

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

TCEQ CERTIFICATION of DELIVERY

For Calendar year 2015

Ron's
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Public Water System(PWS) Name : TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON

PWS ID Number : TX1520056

I certify that the community water system named above has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year of 2015 and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the TCEQ. Public Water Systems **servicing 500 or fewer persons** are not required to mail the entire CCR to their customers as long as the system provides notice at least once per year by July 1 to its customers by mail, door-to-door delivery, or by posting in an appropriate location that the report is available upon request.

Date of Delivery: 6/23/2016
 Certified By: Name (print): Elena Quintanilla
 Title: City Manager
 Phone Number: 66078292470 Email: ransomcanyon@sptc.net
 Signature:  Date: 6/23/2016

Direct delivery methods-You must use at least one direct delivery method (check all that apply)

- Mail a paper copy of the CCR
 - Electronic Delivery:**
 - Mail notification that CCR is available on-line at <http://www.ci.ransom-canyon.tx.us>
 - Email direct web address of the CCR, available at <http://archives/links/Annual-Water-Report.pdf>
 - Email CCR as an attachment to an email.
 - Email CCR as an embedded image in an email.
 - Other direct delivery (for example, door hangers or additional electronic delivery method).
- Please specify: _____

Good-faith delivery methods -To reach people who do not receive bills (check all that apply):

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at <http://www.ci.ransom-canyon>
- Mailing the CCR to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills.
- Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media.
- Posting the CCR in public places.
- Delivering multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons.
- Delivering multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations.

*Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the URL here: <http://> _____

All systems are required to mail by July 1 the certification of delivery and complete Consumer Confidence Report to: TCEQ recommends the use of certified mail.

Sending by certified mail:	Sending by regular mail:
TCEQ PDW, MC-155, Attn: CCR, 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	TCEQ PDW, MC-155, Attn: CCR, PO Box 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087

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 Harold Needham 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 12, 2016 at 6:30pm at City Hall, 24 Lee Kitchens Dr, 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 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 lesser the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 Harold Needham 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://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.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, 2015 – December 31, 2015 was 14 million gallons.

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

SOURCE:	Roberts Co. Wellfield	BAILEY CO. Wellfield	RANGE	Lake/Alan/Henry	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATION	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
SUBSTANCES REGULATED BY THE CLEAN WATER ACT									
BETA-PHOTON EMITTERS	8.4 pCi/L (2011)	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)	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	11.6 ppb (2013)	na	30 ppb	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
ANTIMONY	none detected	none detected	na	0.33 ppb	na	6 ppb	6ppb	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC	1.5 ppb	5.9 ppb (2011)	na	3.3 ppb	na	10 ppb **	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
BARIUM	0.088 ppm	0.104 ppm (2011)	na	0.2 ppm	na	2 ppm	2 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	4.2 ppb	none detected (2011)	na	1.5 ppb	na	100 ppb	100 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	106 ppb	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	1.23 ppm (2014)	na	1.06 ppm	na	4 ppm	4 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	1.35 ppm	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	3.4 ppb (2011)	na	none detected	na	50 ppb	50 ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
TURBIDITY	0.20 NTU	na	na	0.19 NTU	0.02 - 0.19 NTU	TT = 5 NTU TT = % of samples <0.3 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									
ADDITIONAL MONITORING									
SOURCE:	Roberts Co. Wellfield	Bailey Co. Wellfield	RANGE	Lake/Alan/Henry	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATION	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
ALUMINUM	0.074 ppm	none detected (2014)	na	0.018 ppm	na	0.05-0.2ppm^	na	na	Water Treatment Chemical
CHLORIDE	224 ppm	12 ppm (2014)	na	275 ppm	na	300 ppm ^	na	na	Naturally occurring
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	658 ppm	317 ppm (2014)	na	810 ppm	na	1000 ppm^	na	na	Naturally occurring
AMMONIA	0.19 ppm	0.38 ppm	na	0.21 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Water Treatment Chemical
CALCIUM	54.0 ppm	52.9 ppm (2011)	na	29.1 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
MAGNESIUM	27.3 ppm	18.2 ppm (2011)	na	12.0 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
SODIUM	136 ppm	29.4 ppm (2011)	na	247 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
PO ASSIUM	5.77 ppm	na	na	5.71 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
IRON	none detected	0.023 ppm (2011)	na	none detected	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
MANGANESE	0.00067 ppm	0.0017 ppm (2011)	na	0.0020 ppm	na	0.05 ppm^	na	na	Naturally occurring
NICK L	0.00048 ppm	0.0014 ppm (2011)	na	0.00057 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
pH	7.8	7.4	na	8.0	na	Greater than 7.0^	na	na	Erosion of natural deposits
ZINC	none detected	0.0084 ppm (2011)	na	0.0058 ppm	na	5 ppm^	na	na	Naturally occurring
HARDNESS	247 ppm	207 ppm (2011)	na	122 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
CONDUCTANCE	1200 micromhos/cm	524 micromhos/cm	na	1500 micromhos/cm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
TOTAL ALKALINITY	170 ppm	214 ppm	na	176 ppm	na	Not Regulated	na	na	Naturally occurring
SULFATE	90.1 ppm	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.

TOWN OF RANSON CANYON PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
2015 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	07/28/2015	1.3	1.3	0.042	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood Preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	07/28/2015	0	15	2.5	1	ppb	N	
Lead								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 Chlorine	2015	2.22	1.03/3.24	4ppm	4ppm	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	05/05/2015	9	8.7 - 8.7	No Goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total TrihaloMethanes (TTHM)	05/05/2015	5	4.58 - 4.58	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	05/05/2015	1	1.28 - 1.28	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions:

- Avg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- AL - Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ALG - Action Level Goal - 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.
- MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level, 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.
- MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, 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.
- MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, 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.
- MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, 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)
- 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)
- TT - Treatment Technique, the process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.