

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT TCEQ CERTIFICATION of DELIVERY

For Calendar year 2016

Public Water System (PWS) Name: CITY OF LAMESA

PWS ID Number: _____

I certify that the community water system named above has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year of 2016 and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the TCEQ. Public Water Systems serving **500 or fewer persons** are not required to mail the entire CCR to their customers as long as the system provides notice at least once per year by July 1 to its customers by mail, door-to-door delivery, or by posting in an appropriate location that the report is available upon request.

Date of Delivery: 06/14/2017

Certified By: Name (print): Dionicio Garza Jr

Title: Director of Utilities

Phone Number: 806-872-4327

Email: dgarzajr@ci.lamesa.tx.us

Signature: Dionicio Garza Jr Date: 06/14/2017

Direct delivery methods - You must use at least one direct delivery method (check all that apply):

Mail a paper copy of the CCR

Electronic Delivery:

Mail notification that CCR is available on-line at http:// www.ci.lamesa.tx.us/

Email direct web address of the CCR, available at http:// documentcenterview/760

Email CCR as an attachment to an email.

Email CCR as an embedded image in an email.

Other direct delivery (for example, door hangers or additional electronic delivery method).

Please specify: _____

Good-faith delivery methods - To reach people who do not receive bills (check all that apply):

Posting the CCR on the Internet at http:// _____

Mailing the CCR to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills.

Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media.

Posting the CCR in public places.

Delivering multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons.

Delivering multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations.

*Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the URL here: http:// _____

All systems are required to mail by July 1 the certification of delivery and complete Consumer Confidence Report to: TCEQ recommends the use of certified mail.

Sending by certified mail:	Sending by regular mail:
TCEQ PDW, MC-155, Attn: CCR, 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	TCEQ PDW, MC-155, Attn: CCR, PO Box 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX0580001

CITY OF LAMESA

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

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.

CITY OF LAMESA is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Dionicio Garza Jr

Phone 806-332-9036 or 806-872-4327

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

Sources of 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).

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>.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water was 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 11 active wells located NW of the City with 2 wells located 1.0 miles east of the city on Farm Market Roads 825. In 2015, the blend ratio was 71% treated water and 29% ground water. The 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 sources 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 on the Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/dWW/>.

Information about Source Water Assessments

A 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 source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
10 - MATLOCK TRACK	MATLOCK TRACK	GW	Y N 32°.49.02 W 101°.59.38
11 - MATLOCK TRACK	MATLOCK TRACK	GW	Y N 32°.48.976 W 101°.59.752
13 - MATLOCK TRACK	MATLOCK TRACK	GW	Y N 32°.49.001 W 102°.00.159
17 - MATLOCK	MATLOCK TRACK	GW	Y N 32°.48.23 W 101°.59.28
18 -TYLER	-TYLER TRACK	GW	Y N 32°.46.36 W 101°.55.53
6 - BARTLETT TRACK	BARTLETT TRACK	GW	Y N 32°.48.112 W 101°.58.32
7 - BARTLETT TRACK	BARTLETT TRACK	GW	Y N 32°.48.332 W 101°.59.103
8 - BARTLETT TRACK	BARTLETT TRACK	GW	Y N 32°.48.200 W 101°.59.234
9 - MATLOCK TRACK	MATLOCK TRACK	GW	Y N 32°.48.926 W 101°.59.993
EAST WELL FIELD - 1		GW	Y N 32°.43.41 W 101°.55.53
EAST WELL FIELD - 2		GW	_Y_ N 32°.43.44 W 101°.55.37
SW FROM CITY OF LUBBOCK	I/C WITH TX1520002	SW	UNKNOWN

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

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	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.36	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2016	0	15	1.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

- Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
- Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 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)
- na: not applicable.

Water Quality Test Results

mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	30	14.5 - 31.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	78	36.8 - 137	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2016	0.4	0.4 - 0.4	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	2016	4.1	4.1 - 4.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.093	0.093 - 0.093	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2016	1.2	1.2 - 1.2	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	03/27/2014	4.74	4.68 - 4.74	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]	2016	5	2.15 - 4.84	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2016	4.9	4.9 - 4.9	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2016	12.4	12.4 - 12.4	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.

Combined Radium 226/228	2016	1.8	1.8 - 1.8	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2016	7	1 - 7	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2016	8.8	8.8 - 8.8	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2016	1.205	.20	3.62	4	4	Mg/L	Y	Water additives to control microbes

Violations Table

Public Notification Rule			
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., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	07/11/2016	11/16/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)			
E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	12/01/2016	12/31/2016	We failed to collect some of the required routine samples of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

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	07/01/2016	09/30/2016	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 LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
WATER QUALITY REPORT DATA, 2016**

SOURCE:	Roberts Co. Wellfield	RANGE	Bailey Co. Wellfield	RANGE	Lake Alan Henry	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATION	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
SUBSTANCES REGULATED AT THE TREATMENT PLANT										
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	8.4 pCi/L (2011)	na	6.2 pCi/L (2011)	na	none detected (2014)	na	50 pCi/L*	0	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
ALPHA EMITTERS	4.7 pCi/L (2011)	na	4.0 pCi/L (2011)	na	4.1 pCi/L	3.0 - 11.5 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM	na	na	na	na	2.7 ppb (2014)	na	30 ppb	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
ANTIMONY	none detected	na	none detected	na	0.29 ppb	na	6 ppb	6ppb	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC	1.6 ppb	na	4 ppb	na	2.5 ppb	na	10 ppb**	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
BARIUM	0.13 ppm	na	0.098 ppm	na	0.19 ppm	na	2 ppm	2 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	2.2 ppb	na	2 ppb	na	1.9 ppb	na	100 ppb	100 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	110 ppb (2015)	na	84.4 ppb (2014)	na	41.1 ppb	na	200 ppb	200 ppb	NO	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
FLUORIDE	0.656 ppm	na	1.23 ppm (2014)	na	0.845 ppm	na	4 ppm	4 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	0.966 ppm	na	1.63 ppm	na	0.053 ppm	na	10 ppm	10 ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion
SELENIUM	none detected	na	2.7 ppb	na	none detected	na	50 ppb	50 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
TURBIDITY	0.22 NTU	0.04 - 0.22 NTU	na	na	0.08 NTU	0.02 - 0.08 NTU	TT = 5 NTU	0	NO	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
	100% less than 0.3 NTU		na	na	100% less than 0.3 NTU		TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU		NO	
ADDITIONAL MONITORING										
SOURCE:	Roberts Co. Wellfield	RANGE	Bailey Co. Wellfield	RANGE	Lake Alan Henry	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATION	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
ALUMINUM	0.083 ppm	na	none detected	na	0.026 ppm	na	0.05-0.2ppm^	na	na	Water Treatment Chemical
CHLORIDE	284 ppm	na	12 ppm (2014)	na	258 ppm	na	300 ppm ^	na	na	Naturally occurring
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	869 ppm	na	317 ppm (2014)	na	695 ppm	na	1000 ppm^	na	na	Naturally occurring
AMMONIA	0.23 ppm	na	0.23 ppm	na	0.20 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Water Treatment Chemical
CALCIUM	61.2 ppm	na	53.4 ppm	na	29.3 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
MAGNESIUM	30.8 ppm	na	17.9 ppm	na	10.3 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
SODIUM	207 ppm	na	32.9 ppm	na	211 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
POTASSIUM	6.22 ppm	na	4.7 ppm	na	4.73 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
MANGANESE	0.00074 ppm	na	none detected	na	none detected	na	0.05 ppm^	na	na	Naturally occurring
NICKEL	0.00049 ppm	na	none detected	na	0.00043 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	7.4	na	7.6	na	8.2	na	Greater than 7.0^	na	na	Naturally occurring
ZINC	none detected	na	0.0033 ppm	na	0.0062 ppm	na	5 ppm^	na	na	Naturally occurring
HARDNESS	280 ppm	na	207 ppm	na	116 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
CONDUCTANCE	1530 micromhos/cm	na	524 micromhos/cm (2014)	na	1310 micromhos/cm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
TOTAL ALKALINITY	183 ppm	na	214 ppm (2014)	na	162 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
SULFATE	135 ppm	na	29.2 ppm (2014)	na	106 ppm	na	300 ppm ^	na	na	Mineral and Nutrient
ALL DATA IN THIS TABLE WERE COLLECTED IN 2016 UNLESS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED IN PARENTHESES.										