2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF LAMESA

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2018

CITY OF LAMESA provides surface water and ground water from 11 City owned wells pumping from the Ogallala Aquifer as well as from Lake Meredith and well Field in Roberts County through the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name        Dionicio Garza Jr.
Phone        (806) 332-9036

This report includes important information about our drinking water. For more assistance in Spanish, please call (806) 872-4327 or (806) 332-9036.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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Action Level: 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.

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 MRDL G: 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 - 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.

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. 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.

'This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system The City of Lamesa has a fluoride concentration of 1.46 mg/L.'

'Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.'

'For more information, please call Dionicio Garza Jr. of The City of Lamesa at (806) 332-9036. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.'

Information about Source Water

CITY OF LAMESA purchases water from LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM. The City of Lamesa Public Water Sytem provides purchase surface water from city owned wells is supplied in the Ogallala Aquifer and wells located in supplied from Roberts County as well as Lake Meredith also in Roberts County.

SEE WATER QUALITY REPORT DATA 2018.

'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 your system contact The City of Lamesa at (806) 332-9036.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead and Copper</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Action Level (AL)</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th># Sites Over AL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>08/16/2016</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>08/16/2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# 2018 Water Quality Test Results

### Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Individual Samples</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19.4 - 26.4</td>
<td>No goal for the total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Individual Samples</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>33.2 - 68.9</td>
<td>No goal for the total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inorganic Contaminants</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Individual Samples</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>03/08/2017</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.2 - 9.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>03/08/2017</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>2.33 - 2.33</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>03/08/2017</td>
<td>0.058</td>
<td>0.058 - 0.058</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>03/08/2017</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1 - 2.1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]  | 2018  | 10 | 3.45 - 10.1 | 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 | 03/08/2017 | 11 | 11 - 11 | 50 | 50 | ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radioactive Contaminants</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Individual Samples</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beta/photon emitters</td>
<td>03/08/2017</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15 - 15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>pCi/L*</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium</td>
<td>03/08/2017</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11 - 11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium</td>
<td>03/08/2017</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.6 - 10.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>ug/L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectant Residual</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average Level</th>
<th>Range of Levels Detected</th>
<th>MRDL</th>
<th>MRDLG</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Violation (Y/N)</th>
<th>Source in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>.21 - 3.98</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mg/L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Violations
Violations

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. 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,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violation Type</th>
<th>Violation Begin</th>
<th>Violation End</th>
<th>Violation Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)</td>
<td>11/01/2018</td>
<td>11/30/2018</td>
<td>We failed to test 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>