

2020 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF LAMESA

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2020

CITY OF LAMESA provides surface water and ground water from [Insert source name of aquifer, reservoir, and/or river] located in [insert name of County or City].

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name ERNEST L OGEDA ER

Phone 806-332-9036

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (800) 332-9036.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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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 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>.

Information about Source Water

CITY OF LAMESA purchases water from LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM. LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM provides purchase surface water from [Insert source name of aquifer, reservoir, and/or river] located in [Insert name of County or City]. OGALLALA AQUIFER, LAKE MERIDETH AND WATER WELLS LOCATED AND SUPPLIED BY ROBERTS COUNTY. [Insert a table containing any contaminant that was detected in the provider's water for this calendar year, unless that contaminant has been separately monitored in your water system (i.e. TTHM, HAA5, Lead and Copper, Coliforms)].

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. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact [Insert water system contact][insert phone number] 806-332-9036 / ERNEST L. OGEDA

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/14/2019	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/14/2019	0	15	2.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2020 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)	2020	15	11.2 - 18.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*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)	2020	50	25 - 51.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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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 Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2020	9	4.92 - 9.9	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

While your drinking water meets EPA 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 levels 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.

Barium	2020	0.079	0.073 - 0.079	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2020	3.6	3.4 - 3.6	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2020	22.4	0 - 22.4	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2020	1.9	1.93 - 2.18	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]	2020	8	3.51 - 8.12	10	10	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 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.

Selenium	2020	10	12 - 13	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
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Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Beta/photon emitters	2020	14.7	14.7 - 14.7	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
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*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	8	8 - 8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2020	11.3	11.3 - 11.3	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
CHLORINE	2020	1.16	0.22-3.08	4	4	MG/L	NO PPM	Water additive used to control microbes.

Information about Source Water Assessments

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 typical 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 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?wlrsrc=>

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

Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
MATLOOK TRACK	GW	Y	N 32° 48.02 W 101° 59.88
MATLOOK TRACK	GW	Y	N 32° 48.870 W 101° 59.782
MATLOOK TRACK	GW	Y	N 32° 49.001 W 102° 00.189
MATLOOK TRACK	GW	Y	N 32° 48.23 W 101° 59.28
TYLER TRACK	GW	Y	N 32° 48.88 W 101° 55.53
BARTLETT TRACK	GW	Y	N 32° 48.112 W 101° 58.82
BARTLETT TRACK	GW	Y	N 32° 48.882 W 101° 58.108
BARTLETT TRACK	GW	Y	N 32° 48.200 W 101° 59.294
MATLOOK TRACK	GW	Y	N 32° 48.928 W 101° 59.993
LUBBOCK FLD - 1	GW	Y	N 32° 48.41 W 101° 55.55
LUBBOCK FLD - 2	GW	..Y	N 32° 48.44 W 101° 55.87
CITY OF LUBBOCK	SW		UNKNOWN

Drinking Water Analysis

CONTAMINANT	Year of Range	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Contaminant Sources	Violation
SUBSTANCES REGULATED AT THE TREATMENT PLANT									
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	2017	6.2	4.3	8.1	50*	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	NO
ALPHA EMITTERS	2017	4.5	2	7	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
URANIUM	2017	4.2	3.5	4.9	30	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
ARSENIC	2020	1.9	1.8	2	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards	NO
BARIUM	2020	0.16	0.12	0.19	2	2	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
CHROMIUM	2020	2.7	1.7	3.7	100	100	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
CYANIDE	2020	121.4	77.3	187	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic, and fertilizer factories	NO
FLUORIDE	2020	1.01	0.655	1.36	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
NITRATE	2020	0.871	0.134	1.41	10	10	ppm	Fertilizer runoff, septic tank leachate, sewage, erosion	NO
TURBIDITY	2020	0.032	0.02	0.06	***% < 0.3 (TT)	0	NTU	Soil runoff	NO
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	2020	1.38	0.92	1.68	TT	TT	ppm	Naturally present in environment	NO
CHLORAMINES	2020	3.76	3.48	3.68	MRDLG=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes	NO
CHLORITE	2020	0.285	0.023	0.47	1	0.8	ppm	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM									
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	2020	14.2	6.16	26.8 ^	80	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HALOACETIC ACIDS (5)	2020	8.57	3.9	15 ^	60	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
****Total Coliform	2020	0	0	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	****P/A	Naturally present in environment	NO
REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP									
LEAD (90th percentile)	2019	N/A	0	41	15 AL	0	ppb	Natural deposit erosion; plumbing system corrosion	NO
	Out of 103 samples collected, 99 were below 14 ppb, 100 were below the Action Level (AL) of 15ppb, and 3 exceeded the AL at 20, 31, and 41 ppb.								
COPPER (90th percentile)	2019	0.087	0.013	0.16	1.3 AL	0	ppm	Natural deposit erosion; plumbing system corrosion	NO
	Out of the 100 sites collected, all were below the action level (AL) or 1.3 ppm.								
ADDITIONAL MONITORING									
ALUMINUM	2020	0.098	0.026	0.17	0.05-0.2 ^^	N/A	ppm	Water Treatment Chemical	N/A
CHLORIDE	2020	193.1	16.2	286	300 ^^	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
SULFATE	2020	101	121	151	300 ^^	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	2020	649	359	800	1000 ^^	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
AMMONIA	2020	0.142	0.096	0.192	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Water Treatment Chemical	N/A
CALCIUM	2020	43.5	39.0	51.3	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
MAGNESIUM	2020	30.9	28.6	33.2	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
POTASSIUM	2020	7.42	6.93	7.66	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
SODIUM	2020	216	188	261	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
HARDNESS	2020	240	215	264	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
CONDUCTANCE	2020	1188	575	1530	Not Regulated	N/A	µmho/cm	Naturally occurring	N/A
TOTAL ALKALINITY	2020	191	176	226	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A

The State allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

*The MCL for beta/photons emitters is 4 nrem/year. The USEPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta/photons emitters.
 **Running Annual Average
 ^ Highest Locational Running Annual Average
 ^^ Secondary Constituent Levels set by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality.
 ***Note: 100% of plant turbidity meets the < 0.3 NTU MCL.
 ****Results reported as (Presence/Absence). Presence is defined as total coliforms found (positive). Absence is defined as no total coliforms found (negative).

For More Information

Texas Drinking Water Watch: <http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/TWW>

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Crystal Springs Water Treatment Plant: (904) 275-3814

Abbreviations & Definitions

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

Average (Avg) - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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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 of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL - Million Fibers per Liter, a measure of asbestos

mrem - Millirem per year, a measure of radiation absorbed by the body

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NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measurement of turbidity

pCi/L - Picocuries per Liter, a measurement of radioactivity

ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter

ppq - Parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter

ppt - Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity - A measurement 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 system and disinfectants.

µmho/cm - micromhos/cm