2020 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF SHALLOWATER

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2020

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

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Paul Farris

Phone (806) 696-4300

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. If you are interested in opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water our City Council meets every third Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Police Annex located at 607 Ave G, Shallowater, Texas 79363.

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

The city's water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the calendar year 2020 indicates that our system lost an estimated 29,183,000 gallons of water out of the 149,692,000 gallons of water volume. This loss represents a 19.50% of our total water use.

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.

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**.

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 **Paul Farris 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	2020	1.3	1.3	0.143	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

2020 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	12	12.2 - 12.2	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

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2020	4.6	4.6 - 4.6	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2020	0.088	0.088 - 0.088	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2020	8.2	8.2 - 8.2	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2020	108	108 - 108	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2020	1.55	1.55 - 1.55	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]	2020	2	1.69 - 1.69	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Selenium	2020	8.1	8.1 - 8.1	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**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/photon emitters	07/10/2019	9.1	9.1 - 9.1	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	07/10/2019	2	2 - 2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Uranium	07/10/2019	7.5	7.5 - 7.5	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**
Chloramine	2020	.80	.54-1.34	4	4	mg/l	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

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).	07/01/2020	09/30/2020	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.

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LCR)	07/01/2020	12/31/2020	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.

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	07/01/2020	2020	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.

LEAD & COPPER RULE MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATION MANDATORY LANGUAGE - TIER III

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

CITY OF **SHALLOWATER** has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing (or did) to correct these situations.

We are required to *monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether* or *not our drinking water meets health standards. During **07/01/2020-12/31/2020** we did not monitor* or *test - or - did not complete all monitoring or testing for **Lead and Copper** and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.*

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for **Lead and Copper**, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples **were and will be** taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Water quality parameters - Distribution System Lead and Copper	*4 Samples*	0 samples taken from *July -December* ***2020***	*July -December* ***2020***	3 samples sent on 03/30/2021 3 samples sent on 05/24/2021
Water quality parameters - Entry Point to the Distribution System Lead and Copper	*2 Samples*	0 samples taken from *July -December* ***2020***	*July-December* ***2020***	2 samples sent on 03/30/2021 2 samples sent on 05/24/2021

What is being done?

We are working to correct the problem. For more information, please contact Paul Farris at (806)696-4300 or PO Box 246, Shallowater, Texas, 79363.

Corrective Actions:

- We will continue to monitor and submit quarterly samples as required.
- Three (3) samples were submitted for the water quality parameters for the distribution system on March 30, 2021 and again on May 24, 2021 and two (2) samples were submitted for the entry point of distribution on the same dates.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). *You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you by Paul Farris

Public Water System Number: Tx:1520003

Date Distributed: 07/01/2021

LEAD & COPPER RULE MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATION MANDATORY LANGUAGE – TIER III

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

CITY OF **SHALLOWATER** bas violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing (or did) to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During ***July 1, 2020-December 31, 2020*** *we did not complete all monitoring or testing for* ***Lead and Copper*** *and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.*

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for **Lead and Copper**, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples were or will be taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Lead	20 twice a year	10	July 1,2020- December 31, 2020	20 samples were submitted 05/28/2021 and 20 more will be submitted between July and December of 2021.
Copper	20 twice a year	10	July 1,2020- December 31, 2020	20 samples were submitted 05/28/2021 and 20 more will be submitted between July and December of 2021.

What is being done?

We are working to correct the problem. For more information, please contact Paul Farris at (806) 696-4300 or PO Box 246, Shallowater, Texas, 79363.

Corrective Actions:

- The City of Shallowater was required to increase the monitoring due to the new water treatment plant from ten (10) samples every three (3) years to twenty (20) samples biannually.
- Twenty (20) samples were submitted on 05/28/2021 and we will complete twenty (20) additional samples between July-December of 2021.
- We will continue to monitor and submit samples as required by TCEQ (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality).

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by The City of Shallowater. Public Water System Number: TX l520003

Date Distributed:07/01/2021