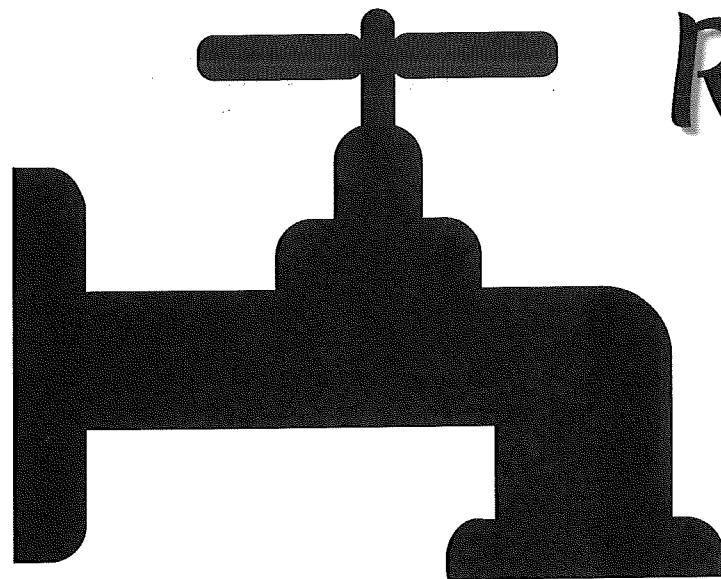


Consumer Confidence

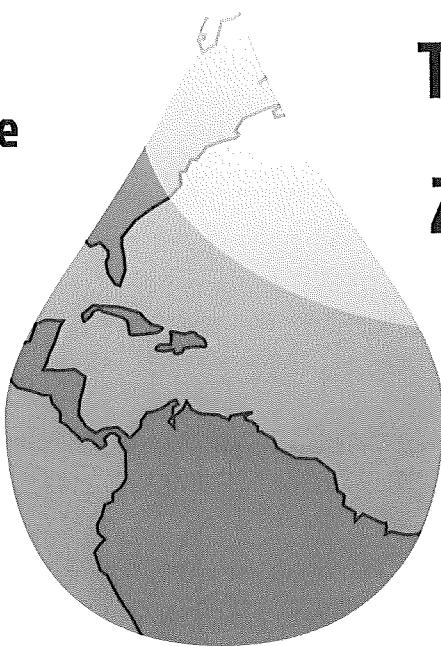


Report 2021

PWS: 1520006

Lubbock County Water
Control & Improvement
District No. 1

Drinking Water,
including bottled
water, may
reasonably be expected
to contain at least a
small amount of some
contaminants. The
presence of
contaminants does
not necessarily
indicate that the
water poses a health
risk. More
information about
contaminants &
potential health
effects can be
obtained by calling
the EPA's Safe
Drinking Water
Hotline at
(800)426-4791



This is your Water Quality
Report from January 1,
2021 to December 31, 2021

Lubbock County WCID 1
provides surface water from
Lubbock Public Water System.
Lubbock Public Water System Provides
purchase surface water from:
Lake Alan Henry,
Bailey County Well Field,
Lake Meredith,
& Roberts County Well Field

For More Information contact Heather Purcell at
(806)747-3353 or visit our website at
www.buffalospringslake.net

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono **(806)747-3353.**

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE INFORMATION

Definitions & 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.
ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Avg:

Regulatory compliance with some MCL's 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. MCL's are set close the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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 drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's 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 once 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))

parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (mg/L)

Treatment Technique or TT (use this term for treatment)

a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

WATER QUALITY CONTACT INFORMATION

SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE: (800)426-4791

THE SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER (both tap water & 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.

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 & gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides & 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, 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 immuno-compromised 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 at (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women & 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>.

WATER QUALITY REPORT DATA, 2021

SUBSTANCE	YEAR OF RANGE	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MCL	MCL	UNITS OF MEASURE	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	2017	6.2	4.3	8.1	50*	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural & man-made deposits	NO
ALPHA EMITTERS	2017	4.5	2	7	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
URANIUM	2017	4.2	3.5	4.9	30	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
ARSENIC	2021	1.95	1.6	2.3	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards	NO
BARIUM	2021	0.155	0.089	0.22	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
CHROMIUM	2021	3.65	2.7	4.6	100	100	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
CYANIDE	2021	67.1	N/A	N/A	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic, and fertilizer factories	NO
FLOURIDE	20021	0.866	0.682	1.05	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
NITRATE	2021	0.944	0.053	1.69	10	10	99M	Fertilizer runoff, septic tank leachate, sewage, erosion	NO
TURBIDITY	2021	0.056	0.027	0.112	***%<0.3(tt)	0	NTU	Soil Runoff	NO
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	2021	1.66	0.61	4.86	TT	TT	ppm	Naturally present in environment	NO
TOTAL CHLORINE	2021	3.73	3.1	4.6	MRDLG=4.0	MRD LG-4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes	NO
					n/a	n/a	n/a	RV_product of drinking	

CHLORITE	2021	0.39	0.07	0.67	1	v.o ppm	v.o ppm	v.o ppm	NO water disinfecton
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ADDITIONAL MONITORING

ADDITIONAL MONITORING									
ALUMINUM	2021	0.131	0.72	190	0.05-0.2^A	N/A	ppm	ppm	Water Treatment Chemical
CHLORIDE	2021	297	292	301	300 ^A	N/A	ppm	ppm	Naturally occurring
SULFATE	2021	126	122	130	300 ^A	N/A	ppm	ppm	Naturally occurring
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	2021	671	340	871	1000 ^A	N/A	ppm	ppm	Naturally occurring
AMMONIA	2021	0.155	0.102	0.211	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	ppm	Water Treatment Chemical
CALCIUM	2021	47.3	36.9	57.7	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	ppm	Naturally occurring
MAGNESIUM	2021	22	14	29	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	ppm	Naturally occurring
POTASSIUM	2021	5.83	5.7	5.95	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	ppm	Naturally occurring
SODIUM	2021	214	156	271	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	ppm	Naturally occurring
HARDNESS	2021	209	150	267	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	ppm	Naturally occurring
CONDUCTANCE	2021	1520	1480	1560	Not Regulated	N/A	umho/cm	umho/cm	Naturally occurring
TOTAL ALKALINITY	2021	190	183	199	Not Regulated	N/A	ppm	ppm	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. Note: TT=treatment Technique. ***100% of plant turbidity meets the <0.3 NTU MCL. *The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year, The USEPA considers 50 pCi/L to the level of concern for beta/photon emitters. **Note: umhos+micromhos/cm **Running Annual Average

^Highest Locational Running Annual Average ^Secondary Constituent Levels set by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality.

LEAD & COPPER LEAKS	DATE SAMPLES			MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites of AL	Likely Source of Contamination	Units / Violation
COPPER	9/14/2020				1.3	0.04	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems	ppm / N
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLENCE	Likely Source of Contamination	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	11	10.6-10.6	NO GOAL FOR THE TOTAL	60	ppb	no	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all of all HAAS sample results collected at a location over a year

total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	20	19.9-19.9	NO GOAL FOR THE TOTAL (TTHM)	80	ppb	no	By-product of drinking water disinfections
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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 DETECTED	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	MCL G	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	UNITS/ VIOLATION
NITRATE (MEASURED AS NITROGEN)	2021	1	1.02-1.02	10	10	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE; LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS	ppm / N
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL	2021			MRD L- 4	MRDLG- 4	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES	ppm

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 DRANK WATER CONTAINING CHLORINE WELL IN EXCESS OF THE MRDL COULD EXPERIENCE STOMACH DISCOMFORT.

VIOLATION TYPE	VIOLATION BEGIN	VIOLATION END	VIOLATION EXPLANATIONS
DISINFECTANT LEVEL QUARTERLY OPERATING REPORT (DLQOR).	10/1/2021	12/31/2021	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.

PUBLIC NOTICE RULE: The Public Notice 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 (eg., a boil water emergency).

PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	12/19/2021	2/10/2022	WE FAILED TO ADEQUATELY NOTIFY YOU, OUR DRINKING WATER CONSUMERS, ABOUT A VIOLATION OF THE DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR) The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants/young children.

MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR (RTCR)	4/1/2021	4/30/2021	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.
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR (RTCR)	12/1/2021	12/31/2021	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.