

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT:

Information Required in All Consumer Confidence Reports

Public Water System Name: CITY OF LAMESA

Year this report covers: **2014**

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

1-806-872-2124

(Your public water system's telephone number)

For more information regarding this report contact:

City Hall – 601 South 1st, Lamesa, Texas 79331

Name: DIONICIO GARZA, JR.

Phone: Cell (806)-332-9036, Work (806) 872-4327

Business hours: Mon. – Fri. (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) City Hall

Este reporte incluye informaci3n importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espa3ol, favor de llamar al telefono 1-806-332-9036 (telephone number for assistance in Spanish).

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX0580001

CITY OF LAMESA

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014
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.

CITYOF LAMESA is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:
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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 pickup 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 Road 825. In 2014, the blend ratio was 62% treated water and 38% 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		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
6 - Bartlett Track	Bartlett Track	GW	Y	N 32.48.112 W 101.59.067
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
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
12 - Matlock Track	Matlock Track (not active)	GW	Y	N 32.48.781 W 102.00.089
13 - Matlock Track	Matlock Track	GW	Y	N 32.49.011 W 102.00.159
17 - Matlock Track	Matlock Track	GW	Y	N 32.48.23 W 101.59.28
18 - Tyler Field	Tyler Field	GW	Y	N 32.46.36 W 101.58.32
East Well Field - 1	LEDC FM 827	GW	Y	N 32.43.41 W 101.55.53
East Well Field - 2	LEDC FM 827	GW	Y	N 32.43.44 W 101.55.37
SW From City of Lubbock	CC From TX1520002 Lubbock	SW	Y	

2014 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

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 th Percentile	# Sites Over All	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	0.0043	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/14/2013	0	15	2.07	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Chemical	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	1.3075	.20	2.20	4	4	mg/L	Water additive used to control microbes

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)*	2014	14	5.6 – 28.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	42	20.1 – 74.1	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
Arsenic – While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic, EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics 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	2014	7	22- 27	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems								
Barium	2014	0.043	0.022 – 0.043	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2014	12	1.7 - 12	100	4.0	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2014	1.2	2.47 – 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] 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.	2014	9	0.978 – 8.58	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2014	10	17 – 31	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/positron emitters	2014	21	16.7 - 21	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 excluding radon and uranium	2014	2	4 – 24.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2014	6	12.5 – 22.8	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Data	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2014	0.8	0 – 0.8	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Violation Table

Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	07/01/2014	09/30/2014	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.

On January 21, 2014, September 3, 2014 and September 17, 2014, the City of Lamesa was issued Notice of Violations on our distribution collection samples which were analyzed and returned “positive” for total coliform. All required repeat testing was performed and all violations were cleared.

**CITY OF LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
WATER QUALITY REPORT DATA, 2014**

SOURCE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED						MCL	MCLG	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
	Roberts Co. Wellfield	RANGE	Bailey Co. Wellfield	RANGE	Lake Alan Henry	RANGE			
SUBSTANCE									
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	8.4 pCi/l (2011)	na	8.2 pCi/L (2011)	na	none detected	na	50 pCi/L*	0	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	na	15 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits
ANTI MONY	none detected	na	none detected (2011)	na	0.298 ppb	na	6 ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC	none detected	na	5.9 ppb (2011)	na	2.96 ppb	na	10 ppb**	0	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards
BARLIUM	0.075 PPM	na	0.104 ppm (2011)	na	0.230 ppm	na	2 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
CHROLMIUM	8.4 PPB	na	none detected	na	1.00 ppb	na	100 ppb	100 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
CYANDE	106 PPB	na	87.4 ppb	na	131 ppb	na	200 ppb	200 ppb	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
FLOIRDE	0.732 PPM	na	1.11 ppm	na	1.23 ppm	na	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	1.35 PPM	na	1.25 ppm	na	0.098 ppm	0.094-0.098 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage erosion
SELENIUM	none detected	na	3.4 ppb (2011)	na	2.09 ppb	na	50 ppb	50 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
THALLIUM	<u>0.272 ppb</u>	na	none detected (2011)	na	none detected	na	2 ppb	0.5 ppb	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
TURBIDITY	<u>0.15 NTU</u>	0.05-0.15 NTU	<u>na</u>	na	0.06 NTU	0.02-0.07 NTU	TT=5 NTU	0	Soil runoff
	<u>100%</u>		<u>na</u>		100%		TT=% of samples<0.3 NTU		
DALAPON	none detected	na	<u>3.18 ppb</u>	na	none detected	na	200 ppb	200 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

ADDITIONAL MONITORING

ALUMINUM	0.09 ppm	na	none detected	na	0.01 ppm	na	0.05-0.2ppm^	na	Water Treatment Chemical
CHLORIDE	235 ppm	na	12 ppm,	na	282 ppm	na	300 ppm^	na	Naturally occurring
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	730 ppm	na	317 ppm (2011)	na	839 ppm	na	1000 ppm^	na	Naturally occurring
AMMONIA	0.242 ppm	na	0.243 ppm	na	0.2260 ppm	na	Non Regulated	na	Water Treatment Chemical
CALCIUM	53.9 ppm	na	52.9 ppm (2011)	na	30.0 ppm	na	Non Regulated	na	Naturally occurring
MAGNESIUM	27.8 ppm	na	18.2 ppm (2011)	na	13.1 ppm	na	0.05 ppm^	na	Naturally occurring
SODIUM	148 ppm	na	29.4 ppm (2011)	na	248 ppm	na	Non Regulated	na	Naturally occurring
IRON	none detected	na	0.023 ppm (2011)	na	none detected	na	Non Regulated	na	Naturally occurring
MANGANESE	0.00058 ppm	na	0.0017 ppm (2011)	na	none detected	na	0.05 ppm	na	Naturally occurring
NICKEL	0.00094 ppm	na	0.0014 ppm (2011)	na	0.00075 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	0.00056 ppm	na	7.3	na	8.2	na	Greater than 7.0^	na	Naturally occurring
ZINC	none detected	na	0.0084 ppm (2011)	na	0.004 ppm	na	5 ppm^	na	Naturally occurring

HARDNESS	0.00094 ppm	na	207 ppm (2011)	na	126 ppm (2013)	na	Not Regulated	na	Naturally occurring
CONDUCTANCE	1340 micromhos/cm	na	524 micromhos/cm	na	1600 micromhos/cm	na	Not Regulated	na	Naturally occurring
TOTAL ALKALINITY	181 ppm	na	214 ppm	na	189 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	Naturally occurring
SULFATE	91.7 ppm	na	29.2 ppm	na	132 ppm	na	300 ppm^	na	Mineral and Nutrient

^Secondary drinking water standards

ALL DATA IN THIS TABLE WAS COLLECTED IN 2014 UNLESS DESIGNATED IN PARENTHESES.