

BUFFALO SPRINGS LAKE

Administered by
Lubbock County WCID No. 1
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JUNE 2018

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2017

The source 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.

THIS IS YOUR WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR JAN. 1 TO DEC 31, 2017

Lubbock County WCID provides surface water and ground water from Lake Alan Henry (LAH) located East of Post Texas, Roberts County Well Field (RCWF) 150 miles to the Northeast of Lubbock, and Lake Meredith (LM) 160 miles North of Lubbock.

- 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 physical or health care providers. Additional guidelines or appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

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.
- 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 margin of safety.
- 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 the to 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)
- 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.
- 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.



LUBBOCK COUNTY WCID NO. 1 PURCHASES WATER FROM LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM. LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM PROVIDES PURCHASE SURFACE WATER FROM CITY OF LUBBOCK, TEXAS LOCATED IN LUBBOCK, TEXAS.

SUBSTANCE	MONITORING DATE	MCL	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	MCLG	RANGE	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	2017	50 Pci/L*	8.1 pCi/L	0	4.3-81 pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	NO
ALPHA EMITTERS	2017	15 Pci/L	7 pCi/L	0	2 -7 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
URANIUM	2017	30 ppb	4.9 PPB	0	3.5-4.9 PPB	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
ARSENIC	2016-2017	10 ppb	4 ppb	0	1.1-4 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards	NO
BARIUM	2016-2017	2 ppb	0.21 ppm	2 ppm	0.092-0.21 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
CHROMIUM	2016-2017	100 ppb	4.1 ppb	100 ppb	0 -4.1 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
SELENIUM	2016-2017	50 ppb	2.7 ppb	50 ppb	0-2.7 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
CYANIDE	2017	200 ppb	163 ppb	200 ppb	0-163 ppb	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic, and fertilizer factories	NO
FLOURIDE	2017	4 ppm	1.46 ppm	4 ppm	0.71 – 1.46 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
NITRATE	2017	10 ppm	1.52 ppm	10 ppm	0.11 – 1.52 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion	NO
TURBIDITY	2017	TTU= 5 NTU TTU= % of samples <0.3 NTU	0.28 100%	0	0.03-0.28 NTU	Soil Runoff	NO
CHLORITE	2017	1 ppm	0.586 ppm	0.8 ppm	0-0.586 ppm	By-product of drinking water disinfection	

ADDITIONAL MONITORING

ALUMINUM	2016-2017	0.05-0.2 ppm^^	0.079 ppm	N/A	N/A	Water treatment chemical
CHLORIDE	2017	300 ppm^^	291 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally Occuring
SULFATE	2017	300 ppm ^^	125 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally Occuring
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	2017	1000 ppm ^^	777 ppm	N/A	N/a	Naturally Occuring
AMMONIA	2017	Not regulated	0.92 ppm	N/A	N/A	Water Treatment chemical
CALCIUM	2016-2017	Not regulated	54 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
MAGNESIUM	2016-2017	Not regulated	26 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
POTASSIUM	2016-2017	Not regulated	5.5 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
SODIUM	2016-2017	Not regulated	248 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
NICKEL	2016-2017	Not regulated	0.004 ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
ZINC	2016-2017	5 ppm^^	0.003 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
HARDNESS	2016-2017	Not regulated	243 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
CONDUCTANCE	2017	Not regulated	1490 micromhos/cm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
TOTAL ALKALINITY	2017	Not regulated	177 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring

The state allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently.

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.

^^Secondary Constituent Levels are set by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality.

'No source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.'

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# of site over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

2017 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest level or average detected	Range of individual samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	10	5.2-8.9	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)	2017	22	8.96-21	No goal for the total	80	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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*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 or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measures as Nitrogen)	2017	1	1.49-1.49	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer uses: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL	YEAR	AVERAGE LEVEL	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MRDL	MRDLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
1.62	2017	1.62	0.55-2.2	4	4	Mg/L	ppm	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 Operation Report (DLQOR)	04/01/2017	06/30/2017	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.
			This violation was corrected and a calendar is used to make sure reports are turned in a timely manner.

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 ROUTING TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2014	06/16/2017	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.
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTING TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2015	06/16/2017	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.
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTING TAP M/R (LCR)	7/01/2016	06/16/2017	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.
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTING TAP M/R (LCR)	1/01/2017	06/6/2017	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 CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	09/29/2017	11/01/2017	WE FAILED TO PROVIDE THE RESULTS OF LEAD TAP WATER MONITORING TO THE CONSUMERS AT THE LOCATION WATER WAS TESTED. THESE WERE SUPPOSED TO BE PROVIDED NO LATER THAN 30 DAYS AFTER LEARNING THE RESULTS.
			THIS VIOLATION IS BEING CORRECTED AND A CALENDAR IS USED TO MAKE SURE REPORTS ARE TURNED IN A TIMELY MANNER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION RULE

THE PUBLIC NOTIFICATION RULE HELPS TO ENSURE THAT CONSUMERS WILL ALWAYS KNOW IF THERE IS A PROBLEM WITH THEIR DRINKING WATER. THESE NOTICES IMMEDIATELY ALERT CONSUMERS IF THERE IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM WITH THEIR DRINKING WATER (E.G., A BOIL WATER EMERGENCY).

VIOLATION TYPE	VIOLATION BEGIN	VIOLATION END	VIOLATION EXPLANATION
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	02/13/2015	06/13/2017	WE FAILED TO ADEQUATELY NOTIFY YOU, OUR DRINKING WATER CONSUMERS, ABOUT A VIOLATION OF THE DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	02/08/2016	06/13/2017	WE FAILED TO ADEQUATELY NOTIFY YOU, OUR DRINKING WATER CONSUMERS, ABOUT A VIOLATION OF THE DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	11/12/2016	06/13/2017	WE FAILED TO ADEQUATELY NOTIFY YOU, OUR DRINKING WATER CONSUMERS, ABOUT A VIOLATION OF THE DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	05/01/2017	06/13/2017	WE FAILED TO ADEQUATELY NOTIFY YOU, OUR DRINKING WATER CONSUMERS, ABOUT A VIOLATION OF THE DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS.
			THIS VIOLATION IS BEING CORRECTED AND A CALENDAR IS USED TO MAKE SURE REPORTS ARE TURNED IN A TIMELY MANNER.