2009 Annual Drinking

Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

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**CITY OF LAMESA**

**Phone Number: (806) 872-2124**

**SPECIAL NOTICE**

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

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; 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 (806) 426-4791.

**Public Participation**

**Opportunities**

Date: Monday - Friday

Time: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Location: Public Utility Building

Phone Number: (806) 872-4327 or

 (806) 332-9036

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

**Our Drinking Water**

**Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA)**

**Drinking Water Requirements**

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgably about what’s in your drinking water.

**WATER SOURCES:** 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 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: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

**En Español**

Este informe incluye información importante sobre la agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (806) 872-4327 – para hablar con una persona bilingile español.

**Where do we get our drinking water?**

Our drinking water is obtained from surface and ground water sources. Our surface water is from Lake Meredith located near Amarillo, Texas. The water is received and treated by the City of Lubbock and then pumped through a pipeline owned by Canadian River Municipal water Authority Our ground water is supplied by 8 acrive wells located NW of the city. In 2008 the blend ration was 86% treated water and 14% ground water. Ogallala Aquifer Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/dWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

**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 Constituents**

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 concerns. Therefore secondary’s are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

**About The Following Pages**

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

**DEFINITIONS**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

The highest permissible level of contaminant in drinking ware. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**

The highest level of 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 of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**Treatment Technique (TT)**

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Action Level (AL)**

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ugl)

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

**Unregulated Contaminants**

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year orRange | Contaminant | AverageLevel | MinimumLevel | MaximumLevel | Unit ofMeasure | Source ofContaminant |
| 2009 | Chloroform | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 2009 | Bromoform | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 2009 | Bromodichloromethand | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 2009 | Dibromochloromethane | 14 | 14 | 14 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

**Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)**

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| Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether further regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. |
| Year orRange | Contaminant | AverageLevel | MinimumLevel | MaximumLevel | Unit ofMeasure | Source ofContaminant |
| 2009 | Nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR) | None to detect | None to detect | None to detect | None to detect | None to report |
| 2009 | Nitrosodimethylamine (N-DMA) | None to detect | None to detect | None to detect | None to detect | None to report |
| 2009 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Lead and Copper**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year orRange | Contaminant | The 90thPercentile | Number of SitesExceeding Action Level | ActionLevel | Unit ofMeasure | Source ofContaminant |
| 2007 | Lead | 3.7 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2007 | Coopper | 0.154 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leachng from wood preservatives. |

**Required 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 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>.”

**Turbidity**

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| Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. The organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches |
| Year orRange | Contaminant | Highest SingleMeasurement | Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits | TurbidityLimits | Unit ofMeasure | Source ofContaminant |
| 2009 | Turbidity | 0.10 | 100.00 | 0.3 | NTU | Soil runoff |

**Inorganic Contaminants**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year orRange | Contaminant | AverageLevel | MinimumLevel | MaximumLevel | MCL | MCLG | Unit ofMeasure | Source ofContaminant |
| 2006 | Arsenic | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 0 | ppb | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| 2005 | Barium | 0.094 | 0.94 | 0.094 | 2 | 2 | ppm | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2005 | Chromium | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 100 | 100 | ppb | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2009 | Fluoride | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from factories |
| 2009 | Nitrate | 1.44 | 0.86 | 2.85 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 2005 | Selenium | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 50 | 50 | ppb | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. |
| 2005 | Gross beta emitters | 8 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 0 | pCi/L | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| 2005 | Gross alpha | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 12 | 0 | pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits. |

***\*The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.***

**Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NON DETECTED

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year orRange | Disinfectant | AverageLevel | MinimumLevel | MaximumLevel | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit ofMeasure | Source ofDisinfectant |
| 2009 | Chlorine Residual, Free | 0.46 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |

**Disinfection Byproducts**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year orRange | Disinfectant | AverageLevel | MinimumLevel | MaximumLevel | MCL | Unit ofMeasure | Source ofDisinfectant |
| 2008 | Total HaloaceticAcids | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2008 | Total Trihalomethanes | 44.3 | 44.3 | 44.3 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Initial distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproduct**

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| This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here. |
| Year orRange | Disinfectant | AverageLevel | MinimumLevel | MaximumLevel | MCL | Unit ofMeasure | Source ofDisinfectant |
| 2007 | Total HaloaceticAcids | 8.4 | 0 | 32.3 | N/A | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2007 | Total Trihalomethanes | 32.43 | 20.9 | 47.4 | N/A | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated**

(No associated adverse health effects)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year orRange | Constituent | AverageLevel | MinimumLevel | MaximumLevel | SecondaryLimit | Unit ofMeasure | Source of Disinfectant |
| 2005 | Aluminum | 0.035 | 0.035 | 0.035 | .05 | ppm | Abundant Naturally occurring element. |
| 2008 | Bicarbonate | 186 | 186 | 186 | NA | ppm | Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone. |
| 2005 | Calcium | 81.3 | 81.3 | 81.3 | Na | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2008 | Chloride | 317 | 317 | 317 | 300 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct; of oil field activity. |
| 2005 | Copper | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 1 | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching form wood preservatives. |
| 2005 | Hardness asCa/Mg | 581 | 581 | 581 | NA | ppm | Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium. |
| 2005 | Magnesium | 91.7 | 91.7 | 91.7 | NA | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2005 | Nickel | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | Na | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2008 | pH | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | >7.0 | units | Measure of corrosivity of water. |
| 2005 | Sodium | 177 | 177 | 177 | NA | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2008 | Sulfate | 350 | 350 | 350 | 300 | ppm | Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2008 | Total Alkalinityas CaCO3 | 186 | 186 | 186 | NA | ppm | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| 2008 | Total DissolvedSolids | 1220 | 1220 | 1220 | 1000 | ppm | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



 

**Routine Monitoring Violation (TCR 23/24)**

The City of Lamesa Texas / ID# 0580001 failed to collect the required number of bacteriological samples for coliform monitoring of the water distribution system during December 2009 and January 2010. This monitoring is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality’s “Drinking Water Standards” and the federal “Safe Drinking Water Act,” Public Law 95-523.

Bacteriological samples are used to monitor water quality and indicate if the water is free of coliform bacteria. Our water system is required to submit 10 bacteriological samples each month. Failure to collect all required bacteriological samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

This violation was issued due to a documentation error on one of our 10 required laboratory submittal forms, which invalidated one of our samples for each month listed on our notification letter. Additional steps have been taken to avoid any future occurrences from happening.

If you have any questions regarding the violation, you may contact Dionicio Garza, Jr. at 1-806-872-2124 ext. 327 or 1-806-332-9036.