced Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Fort Griffin Special Utility District has developed an inventory of both SUD-owned and customer-owned service lines. This inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. To access the inventory, please contact Tyler George at FGSUD 1180 CR 109 Albany, Tx 76430 or by calling 325-762-2575.