

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 Murvat Musa at 806-829-2470. (Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 806-829-2470).

There will be an opportunity for public participation during the regular City Council meeting on July 8, 2014 at 7:00pm at City Hall, 24 Lee Kitchens Drive, Ransom Canyon, TX 79366.

Sources Of Drinking Water

Town of Ransom Canyon water is Purchased Ground 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 called 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.

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 infections by Cryptosporidium are available from the 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 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.

Homes With Lead Piping

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 Assessments

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report 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 system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Murvat Musa at 806-829-2470.

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: Lake Alan Henry, Roberts County Well Field, & Bailey County Well Field
Type of Water: Ground Water
Report Status: Active
Location: SW from City of Lubbock, CC from TX1520002 Lubbock

Information About Water Loss As Reported To The Texas Water Development Board

Water loss for period: January 1, 2013 – December 31, 2013 was 13.5 million gallons.

Routine Monitoring Violation Total Coliform Rule

Ransom Canyon failed to collect the required number of bacteriological samples for coliform monitoring of the water distribution system during February 2013. This monitoring is required by the TCEQ's Drinking Water Standards and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Law 95-523. Bacteriological samples are used to monitor water quality and indicate if the water is free of coliform bacteria. Our water system is required to submit two bacteriological samples each month. Failure to collect all required bacteriological samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

NOTE: Ransom Canyon did collect the two required samples for the month of February 2013 and the results of those samples were negative for total coliform, however; we neglected to check a box on the form that identifies the type of the sample and for this reason, the TCEQ disallowed that sample.

**CITY OF LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
WATER QUALITY REPORT DATA, 2013**

SUBSTANCE	SOURCE:	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED										MCL	MCLG	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
		Roberts Co. Wellfield	RANGE	Bailey Co. Wellfield	RANGE	Lake Alan Henry	RANGE							
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS		8.4 pCi/L (2011)	na	6.2 pCi/L (2011)	na	8.9 pCi/L	4.2 - 8.9 pCi/L	50 pCi/L*	0		Decay of natural and man-made deposits			
ALPHA EMITTERS		4.7 pCi/L (2011)	na	4.0 pCi/L (2011)	na	11.5 pCi/L	3.0 - 11.5 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0		Erosion of natural deposits			
ANTI MONY		none detected	na	none detected	na	0.273 ppb	na	6 ppb	6ppb		Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder			
ARSENIC		1.63 ppb	na	5.9 ppb (2011)	na	3.66 ppb	na	10 ppb**	0		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards			
BARIUM		0.099 ppm	na	0.104 ppm (2011)	na	0.204 ppm	na	2 ppm	2 ppm		Erosion of natural deposits			
CHROMIUM		1.77 ppb	na	none detected	na	1.60 ppb	na	100 ppb	100 ppb		Erosion of natural deposits			
CYANIDE		100 ppb (2011)	na	70 ppb (2011)	na	70 ppb	na	200 ppb	200 ppb		Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories			
FLUORIDE		0.714 ppm	na	1.42 ppm (2011)	na	1.21 ppm	na	4 ppm	4 ppm		Erosion of natural deposits			
NITRATE		1.36 ppm	1.29 - 1.36 ppm	1.25 ppm	na	0.03 ppm	0.028 - 0.030 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion			
SELENIUM		1.57 ppb	na	3.4 ppb (2011)	na	8.45 ppb	na	50 ppb	50 ppb		Erosion of natural deposits			
TURBIDITY		0.17 NTU	0.04 - 0.17 NTU	na	na	0.07 NTU	0.02 - 0.07 NTU	TT = 5 NTU TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU	0		Soil runoff			
ADDITIONAL MONITORING														
ALUMINUM		0.14 ppm	na	none detected	na	0.03 ppm	na	0.05-0.2ppm^	na		Water Treatment Chemical			
CHLORIDE		208 ppm	na	14 ppm (2011)	na	286 ppm	na	300 ppm ^	na		Naturally occurring			
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS		666 ppm	na	317 ppm (2011)	na	813 ppm	na	1000 ppm^	na		Naturally occurring			
AMMONIA		0.254 ppm	na	0.264 ppm	na	0.283 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na		Water Treatment Chemical			
CALCIUM		50.3 ppm	na	52.9 ppm (2011)	na	30.0 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na		Naturally occurring			
MAGNESIUM		27.2 ppm	na	18.2 ppm (2011)	na	12.5 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na		Naturally occurring			
SODIUM		141 ppm	na	29.4 ppm (2011)	na	240 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na		Naturally occurring			
IRON		none detected	na	0.023 ppm (2011)	na	none detected	na	Not Regulated	na		Naturally occurring			
MANGANESE		none detected	na	0.0017 ppm (2011)	na	none detected	na	0.05 ppm^	na		Naturally occurring			
NICKEL		0.0004 ppm	na	0.0014 ppm (2011)	na	0.0005 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na		Erosion of natural deposits			
pH		8.0	na	7.2	na	8.3	na	Greater than 7.0^	na		Naturally occurring			
ZINC		none detected	na	0.0084 ppm (2011)	na	none detected	na	5 ppm^	na		Naturally occurring			
HARDNESS		238 ppm	na	207 ppm (2011)	na	126 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na		Naturally occurring			
CONDUCTANCE		1071 microhos/cm	na	600 microhos/cm (2011)	na	1450 microhos/cm	na	Not Regulated	na		Naturally occurring			
TOTAL ALKALINITY		169 ppm	na	227 ppm (2011)	na	182 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na		Naturally occurring			
SULFATE		80.5 ppm	na	37 ppm (2011)	na	134 ppm	na	300 ppm ^	na		Mineral and Nutrient			

^Secondary drinking water standards

ALL DATA IN THIS TABLE WAS COLLECTED IN 2013 UNLESS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED IN PARENTHESES.

**TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT DATA**

Lead and Copper Table

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/09/2009	1.3 ppm	1.3	0.119	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	07/09/2009	0 ppb	15	0.00135	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum/Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Chloramine	2013	2.43	1.75/3.30	4 ppm	4ppm	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Result	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	05/09/2013	0.9 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion
Total Trihalomethanes	05/09/2013	12.3 ppb	80 ppb	na	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (5)	05/09/2013	4.4 ppb	60 ppb	na	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Definitions:

- AL - Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest contaminant level legally allowed.
- MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the contaminant level below which there is no known health risk.
- MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest disinfectant level legally allowed
- MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the disinfectant level below which there is no known health risk.
- na - not applicable
- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of the cloudiness of the water
- pCi/L - picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity
- ppb - part per billion
- ppm - part per million
- TT - Treatment Technique, a process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water