

LILLY GROVE SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

An EEO Employer

7435 FM 1638

NACOGDOCHES, TX 75964

PHONE 936-569-9292

E-MAIL lgwater@gmail.com Website www.lillygrovewater.com

JUNE 2023

ANNUAL NEWSLETTER AND CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2022

Enclosed is our Consumer Confidence Report for 2022. This report is our opportunity to inform you of the quality of the water we provide. If you have any questions or need additional information about our water or system, please call or visit our business office on FM 1638.

BILL PAYING: Bills options can be paid at Bancorp South or Commercial Bank. You may pay at the office with a money order or check via the slot in the door. You may also go to www.lillygrovesud.com to pay on line. We do not accept any cash payments at the office. Mail address: Lilly Grove C/O Bancorp South, 2400 North Street, Nacogdoches Tx 75964, or you can mail directly to office – See address above.

PAY BY DRAFT: We have an easier means of paying your water bill than mailing a check or going to the bank. Paying by bank draft is the answer. It's easy, convenient, and secure. Just stop by the office with a blank check and we do the rest. No more late fees. All of your banking information used in bank drafts remains in our office and is given to no one. We do not sell or share our mailing list with anyone.

BUSINESS OFFICE PROCEDURES: Our office is open Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 9 am until 5 pm, closed for lunch. Our office telephone number is 569-9292. If you have water emergency (breaks or out of water) that needs our system operators, please call Ricardo Guardado 645-8402 or Jay Hyett 936-615-5919 or Boyd Dueboay 239-3070. Please do not call the operators about any questions concerning the bills or work orders. The operators cannot answer any questions concerning your bills.

REMEMBER CALL BEFORE YOU DIG. You must call the office before you dig to insure you do not hit a water line, if you do not call and hit a water line you will be billed for the time, water and equipment used. If it is after hours an additional charge will be applied to your bill. If the bill is not paid your water will be turned off until the bill is paid.

Lilly Grove now has a TCEQ License Backflow Inspector - If you have a backflow, you may call the office for an appointment, the service is at NO COST for all Lilly Grove Customers.

If you have an email address and would like to receive updates, boil water notices etc., please contact the office with that information. Please visit our website for any notices.

Our monthly board meetings are on the second Tuesday in each month, 6:00 at the office. Address and telephone number above.

Donna Harris
General Manager

Consumer Confidence Report
Information Specific to Your Water System

Year this report covers 2022

LILLY GROVE SUD ID Number 1740014
Information about Source Water Assessment

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 (CCR) For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Boyd Dueboay or Donna Harris at 936-569-9292

Source Water Name and Address	Type of Water
Standpipe 1 & 2 - 098 CR 811 Nacogdoches, TX	Ground Water - Carrizo Aquifer
Nat Plant - 271 Bradshaw Lane- Nat, TX	Ground Water - Carrizo Aquifer
Tyler Plant - 5973 CR 1638 , Nacogdoches, TX	Ground Water - Wilcox Aquifer
Martin Plant - 877 CR 811, Nacogdoches, TX	Ground Water - Carrizo Aquifer

Source Water Assessment link: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Drinking Water Link: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov.DWW>

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

For more information regarding this report contact: The Office at 936-569-9292

Este informado continece information may importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entwined bien.

Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can caused 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, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water

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 material 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 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. 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 is based on the 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 Boyd Dueboay or Donna Harris at 936-569-9292

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 EPA's 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).

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. boil water emergency)

Violation Type	Violation Begin / End	Violation Explanation
Public Notice Rule	3/24/22 / - 8/23/22	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumer, about a violation of the drinking regulations

Definitions: 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

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.125	0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021	0	15	1.38	0	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit Of Measure	Violation Y/N	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2022	1.21	1.9 - .6	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminant

Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	7	6.6 - 6.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.

*The value in the Highest level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 samples results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	6/15/2022	19	19.2 - 19.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
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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 Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	6/15/2022	0.037	0.037 - 0.037	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;
Fluoride	6/24/2021	0.108	0.0465 - 0.108	4	4	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	6/15/2022	0.0462	0.0462	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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 ADVISE from your health care provider.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	6/24/2021	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

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

2023 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System LILLY GROVE SUD

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2022

Water Loss - in the water audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan - Dec 2022 our system loss an Est 14,353,600 gallons of water. If you have any questions about our water loss please call the office.

Lilly Grove SUD provides ground water from the Carrizo and Wilcox Aquifer located in Nacogdoches

Definitions and Abbreviations - the follow tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanations.

Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements
Action Level Goal (ALG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allows for a margin of safety.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A level 1 assessment is a study f 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
Max Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking waster below which here is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Max residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidenced that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Max residual disinfectant level goal of 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 disinfectant 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 Lier 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