CITY OF LAMPASAS TEXAS

This is your annual water quality report for the City of Lampasas.
(Consumer Confidence Report)
For January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019

The City of Lampasas provides purchased surface water from Kempner WSC and Central Texas WSC. The surface water comes from STILLHOUSE HOLLOW LAKE in Bell County.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES
CALL THE CITY OF LAMPASAS
312 EAST THIRD
LAMPASAS, TEXAS 76550
PHONE: 512-556-6831
FAX: 512-556-2074
EMAIL: LAMPASAS@CI.LAMPASAS.TX.US
PWS NUMBER: TX1410001
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: COUNCIL MEETINGS ARE THE 2ND AND 4TH MONDAY OF EACH MONTH

En Español
Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al tel. (512)556-6831.

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.

Information about your 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.

Secondary Constituents
Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Our Drinking Water is Regulated
This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Information about Source Water Assessments

TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources(s). 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 Van Sims at 512-556-3393. Further details about sources and source - water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at URL:http://dww.tceq.state.tx.gov/DWW/.
For more information about your sources of water, please refer to Source Water Assessments Viewer available at URL:http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc

Unregulated Contaminants:
NOT REPORTED< OR NONE DETECTED

Turbidity: NOT REQUIRED

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2019 our system lost an estimated 61,405,810 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call **512-556-6831**.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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 a 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 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)
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 pictograms 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. Of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	0	1	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfectant Residual

Year	Disinfectant Residual	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Disinfectant
2019	Chloramines	2.4	50-5 50	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

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. The City of Lampasas is 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 (800) 426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.23	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing Systems.
2019	Lead	0	15	.0031	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Collection Date	Disinfection By-Products	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	.047	.014-.047	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'								
2019	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	.078	.031-.078	No Goal For the Total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
'*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'								

Nitrate Advisory—Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	11/21/2017	0.26	0.26—0.26	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)	2019	0.32	0.32-0.32	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits.

2019 Water Quality Test Results for Kempner WSC

City of Lampasas purchases water from Kempner WSC.
Kempner WSC provides purchased surface water from Stillhouse Hollow Lake located in Bell County.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2019	3	0-3	0	10	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runnoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2019	0.0573	0.053-0.0573	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2019	40	0-40	200	200	Ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2019	0.3	0.27-0.28	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]	2019	1	0.06-0.89	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2019	1.5	0-1.5	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.09 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Information statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

2019 Water Quality Test Results for Central Texas WSC

City of Lampasas purchases water from Central Texas WSC.
Central Texas WSC provides surface water from Stillhouse Hollow Lake located in Bell County.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2019	0.743	0-0.743	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2019	0.0574	0.0442-0.0574	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2019	120	110-120	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2019	0.3	0.23-0.26	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]	2019	1	0.53-0.6	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.4 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	99%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Information statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.