

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

### CITY OF SHALLOWATER

Public Water System ID: TX1520003

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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 first and third Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Police Annex located at 607 Ave G, Shallowater, Texas 79363 (Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (806) 696-4300).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Ruben Ponce

Phone: 806-696-4300

### Sources of Drinking Water

CITY OF SHALLOWATER is Ground water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
10 - N SIDE BOCK D-5	Ground water	YES	801 Ave G Shallowater TX
11 - E SIDE BLOCK D-5	Ground water	YES	801 Ave G Shallowater TX
12 - E SIDE BLOCK D-5	Ground water	YES	801 Ave G Shallowater TX
5 - E MCCRORY S	Ground water	YES	801 Ave G Shallowater TX
7 - S MCCRORY S	Ground water	YES	801 Ave G Shallowater TX
9 - W SIDE BLOCK D-5	Ground water	YES	801 Ave G Shallowater TX
GW FROM CITY OF LUBBOCK	Ground water	YES	801 Ave G Shallowater TX

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 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:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at 401 Clovis Road, Shallowater, Texas, 79363.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

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.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. CITY OF SHALLOWATER is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact CITY OF SHALLOWATER at 806-696-4300. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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 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.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

RAA: Running Annual Average.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

**Disinfectant Residual**

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRLD/MRDLG Goal
Liquid Chlorine	2025	1.00	Mg/L	.20 / 3.85	4/4

**Regulated Contaminants**

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2025	0.151	0.0108 - 0.246	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2025	2.29	0 - 2.4	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	1105 12TH ST, SHALLOWATER	2025	24	24.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1105 12TH ST, SHALLOWATER	2025	12	11.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	2/7/2024	2.9	2.9	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	2/7/2024	0.0052	0.0052	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHA NE	5/14/2025	3.63	0 - 3.63	UG/L	N/A	0.06	
FLUORIDE	2/7/2024	2.93	2.93	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	2/5/2025	2.41	1.59 - 2.41	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	10/20/2021	1.71	1.71	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM	2/7/2024	20	20	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED URANIUM	2/5/2025	44.7	4.7 - 44.7	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	8/13/2025	2	0 - 2	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	5/14/2025	21.7	4.4 - 21.7	pCi/L	N/A	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	2/5/2025	31.4	6.8 - 31.4	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

#### Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

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 your community water system has a fluoride concentration greater than 2.0 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 at the phone number located under the heading "How might I become actively involved?" on page 1 of this report. 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.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

# LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

## Public Water Supply ID: TX1520002

### Consumer Confidence Report

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

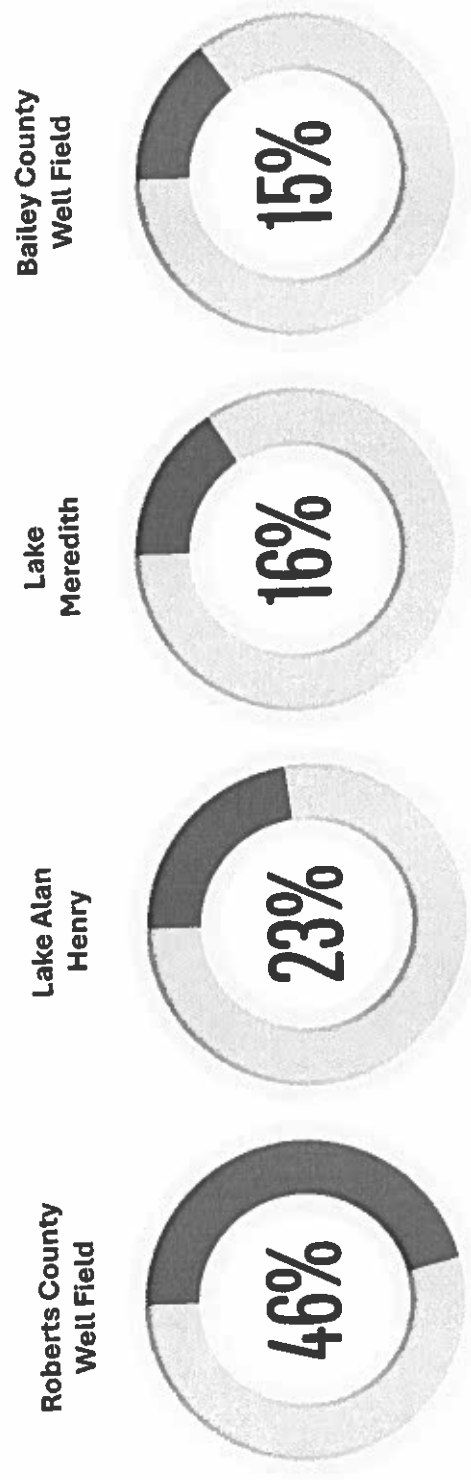
**For more information regarding this report, contact:** Water Superintendent of Water Treatment, Michael Lowe

**Phone:** 806.775.2616

**Email:** [MLowe@mylubbock.us](mailto:MLowe@mylubbock.us)

#### Sources of Drinking Water:

Lubbock's water supply comes from surface water and groundwater. Groundwater sources amount to 61% of Lubbock's water usage. The Ogallala Aquifer provides the groundwater that is supplied by Roberts County Well Field and Bailey County Well Field. Lake Alan Henry and Lake Meredith provide the surface water that accounts for 39% of Lubbock's water usage.



**Contaminants:**

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 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 some small amounts of 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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; 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.**

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at a point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your

home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM at 806-775-2010. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed [www.mylubbock.us/leadlines](http://www.mylubbock.us/leadlines).

#### **Additional Required Health Effects Language:**

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite exceeding the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite exceeding the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Some people who drink water containing cyanide well exceeding the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

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**Pesticides and Herbicides** - which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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**picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**na:** not applicable.

**Disinfectant Residual**

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

**CITY OF LUBBOCK 2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT**

Contaminant	Year Range	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source	VIOLATION
<b>REGULATED AT THE TREATMENT PLANT (ENTRY POINT)</b>									
GROSS BETA EMITTER	2023	7.0	5.3	8.6	50*	0	PCi/L	Decay of natural man-made deposits	NO
GROSS ALPHA INCLUDING RADON	2023	N/A	3.6	7.5	15	0	PCi/L	Decay of natural man-made deposits	NO
URANIUM	2023	N/A	2.9	5.1	30	0	ppb	Decay of natural man-made deposits	NO
ARSENIC	2025	2.7	1.4	4.6	10	0	ppb	Decay of natural man-made deposits	NO
BARIUM	2025	0.132	0.086	0.190	2	2	ppm	Decay of natural man-made deposits	NO
CHROMIUM	2025	1.63	1.3	1.9	100	100	ppb	Decay of natural man-made deposits	NO
CYANIDE	2025	124	124	124	200	200	ppb	Decay of natural man-made deposits	NO
FLUORIDE	2025	0.741	0.635	0.846	4	4	ppm	Decay of natural man-made deposits	NO
NITRATE	2025	0.946	1.59	10	10	10	ppm	Decay of natural man-made deposits	NO
TURBIDITY	2025	0.0483	0.0235	0.103	***100%<0.3	0	NTU	Decay of natural man-made deposits	NO

REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM										
CONTAMINANT	YEAR	AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MCL	MCLG	UNIT	SOURCE	VIOLATION	
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	2025	N/A	0.50	1.64	TT	TT	ppm	Decay of natural man-made deposits	NO	
*****TOTAL CHLORINE	2025	3.511	2.07	4.63	4.0	4.0	ppm	Decay of natural man-made deposits	NO	
CHLOROITE	2025	0.260	0.100	0.579	1	0.8	ppm	Decay of natural man-made deposits	NO	
NICKEL	2025	N/A	0.0	0.03	0.1	0	ppm	Industrial, mining, plumbing leaching	NO	
REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMER TAP										
Lead and copper	Period	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile: 90% were less than	Range Low - High	Unit	Action Level (AL)	Sites over AL	Source	Violation		
Copper	2023-2025	0.142	0.00868 - 0.27	ppm	1.3	0	Natural deposit erosion, plumbing system Corrosion	NO		
Lead	2023-2025	1.36	0 - 9.16	ppb	15	0	Natural deposit erosion, plumbing system Corrosion	NO		

REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Microbiological	RESULT	MCL	MCLG	UNIT	Source	Violation
E. coli	In the month of October, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	A routine sample and a repeat sample are Total Coliform positive, and one is also Fecal positive/ E. coli positive	0	**** (P/A)	Human and animal fecal waste	NO
Coliform (TCR)	In the month of November, 0.66% of samples were positive	5 % Trigger Treatment Technique	0	**** (P/A)	Naturally present in the environment	NO

ADDITIONAL MONITORING									
Contaminant	YEAR	AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MCL	MCLG	unit	SOURCE	Violation
ALUMINIUM	2025	0.145	0.047	0.208	0.05-0.2^^	N/A	PPM	Water Treatment Chemical	NO
CHLORIDE	2025	179	19	315	300^^	N/A	PPM	Naturally occurring	NO
SULFATE	2025	93	42	144	300^^	N/A	PPM	Naturally occurring	NO
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	2025	633	321	991	1000^^	N/A	PPM	Naturally occurring	NO
AMMONIA	2025	0.214	0.072	0.486	Not Regulated	N/A	PPM	Naturally occurring	NO
CALCIUM	2025	30	18.0	42	Not Regulated	N/A	PPM	Naturally occurring	NO
MGENSIUM	2025	23	9	24	Not Regulated	N/A	PPM	Naturally occurring	NO
POTASSIUM	2025	5.94	4.67	7.77	Not Regulated	N/A	PPM	Naturally occurring	NO
SODIUM	2025	158	36.197	260.06	Not Regulated	N/A	PPM	Naturally occurring	NO
HARDNESS	2025	169	81	244	Not Regulated	N/A	PPM	Naturally occurring	NO
CONDUCTANCE	2025	1145	557	1692	Not Regulated	N/A	PPM	µmho/CM	NO
TOTAL ALKALINITY	2025	197.49	182.60	206.39	Not Regulated	N/A	PPM	Naturally occurring	NO

Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

\*The MCL for Beta/Photon emitter is 4 mrems/year. USEPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta/Photon emitter.

\*\* Running Annual Average

^^ Secondary Constituent Levels set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

\*\*\* 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 coliform found (Negative).

\*\*\*\*\*Total Chlorine – Free Chlorine + Combined. Primary disinfectant for our system – Free Chlorine. Secondary disinfectant - Monochloramine

TT – Treatment Technique Trigger

N/A – Not Available/Not applicable

**Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)**

Under the SDWA, the EPA establishes standards for drinking water quality through programs such as UCMR 5. In April 2024, the EPA finalized the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR), which sets legally enforceable limits—known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)—for six PFAS compounds in drinking water. As of 2023, our drinking water showed no detection of these newly regulated contaminants.

**Test Results for 6 Regulated PFAS Contaminant (2023)**

PFAS (ng/L)	NWTP Test Results ng/L (ppt)	SWTP Test Results ng/L (ppt)	Bailey County Test Results ng/L (ppt)	EPA Finalized enforceable MCL ng/L (ppt)	Violation	Source
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ND	ND	ND	4.0	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, land fills Non-sticky cook wares.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	ND	ND	ND	4.0	No	
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PHxS)	ND	ND	ND	10	NO	

Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ND	ND	ND	ND	10	No
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA - known as GenX)	ND	ND	ND	ND	10	No
Mixture of two or more PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	ND	ND	ND	ND	1 (unitless)	No

**NWTP** – North Water Treatment Plant, SWTP – South Water Treatment Plant, and Bailey County Groundwater  
**ND** – Not detected- results are below reporting limit (MRL), MCL – Maximum contaminant Level, ng/L – parts per trillion (ppt)

**PFBA and Lithium Test Results - 2023 (Unregulated Contaminants)**

Parameters	Detected Average	Detected Range	MRL	MCL/G	MCL	Violation	Source
Perfluoro butanoic acid (PFBA) (ng/L)	9.0	7.1 – 10.9	5.0	N/A	N/A	No	Industrial discharge, firefighting foams, land fills
Lithium (ug/L)	41.48	36.7 – 46.5	9.0	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring element

**MRL** – Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL), **MCL** – Maximum Contaminant Level, **MCL/G** – Minimum contaminant Level Goal  
ng/L – nanograms per liter (ppt- parts per trillion) **ug/L** – micrograms per liter (ppb- parts per billion)

## **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

### **Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Lubbock Public Water System**

#### **What Happened?**

Our system failed to collect the required number of coliform samples February of 2026. Lubbock Public Water System has a long history of 100% compliance, with this event being an outlier. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

#### **What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do, the quality of water was not affected by this violation

#### **How many samples were not collected?**

The Lubbock Public Water System is mandated to collect 150 samples each month to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. The Lubbock Public Water System collected 140 samples in February 2026.

#### **What is being done?**

As of March of 2026, all 150 samples have been collected, and Lubbock Public Water System has remained in compliance since then.

#### **Contact:**

Michael Lowe | Water Superintendent | Water Treatment | 806-775-2616 | [MLowe@mylubbock.us](mailto:MLowe@mylubbock.us)