

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX1100002

CITY OF LEVELLAND

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Jose Cavazos

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Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (806) 894-0113.

CITY OF LEVELLAND is Purchased Surface Water

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 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. 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>.

Public Participation in Decisions That May Affect the Quality of the Water

The Levelland City Council normally meets on the first and third Monday's of each month. You are welcome and encouraged to attend these meetings and present your views on issues related to the quality of the water. We encourage you to check local news media for agendas and notices regarding meetings of the City Council. Agendas are also posted online at www.levellandtexas.org.

The City Council Chamber is wheelchair accessible. Requests for any special accommodations must be made 48 hours prior to the meeting. Please contact Beth Walls at 894-0113.

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.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Jose Cavazos.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available 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
11 - 212 HICKORY ST	212 HICKORY ST	GW	_____
12 - 3RD ST / AVE K	3RD ST / AVE K	GW	Y _____
13 - 109 PINE ST	109 PINE ST	GW	Y _____
14 - 1ST / AVE C	1ST / AVE C	GW	Y _____
17 - 200 BLK MAGNOLIA ST	200 BLK MAGNOLIA ST	GW	Y _____
20 - 3RD / AVE D	3RD / AVE D	GW	Y _____
24 - HOLLY CIRCLE	HOLLY CIRCLE	GW	_____
25 - BROOKHOLLOW	BROOKHOLLOW	GW	_____
26 - BEECHWOOD DR / PARKWOOD LN		GW	_____
27 - HILL CIRCLE	HILL CIRCLE	GW	_____
8 - ALLEY / 1ST - RR	ALLEY / 1ST-RR	GW	_____
SW FROM CITY OF LUBBOCK	CC FROM TX1520002 LUBBOCK	SW	_____

2015 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/11/2013	1.3	1.3	0.0532	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/11/2013	0	15	1.41	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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)

Water Quality Test Results

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 7,350 gallons of water.
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	11	6.2 - 18.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	14	0 - 25.8	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. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's 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 other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.	07/02/2013	8.38	3.66 - 8.38	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	07/02/2013	0.0756	0.0439 - 0.0756	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	07/02/2013	13.9	1.96 - 13.9	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	07/02/2014	41.9	0 - 41.9	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.

Fluoride	02/19/2014	0.88	0.88 - 0.88	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]	2015	2	1.38 - 1.61	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	07/02/2013	5.79	4.15 - 5.79	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/photom emitters	07/02/2013	15.1	8.5 - 15.1	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	07/02/2013	9.2	8.8 - 9.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Violations Table

Total Coliform			
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.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING (TCR), ROUTINE MINOR	08/01/2015	08/31/2015	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

**CITY OF LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
WATER QUALITY REPORT DATA, 2015**

SOURCE:	Roberts Co. Wellfield	RANGE	Bailey Co. Wellfield	RANGE	Lake Alan Henry	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATION	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
SUBSTANCES REGULATED AT THE TREATMENT PLANT										
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	8.4 pCi/L (2011)	na	6.2 pCi/L (2011)	na	none detected	4.2 - 8.9 pCi/L	50 pCi/L*	0	NO	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	3.0 - 11.5 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM	na	na	na	na	11.6 ppb (2013)	na	30 ppb	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
ANTIMONY	none detected	na	none detected	na	0.33 ppb	na	6 ppb	6ppb	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC	1.5 ppb	na	5.9 ppb (2011)	na	3.3 ppb	na	10 ppb**	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
BARIUM	0.088 ppm	na	0.104 ppm (2011)	na	0.2 ppm	na	2 ppm	2 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	4.2 ppb	na	none detected (2011)	na	1.5 ppb	na	100 ppb	100 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	106 ppb	na	84.4 ppb (2014)	na	110 ppb	na	200 ppb	200 ppb	NO	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
FLUORIDE	0.68 ppm	na	1.23 ppm (2014)	na	1.06 ppm	na	4 ppm	4 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	1.35 ppm	na	1.57 ppm	na	0.021 ppm	na	10 ppm	10 ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion
SELENIUM	1 ppb	na	3.4 ppb (2011)	na	none detected	na	50 ppb	50 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
TURBIDITY	0.20 NTU	0.03 - 0.20 NTU	na	na	0.19 NTU	0.02 - 0.19 NTU	TT = 5 NTU	0	NO	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
	100% less than 0.3 NTU		na	na	100% less than 0.3 NTU		TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU		NO	
ADDITIONAL MONITORING										
SOURCE:	Roberts Co. Wellfield	RANGE	Bailey Co. Wellfield	RANGE	Lake Alan Henry	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATION	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
ALUMINUM	0.074 ppm	na	none detected (2014)	na	0.018 ppm	na	0.05-0.2ppm^	na	na	Water Treatment Chemical
CHLORIDE	224 ppm	na	12 ppm (2014)	na	275 ppm	na	300 ppm ^	na	na	Naturally occurring
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	658 ppm	na	317 ppm (2014)	na	810 ppm	na	1000 ppm^	na	na	Naturally occurring
AMMONIA	0.19 ppm	na	0.38 ppm	na	0.21 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Water Treatment Chemical
CALCIUM	54.0 ppm	na	52.9 ppm (2011)	na	29.1 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
MAGNESIUM	27.3 ppm	na	18.2 ppm (2011)	na	12.0 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
SODIUM	136 ppm	na	29.4 ppm (2011)	na	247 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
POTASSIUM	5.77 ppm	na	na	na	5.71 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
IRON	none detected	na	0.023 ppm (2011)	na	none detected	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
MANGANESE	0.00067 ppm	na	0.0017 ppm (2011)	na	0.0020 ppm	na	0.05 ppm^	na	na	Naturally occurring
NICKEL	0.00048 ppm	na	0.0014 ppm (2011)	na	0.00057 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	7.8	na	7.4	na	8.0	na	Greater than 7.0^	na	na	Naturally occurring
ZINC	none detected	na	0.0094 ppm (2011)	na	0.0058 ppm	na	5 ppm^	na	na	Naturally occurring
HARDNESS	247 ppm	na	207 ppm (2011)	na	122 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
CONDUCTANCE	1200 micromhos/cm	na	524 micromhos/cm	na	1500 micromhos/cm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
TOTAL ALKALINITY	170 ppm	na	214 ppm	na	176 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
SULFATE	90.1 ppm	na	29.2 ppm	na	121 ppm	na	300 ppm ^	na	na	Mineral and Nutrient

ALL DATA IN THIS TABLE WERE COLLECTED IN 2015 UNLESS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED IN PARENTHESES.