2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF SHALLOWATER

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

CITY OF SHALLOWATER provides ground water from **the Ogalla Aquifer** located in **Lubbock County**.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name _____Ruben Ponce_____

Phone _____806-696-4300_____

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (806)-696-4300.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	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 EPAs 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.

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 Shallowater** has a fluoride concentration of **2.93** 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 **Ruben Ponce** of **the City of Shallowater** at **806-696-4300**. 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 SHALLOWATER purchases water from LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM. LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM provides purchase ground water from **the Ogallala Aquifer** located in **Bailey County**

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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 Ruben Ponce at 806-696-4300.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/30/2023	1.3	1.3	0.24	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Lead	09/30/2023	0	15	1.31	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2024 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)	2024	13	13.1 - 13.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*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)	2024	32	32 - 32	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*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	2024	2.9	2.9 - 2.9	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2024	0.0052	0.0052 - 0.0052	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	2.93	2.93 - 2.93	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]	2024	2	1.8 - 2.24	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2024	20	20 - 20	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 Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2024	28.1	28.1 - 28.1	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	2024	3	3 - 3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2024	33.3	33.3 - 33.3	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 (FREE)	2024	1.22 mg/L	.47 – 2.60	4	4	Mg/L	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

City of Lubbock
TEXAS
WATER UTILITIES

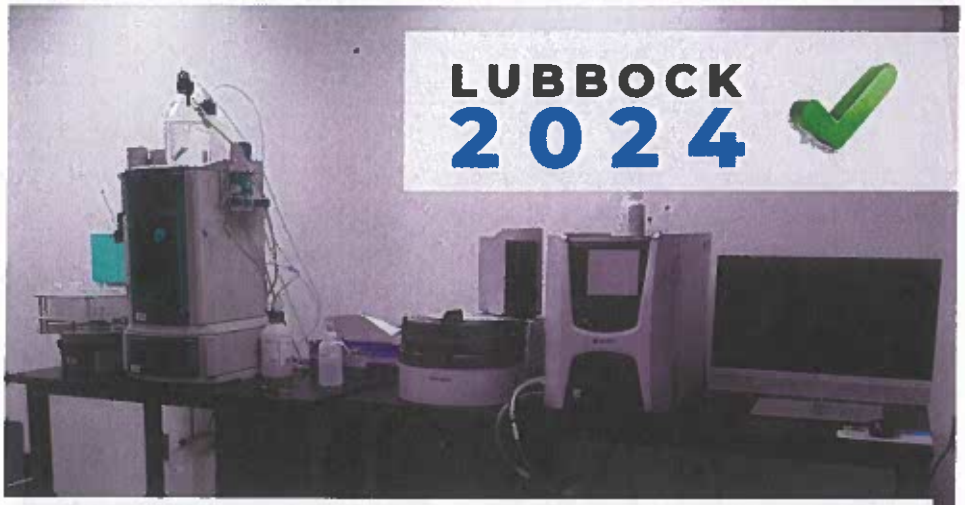
WATER QUALITY
Report

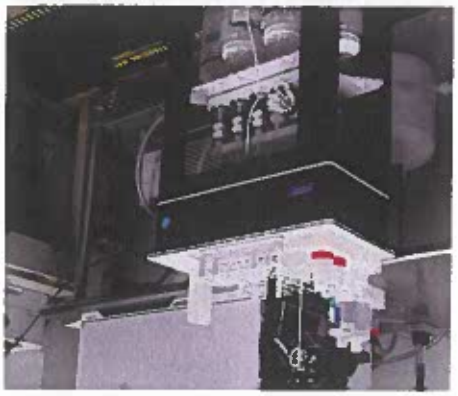
Consumer Confidence Report

Lubbock's Water Utilities water system continues to meet or surpass Safe Drinking Water Standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as regulations set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Our dedicated essential workers live and work in the same communities we serve to uphold the quality of life we all value. Lubbock's treatment processes are effective in protecting public health and providing access to safe and reliable drinking water.

The 2024 report summarizes information on the quality of water we provide to all the communities we serve. You will find information on where your water comes from, how it is treated, levels of contaminants detected, and how these levels compare with drinking water rules and regulations.





Reliable and Safe Water

This is your Water Quality Report for January 1 to December 31, 2024.

For more information regarding this report contact Mary Beth Cervantez at (806) 775-2586

Important Notices

Special Information for People with Immune System Deficiencies

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee total removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished 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.

The City of Lubbock is committed to providing its residents with access to safe, clean drinking water and meeting state and federal water cleaning standards. As part of this commitment, the City initiated a water service line inventory.

The inventory consists of identified and categorized water service line materials. The data collection began in 2021. The City's efforts were guided by the latest scientific research and regulatory standards to ensure public health and safety. For over a century, the City has provided its residents with high-quality and reliable water services and is committed to continuing that tradition. This inventory also assists with Lubbock's compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. All public and private service lines have been tested and came back lead free.
For more information visit www.mylubbock.us/leadfree

Learn About Your Plumbing

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.

Lower Your Risk, Flush Your Tap

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.

Lead exposure can also come from products such as paint, soil and food. Drinking water is only a minor contributor to lead exposure.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Important Health Information

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (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 Michael Lowe at (806) 775-2616.

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.

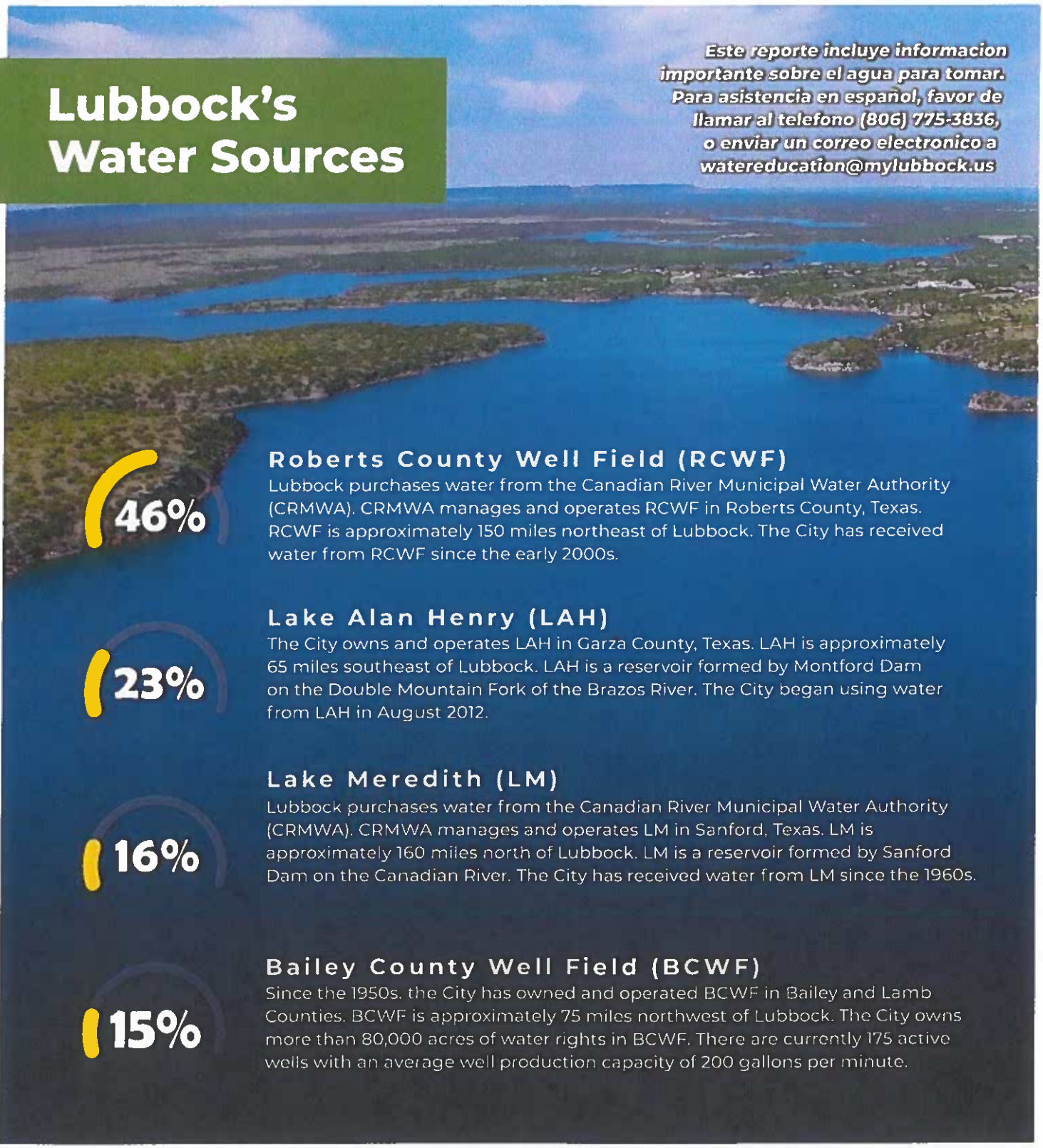
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (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 (806) 775-2616.

Lubbock's Water Sources

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (806) 775-3836, o enviar un correo electronico a watereducation@mylubbock.us



46%

Roberts County Well Field (RCWF)

Lubbock purchases water from the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority (CRMWA). CRMWA manages and operates RCWF in Roberts County, Texas. RCWF is approximately 150 miles northeast of Lubbock. The City has received water from RCWF since the early 2000s.

23%

Lake Alan Henry (LAH)

The City owns and operates LAH in Garza County, Texas. LAH is approximately 65 miles southeast of Lubbock. LAH is a reservoir formed by Montford Dam on the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos River. The City began using water from LAH in August 2012.

16%

Lake Meredith (LM)

Lubbock purchases water from the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority (CRMWA). CRMWA manages and operates LM in Sanford, Texas. LM is approximately 160 miles north of Lubbock. LM is a reservoir formed by Sanford Dam on the Canadian River. The City has received water from LM since the 1960s.

15%

Bailey County Well Field (BCWF)

Since the 1950s. the City has owned and operated BCWF in Bailey and Lamb Counties. BCWF is approximately 75 miles northwest of Lubbock. The City owns more than 80,000 acres of water rights in BCWF. There are currently 175 active wells with an average well production capacity of 200 gallons per minute.

Lubbock's diverse water supply comes from several water sources, including both groundwater and surface water. The Ogallala Aquifer provides the groundwater which amounts to 70% of Lubbock's water usage. Lake Meredith and Lake Alan Henry provide the surface water that accounts for 30% of Lubbock's water usage.

How Is Your Water Treated?

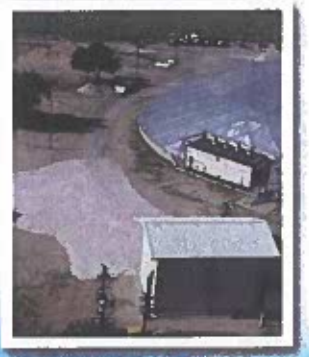
North Water Treatment Plant

This plant was built in 1965. The water from Lake Meredith and the Roberts County Well Field is treated at this facility. The conventional treatment process includes sand, gravel, and coal filters to remove small particles in the water.

South Water Treatment Plant

This plant was built in 2012 to treat water from Lake Alan Henry. The water from Lake Alan Henry is treated by passing through membrane filters that remove small particles and impurities.

Bailey County Well Field



The City pumps water from the Ogallala aquifer and disinfects it near the well field. Then the water flows to Lubbock and enters into the distribution system in Northwest Lubbock.

Water Treatment Process

Lubbock is a member city of the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority (CRMWA). Water supplied from CRMWA is a blend of surface and groundwater. The surface water is from Lake Meredith and the groundwater source is the CRMWA well field located in Roberts County. The blended supply is treated at the Lubbock North Water Treatment Plant in Lubbock. The treatment plant is a conventional water treatment plant that treats water for the city and for six other CRMWA southern division member cities: Slaton, Tahoka, O'Donnell, Lamesa, Levelland and Brownfield. CRMWA supplies the raw water to these cities. We continuously monitor and test the water before delivering it to our customers and member cities. Our other water sources include Bailey County Well Field and Lake Alan Henry. Our South Water Treatment Plant uses microfiltration membranes to treat the water from Lake Alan Henry.

Our two water treatment plants use a rigorous, multi-step process to treat and disinfect the water as it leaves the plant and flows through main lines to our customer service lines. We ensure the treatment and testing processes meet the strict federal and state standards. We have a hardworking team of 164 employees who take care of our water systems. They manage and maintain our infrastructure, which includes 2,210 miles of water pipes, 14 pump stations, 7,883 fire hydrants, and 103,167 water meters, all covering an area of 143 square miles.

1

Transporting Source Water

Groundwater from the Ogallala Aquifer and surface water from lakes are transported to the water treatment plants.

2

Disinfection

Chlorine and ammonia are added to both ground and surface water to kill potentially harmful organisms before the water enters the treatment plants.

3

Aeration/ Coagulation

Raw surface water is aerated, or mixed, to release gases in the water. Coagulants are added to the water to cause particles to stick together.

4

Flocculation/ Sedimentation

The water is gently mixed, through a process called flocculation, causing larger, heavier particles to be created. These heavier particles, known as floc, settle to the bottom of sedimentation tanks.

5

Secondary Disinfection

Ammonia is added right before the treated ground or surface water leaves the plant to create chloramine. Chloramine maintains the water's disinfection while it flows through the distribution system.

6

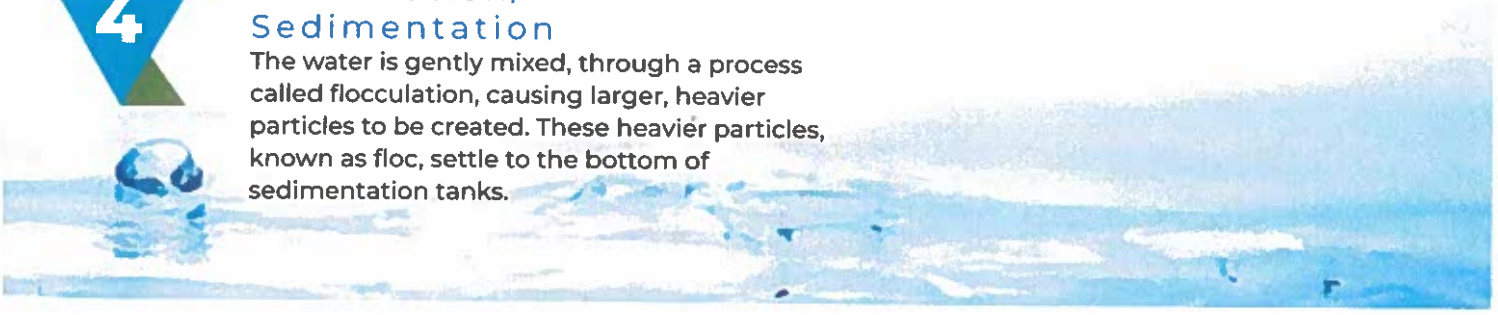
Filtration

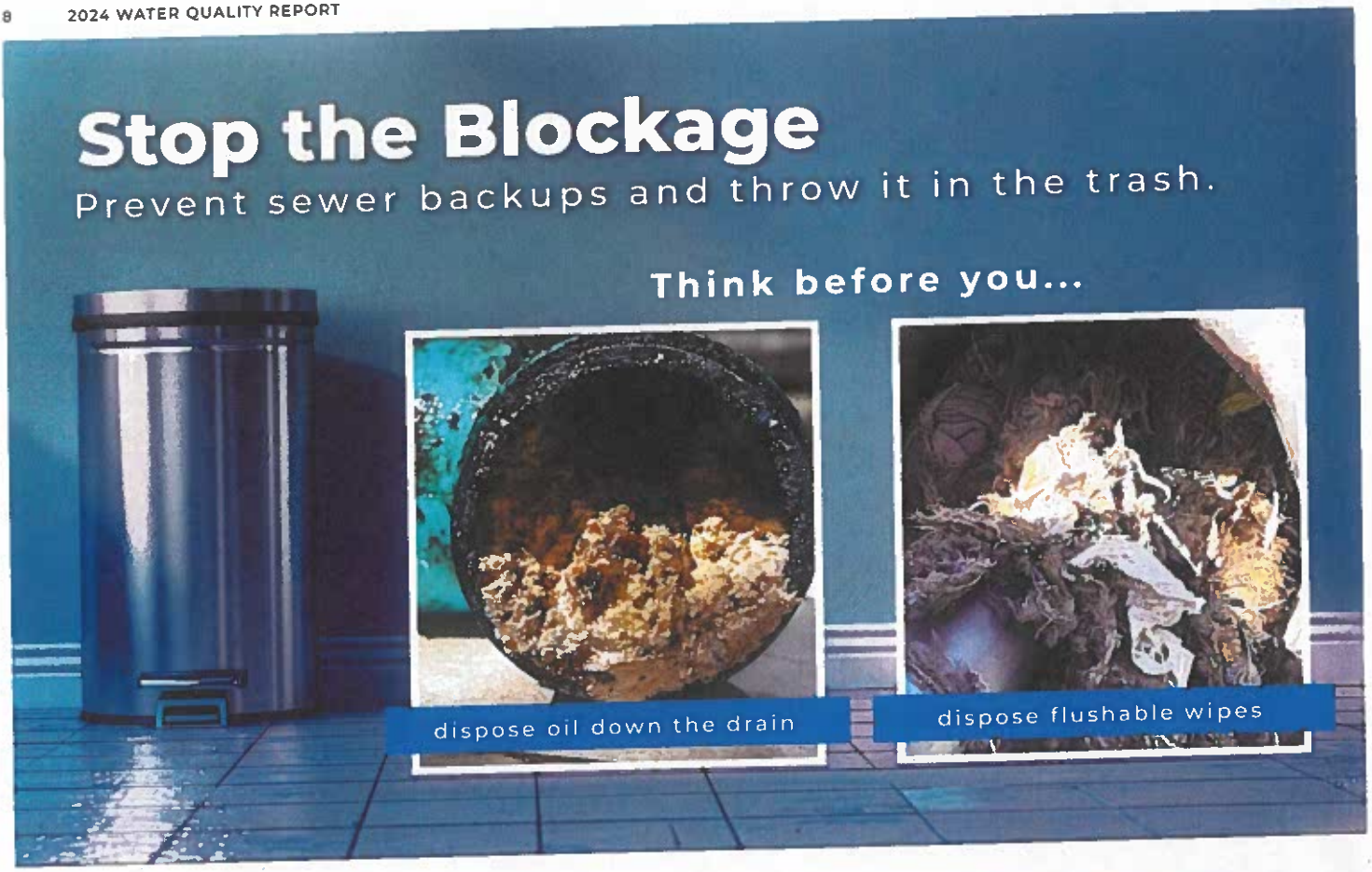
Surface water filters consisting of membranes or coal, sand, and gravel layers, are used to remove smaller particles still remaining in the water.

7

Distribution

Treated potable water is sent to Lubbock's homes and businesses for usage.





Wipes Clog Pipes

Did you know "flushable" wipes are not flushable?

What you flush down the toilet has a big impact on your home's plumbing, the sewer system, and our environment. Please keep your plumbing and our waste water system running smoothly by only flushing toilet paper down the toilet.

Wipes are a leading cause of clogged pipes and a growing problem. Wipes do not break down like toilet paper and can lead to blockages that negatively impact the sewer system. Dispose of them in the trash.

Even these common household items should not be flushed down your toilet. They can also cause costly plumbing problems.

Common Products To Trash

- Hair
- Dental Floss
- Medications
- Cotton Balls
- Cotton Swabs
- Baby Wipes
- Facial Tissue
- Makeup Wipes
- Paper Towels
- Plastic Gloves

visit us at www.mylubbock.us/savethesewer

Public Notice

The City of Lubbock's drinking water meets or exceeds all regulatory standards.

In June 2022, EPA reached out to Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and the Texas Public Water Systems (TPWS) and required certain TPWS to collect drinking water samples for 29 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and lithium analysis for the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5).

PFAS are a category of chemicals (i.e. non-stick cookware, waterproof clothing, firefighting foam) that persist in the environment and pose health risks. Lithium, a naturally occurring metal, is also monitored. During 2023, lithium and one PFAS, perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), was found in our water during three rounds of testing. The EPA has not set enforceable levels for lithium or PFBA. EPA uses the UCMR 5 program to collect data for 30 contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

WATER ANALYSIS 2023 - UNREGULATED

Unregulated Compound	Detected Average	Detected Range	MRL	MCL/G	MCL	Violation	Source
Perfluorobutanoic (PFBA) (ng/L)	*7.1	*7.1	5.0	N/A	N/A	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, landfills
Lithium (ug/L)	41.48	36.7 - 46.5	9.0	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring element

Under the SDWA, EPA sets the standards for drinking water quality through programs like the UCMR 5. In April 2024, the EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) establishing legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for six PFAS in drinking water. As of 2023, our drinking water indicated no detection of the new regulated contaminants.

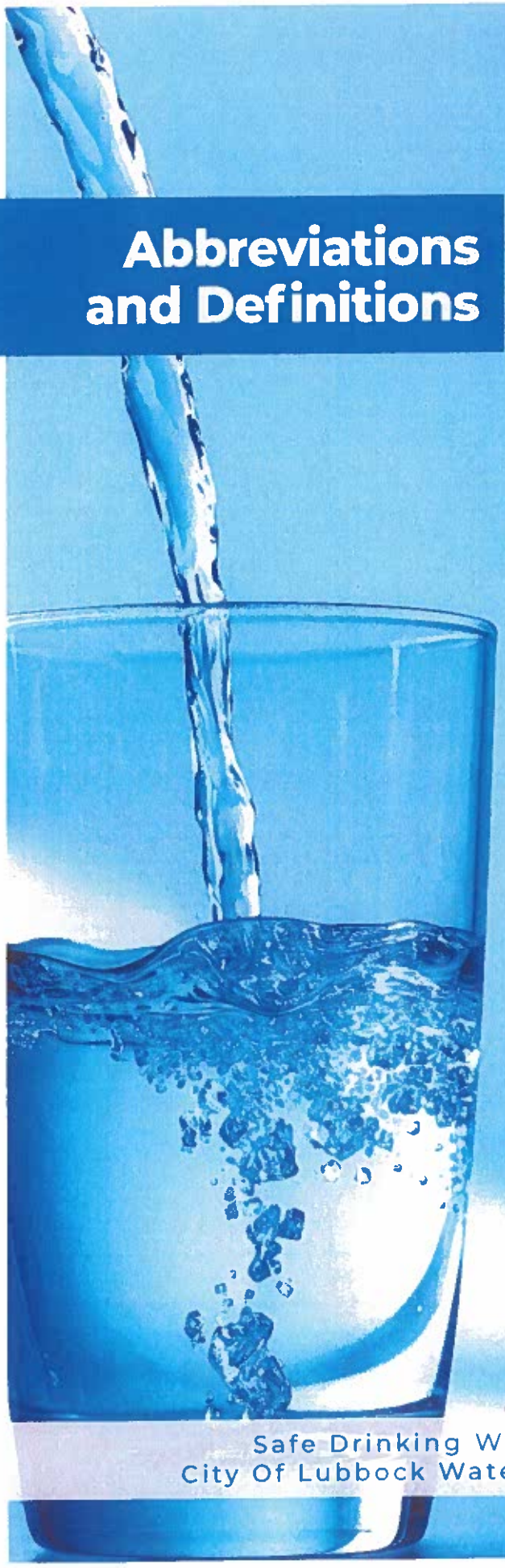
WATER ANALYSIS 2023 - NEW REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Regulated PFAS Contaminant (ng/L)	NWTP Test Results ng/L (ppt)	SWTP Test Results ng/L (ppt)	BCG Test Results ng/L (ppt)	Final MCL (enforceable levels) ng/L (ppt)	Violation	Source
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ND	ND	ND	4.0 ppt	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, land fills, non-stick cookware
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	ND	ND	ND	4.0 ppt	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, land fills, non-stick cookware
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ND	ND	ND	10 ppt	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, land fills, non-stick cookware
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ND	ND	ND	10 ppt	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, land fills, non-stick cookware
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) - commonly known as GenX Chemicals	ND	ND	ND	10 ppt	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, land fills, non-stick cookware
Mixtures containing two or more PFHxS, PFNA, HFPODA, and PFBS	ND	ND	ND	HI 1 (unitless)	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, land fills, non-stick cookware

Lubbock Public Water System, 1520002, continues ongoing compliance monitoring, ensuring that our drinking water remains safe and meets regulatory requirements. If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact Michael Lowe, Water System Superintendent, at (806) 775-2616.

Abbreviations & Definitions

MRL – Minimum Reporting Limit
MCL/G – Minimum Contaminant Level Goal
ug/L – micrograms per Liter (ppb- parts per billion)
* Single Reading
NWTP – North Water Treatment Plant
SWTP – South Water Treatment Plant
BCG – Bailey County Groundwater
ND – Not detected- results are below reporting limit
MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level
ng/L – also expressed as parts per trillion (ppt)
HI – Hazard Index – health risk from a chemical mixture (i.e. exposure to multiple chemicals); HI is made up of a sum of fractions



Abbreviations and Definitions

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

Average (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 (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 (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 (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 (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 measurement 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

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 - Turbidity is 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.

Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.
*The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. The USEPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta/photon emitters.
**Running Annual Average
^Highest Locational Running Annual Average
^^Secondary Constituent Levels set by the Texas Commission on 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).

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791
City Of Lubbock Water Treatment Lab: (806) 775-2614

Drinking Water Analysis

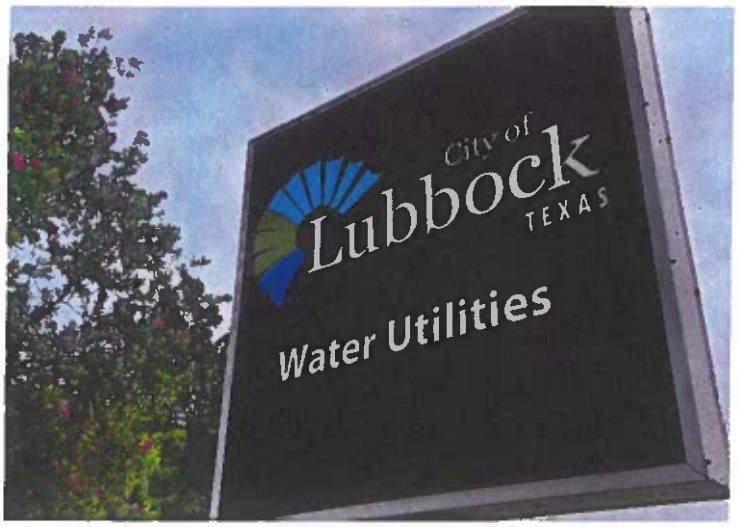
CONTAMINANT	Year of Range	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Contaminant Sources	Violation
SUBSTANCES REGULATED AT THE TREATMENT PLANT									
*BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	2023	7.0	7	7	50 *	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	NO
ALPHA EMITTERS	2023	5.7	3.9	7.5	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
URANIUM	2023	5.1	5.1	5.1	30	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
ARSENIC	2024	1.5	0	2	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	NO
BARIUM	2024	0.16	0.11	0.2	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
CHROMIUM	2024	1.3	1.3	1.3	100	100	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
CYANIDE	2024	84.7	84.7	84.7	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic, and fertilizer factories	NO
FLUORIDE	2024	0.706	0.492	0.919	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
NITRATE (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	1.74	0.148	2	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
TURBIDITY	2024	0.083	0.020	0.270	***% < 0.3 (TT)	0	NTU	Soil runoff	NO
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.	2024	1.55	1.30	1.80	TT	TT	ppm	Naturally present in environment	NO
TOTAL CHLORINE Disinfectant Residual	2024	2.78 ppm	0.94 ppm	3.94 ppm	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
CHLORITE	2024	0.325	0.08	0.689	1	0.8	ppm	By- product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2024	0.6	0.9	1	6	0	ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	NO
REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM									
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	2024	19.7	5.69	40.1	80	N/A	ppb	By- product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2024	12.2	2.20	29.1	60	N/A	ppb	By- product of drinking water chlorination	NO
****TOTAL COLIFORM	2024	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)	2022	N/A	0	41	15 AL	0	ppb	Natural deposit erosion; plumbing system corrosion	NO
Out of 50 samples collected, 49 were below 14 ppb, 50 were below the Action Level(AL) of 15ppb									
******COPPER (90th percentile)	2022	0.087	0.013	0.61	1.3 AL	1.3	ppm	Natural deposit erosion; plumbing system corrosion	NO
Out of 50 sites collected , all were below the action level (AL) or 1.3 ppm									
ADDITIONAL MONITORING									
ALUMINUM	2024	0.054	0.073	0.120	0.05-0.2^^	N/A	ppm	Water Treatment Chemical	N/A
CHLORIDE	2024	274	262	286	300 ^^	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
SULFATE	2024	129	113	145	300 ^^	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	2024	811	753	869	1000^^	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
AMMONIA	2024	0.172	0.109	0.228	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Water Treatment Chemical	N/A
CALCIUM	2024	41.9	29.7	54	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
MAGNESIUM	2024	21.4	11.2	31.5	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
POTASSIUM	2024	5.87	5.06	6.67	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
SODIUM	2024	216	214	218	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
HARDNESS	2024	192	120	264	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A
CONDUCTANCE	2024	1475	1390	1560	Not Regulated	N/A	µmho/cm	Naturally occurring	N/A
TOTAL ALKALINITY	2024	194	163	231	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring	N/A

Get Involved

We encourage the community to stay informed when it comes to the decisions that affect our drinking water.

The Lubbock Water Advisory Commission conducts regularly scheduled board meetings that are open to the public.

Visit our website at mylubbock.us/meetings to view upcoming meetings.



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