

# Consumer Confidence Report: Information Required in All Consumer Confidence Reports

Public Water System Name: CITY OF LAMESA

Year this report covers: 2 0 1 2

Public Water System ID Number: 5 8 0 0 0 1

1-806-872-2124  
(Your public water system's telephone number)

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: DIONICIO GARZA, JR

Phone: 806-332-4324

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 1-806-332-9036 (telephone number for assistance in Spanish).

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 (800) 426-4791.

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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.

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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## Definitions

*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 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 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.

*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.

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

mrem/year: 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 liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

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

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

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.

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City of Lamesa

(name of public water system)

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.

## 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX0580001

CITY OF LAMESA

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012  
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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Dionicio Garza, Jr.

Phone: (806) 332-9036

CITY OF LAMESA is Purchased Surface Water

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar,  
Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (807) 332-9036

### SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

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If present, elevated events 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 8 active wells located NW of the city and 2 wells located 1.0 miles east of the city on Farm Market Road 825. In 2012, the blend ratio was 54% treated water and 46% 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 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 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 Watch 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	Matlock Track	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
10 – Matlock Track	Matlock Track	GW	Y	4.5 miles on Hwy 137 South
11 – Matlock Track	Matlock Track	GW	Y	4.5 miles on Hwy 137 South
12 – Matlock Track	Matlock Track	GW	Y	4.5 miles on Hwy 137 South
13 – Matlock Track	Matlock Track	GW	Y	4.5 miles on Hwy 137 South
6 - Bartlett Track	Bartlett Track	GW	---	4.5 miles on Hwy 137 South
7 - Bartlett Track	Bartlett Track	GW	Y	4.2 miles on Hwy 137 South
8 – Bartlett Track	Bartlett Track	GW	Y	4.2 miles on Hwy 137 South
9 – Matlock Track	Matlock Track	GW	Y	4.2 miles on Hwy 137 South
SW From City of Lubbock	CC From TX1520002 Lubbock	SW	---	Roberts County

## 2012 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Definitions: Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know 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)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over All	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/13/2010	1.3	1.3	0.231	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/13/2010	0	15	2.92	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.
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)
na	not applicable
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 7,3560 gallons of water
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq:	parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

## Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2012	6	3 - 18.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total (TTHM)	2012	19	19 - 30.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	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
Barium	02/17/2011	0.0868	0.08680-0.0868	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	02/17/2011	0.67	0.67 – 0.67	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]	2012	4	4.14 – 4.14	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	03/24/2010	25.7	25.7 – 25.7	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.

Gross Alpha Compliance	Collection Date	Lowest result of a single sample	Range of Levels	Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL)	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG)	Units	Violation	Erosion of natural deposits
Chemical	03/24/2010	13.5	13.5 – 13.5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Average level of quarterly data		Lowest result of a single sample	Highest result of a single sample	Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL)	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG)	The unit of measure	Source of chemical	
Chlorine	1.05	.20	2.20	4	4	mg/L	Water additive used to control microbes	

**CITY OF LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM  
WATER QUALITY REPORT DATA, 2012**

SUBSTANCE	MONITORING DATE*	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	REGULATED AT TREATMENT PLANT			SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
			MCL	MCLG	RANGE	
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	2011	6.2 pCi/L	50 pCi/L*	0	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
ALPHA EMITTERS	2011	4 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
ARSENIC	2011	5.9 ppb	10 ppb**	0	2.8 - 5.9 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
BARIUM	2011	0.136 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.104 - 0.136 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM	2011	3.4 ppb	50 ppb	50 ppb	0 - 3.4 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	2011	1.42 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.61 - 1.42 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	2011	0.10 ppm	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm	0.07 - 0.10 ppm	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
NITRATE	2012	1.96 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	1.48 - 1.96 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion
TURBIDITY	2012	0.09 NTU	TT = 5 NTU	0	0.03 - 0.09 NTU	Soil runoff
		100%	TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU			
<b>ADDITIONAL MONITORING</b>						
ALUMINUM	2012	0.11 ppm	0.05-0.2ppm^	N/A	N/A	Water Treatment Chemical
CHLORIDE	2011	219 ppm	300 ppm ^	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	2011	749 ppm	1000 ppm^	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
AMMONIA	2012	0.48 ppm	Not Regulated	N/A	NA	Water Treatment Chemical
CALCIUM	2011	52.9 ppm	Not Regulated	N/A	NA	Naturally occurring
MAGNESIUM	2011	29.3 ppm	Not Regulated	N/A	NA	Naturally occurring
SODIUM	2011	161 ppm	Not Regulated	N/A	NA	Naturally occurring
IRON	2011	0.025 ppm	Not Regulated	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
MANGANESE	2011	0.0017 ppm	Not Regulated	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
NICKEL	2011	0.0017 ppm	Not Regulated	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
ZINC	2011	0.008 ppm	Not Regulated	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
HARDNESS	2011	252 ppm	5 ppm^	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
CONDUCTANCE	2011	1520 micromhos/cm	Not Regulated	N/A	NA	Naturally occurring
TOTAL ALKALINITY	2012	186 ppm	Not Regulated	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
SULFATE	2011	119 ppm	Not Regulated	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
			300 ppm ^	N/A	N/A	Mineral and Nutrient

\*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.