

2025

WATER QUALITY REPORT

CITY OF WOLFFORTH

Contact Information



806-855-4120



302 Main Street
Wolfforth, TX



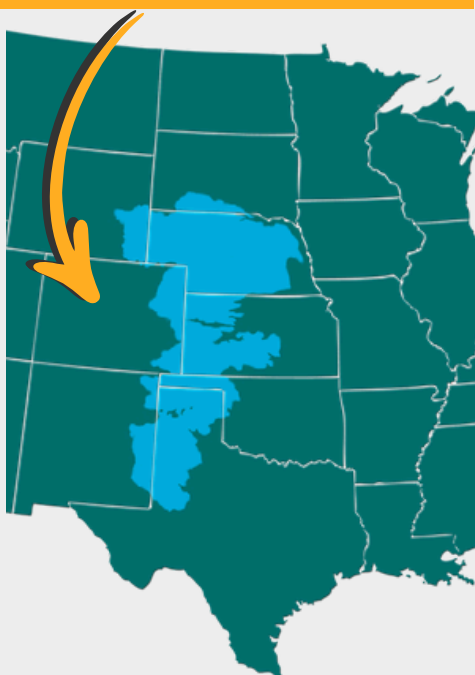
www.wolfforthtx.us



Wolfforth's Water Sources

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 806-855-4120, o enviar un correo electronico a rhall@wolfforthtx.us

OGALLALA AQUIFER



The City of Wolfforth obtains its water from two primary sources. The main source is the Ogallala Aquifer, which is accessed through several wells located throughout Wolfforth. These wells supply untreated groundwater that is processed to meet standards set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Once treated, the water is stored in ground tanks before being distributed throughout the system. The city's secondary water source is the City of Lubbock. In 2022, Wolfforth and Lubbock entered into a long-term agreement under which Wolfforth purchases at least 500,000 gallons of treated water per day. This partnership provides important stability to Wolfforth's water supply and supports the needs of its growing community. To further strengthen the system, Wolfforth has launched a \$31.5 million Capital Improvement Plan focused on water supply, treatment, storage, and distribution improvements. Several projects are already underway, including securing an additional 250,000 gallons of treated water from Lubbock, with completion anticipated in June 2026.

Water Storage

The City of Wolfforth currently operates three elevated water towers and one standpipe, with structures ranging from 80 to 140 feet classified as elevated storage. The city also plans to add a fourth elevated storage tank with a capacity of 500,000 gallons, scheduled to be in service beginning January 1, 2026.

Tank No.	Capacity (Gallons)	Year Built
1	50,000	N/A
2	50,000	N/A
3	300,000	N/A
4	500,000	2025
Standpipe	80,000	2015





The water treatment facility utilizes an Electro Dialysis Reversal (EDR) system. This process uses low-voltage direct current to remove cations and anions as water flows through membrane stacks. Periodically, the polarity is reversed, allowing the removed ions to be flushed away as waste. The plant features six individual treatment units, each capable of processing 420,000 gallons per day (gpd). The total treatment capacity of Wolfforth's plant is 3,024,000 gallons per day (gpd).



Capital Improvement Plan

The City of Wolfforth has implemented a Capital Improvement Plan that focuses on supporting the continuation of major capital asset investments through projects that will upgrade our water system infrastructure, as well as reflect the changing system needs of water acquisition. A critical element of a balanced CIP is to preserve and enhance existing facilities as well as provide new assets to respond to growth of the community and changing service needs.

Water Supply Projects:

- *Lubbock North Interconnection
- *Loop 88 East Water Supply
- *Loop 88 North Water Supply
- *Overlook Wells Water Supply

Water Delivery Projects Completed:

- *12-inch tank fill line
- *12-inch Harvest Water Line
- *12-inch Overlook Water Line
- *12-inch Loop Line

Water Storage Projects Completed:

- *500,000-gallon elevated storage tank



Water Contaminants

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

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.

Abbreviations and Definitions

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)

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)

TT

Treatment Technique-Process to
reduce level of contaminant

Action Level

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of 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 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 very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine why E.coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found.

MCL

The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to MCLGs using the best treatment technology available.

MCLG

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDL

Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.



Information about your Drinking Water



Drinking water—whether from the tap or in bottles—comes from a variety of sources, including rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water moves across land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive materials, while also picking up substances from animal activity or human influence.

It is normal for drinking water, including bottled water, to contain small amounts of certain contaminants. Their presence does not necessarily mean the water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and their potential health effects, contact the United States Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

To help ensure safety, the United States Environmental Protection Agency sets standards that limit the levels of specific contaminants in public drinking water systems, while the U.S. Food and Drug Administration establishes comparable limits for bottled water to protect public health.

Some individuals may be more sensitive to contaminants than the general population. Additionally, certain substances in drinking water can affect taste, color, or odor; however, these issues are not typically associated with health risks. For questions about these qualities, contact your local water system's business office.

People with weakened immune systems—such as those undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, individuals with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, as well as some elderly individuals and infants—may face a higher risk of infection. These individuals should consult their healthcare providers regarding drinking water safety. Guidance on reducing the risk of infection from microorganisms such as *Cryptosporidium* is available through the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead and Copper Levels

Lead and Copper	Sample Period	90th Percentile	Range of Samples	Unit	AL	Sites of AL	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2024	0.349	0.103-0.504	ppm	1	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2024	1.32	0 - 5.83	ppb	15	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 Water Quality Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts of our system contact Randy Hall 806-548-6646.

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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The City of Wolfforth has developed an inventory of both city-owned and customer-owned service lines. To access the inventory, visit www.wolfforthtx.us/services/public_works or contact the Public Works Department at 806-548-6646.



2025 Water Quality Test Results

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2025. The City of Wolfforth provides ground water from the Ogallala aquifer reservoir, located in Lubbock County, Wolfforth, Texas. The City of Wolfforth also purchases water from the City of Lubbock.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	702 Hwy 62/82 Wolfforth	2025	5	4.6	ppb	60	0	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	902 N Dowden Wolfforth	2025	17	16.6	ppb	80	0	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*The value in the Highest Level column is the highest average of all HAA5 and TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Regulated Compounds	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Arsenic	10/7/2025	3.26	2.83 - 3.26	ppb	10	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2/2/2023	0.014	0.014	ppm	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	5/5/2025	3.83	2.71 - 3.83	UG/L	0	0.06	N	Discharge of the use of chlorinated water for irrigation
Fluoride	10/7/2025	2.24	1.72 - 2.24	ppm	4	4	N	Natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	2/27/2025	1.27	1.27	ppm	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	3/1/2021	2.17	2.17	ppm	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2/2/2023	5.3	5.3	ppb	50	50	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	3/5/2020	3.6	3.6	pCi/L	5	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	3/5/2020	5.1	5.1	µg/L	30	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	3/5/2020	3.6	3.6	pCi/L	0	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	3/5/2020	9.1	9.1	pCi/L	50	0	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramine	2025	1.66	0.51-2.70	4	4	mg/L	Water additive used to control microbes

VIOLATIONS

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
1/1/2025 - 3/31/2025	Chlorine	Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	Failed to monitor/report as required for chlorine or disinfection by-products

For more information regarding this report contact:

Randy Hall (806) 548-6646



Water Quality 2025



Public Notice

Fluoride

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine (9) years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than two (2) milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis).

The drinking water provided by **The City of Wolfforth** has a fluoride concentration of **2.24 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 (9) 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.

Drinking water containing more than **four (4) mg/L** of fluoride (the maximum contaminant level for fluoride) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water **does not** contain more than **four (4) mg/L** of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed two (2) mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please call Public Works at 806-855-4131 or City Hall at 806-855-4120.

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.

Chloramines

Chloramines are used as a disinfectant to improve water quality by reducing the formation of disinfection byproducts while still protecting against waterborne diseases.

However, chloramines can pose concerns for individuals who depend on dialysis. If not fully removed from the water used in dialysis (dialysate), they may cause a condition known as hemolytic anemia. For this reason, dialysis providers should ensure that pretreatment systems—such as activated carbon filters—are properly maintained and effective at removing chloramines. Healthcare facilities should also evaluate whether additional safeguards are necessary for other medical equipment.

Chloraminated water can also be harmful to fish. Aquarium owners should confirm that their water conditioners and filtration systems are designed to treat chloramines, and upgrade their equipment if needed.

When chloramines are first introduced, you may notice minor changes in taste, odor, or color as they replace chlorine. These temporary changes are normal and do not impact the safety of the water.





Drought Contingency Plan/Landscape Irrigation

Stage 1

- Irrigation shall occur without water runoff, which can be accomplished by correctly cycling the sprinkler system and allowing time for the water to soak into the landscape between irrigation events.
- Irrigation is limited to 1.5 inches per week.
- Drip irrigation is allowed.
- There are no restrictions on hand watering.
- New plant material may be irrigated on a more frequent basis until the new plant material is established, but only for 30 days.

***NOTE: For the full details of our Drought Contingency Plan, visit www.wolfforthtx.us**

Stage 1	
Street Address Ending	Days allowed to Irrigate
0, 2, 4, 6, 8, or no address	Monday Thursday
1, 3, 5, 7 or 9	Tuesday Friday

Stage 2

Similar to Stage 1, but irrigation is limited to one day of watering and up to 1.0 inches per week.

Stage 3

Irrigation is limited to 1.5 inches per month and no hand watering. Drip irrigation is allowed.

Stage 4

Irrigation use is prohibited, including drip irrigation. No new landscape may be installed.

Backflow Prevention

By addressing cross-connections and reducing the risk of backflow in your home, you help safeguard the public water supply while ensuring your family has access to safe drinking water. Garden hoses and irrigation systems are well-known concerns, but they're not the only common sources of cross-connections found in residential settings.

Garden Hoses and Backflow

- Forcing it into a clogged gutter, downspout, or sewer pipe to flush out the clog
- Connecting it directly to a hose-end sprayer to apply pesticide or fertilizer to your yard
- Connecting it to a soap-and-brush attachment to wash your car, boat, or siding
- Letting the end of the hose lie in a puddle or pool of water on the ground

Irrigation System and Backflow

Here are a few ways you can maintain properly:

- Hire a licensed irrigator.
- If you install your own system, have a licensed BPA (Backflow Prevention Assembly) tester confirm that the BPA is installed and operating properly.
- TCEQ requires you to have a licensed BPA tester check the BPA when it is installed on your irrigation system.

These devices are required to be tested every three years for residential devices and every year for commercial or high hazard devices.



Get Involved

Stay Informed

We encourage our community to stay informed about decisions that impact our drinking water.

The City of Wolfforth Council holds regular meetings that are open to the public.

You can visit our website at
wolfforth-tx.municodemeetings.com
to see upcoming meeting dates.

WEBSITE

wolfforthtx.us

FACEBOOK

facebook.com/CityOfWolfforth

