



This is your annual water quality report for
the City of Lampasas.
(Consumer Confidence Report)
For January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

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 dis-
solves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cas-
es, radioactive material, and can pick up substances
resulting from the presence of animals or from hu-
man activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reason-
ably 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 po-
tential 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 bacte-
ria, 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 farm-
ing.

- 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 pro-
duction, 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. There-
fore, 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 present-
ed 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 source(s). The report describes the susceptibil-
ity and types of constituents that may come into con-
tact 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 assess-
ments and protection efforts at our system, contact
Van Sims at 512-556-5897. Further details about
sources and source - water assessments are available
in Drinking Water Watch at

URL: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater>

For more information about your sources of water,
please refer to Source Water Assessments Viewer
available at

URL: [https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/tceq-
geographic-data-viewers](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/tceq-geographic-data-viewers)

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
2023 our system lost an estimated 94,715,829 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	0	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
2023	Chloramines	2.07	0.50—5.70	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) 426-4791 or 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
2022	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.2284	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing Systems.
2022	Lead	0	15	5.1	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
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	25	11.9-33.6	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								
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	77	48.9-108	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)	2023	0.11	0.11-0.11	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits.

2023 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	2023	2	2.1-2.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2023	0.0302	0.0293-0.0302	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	100	0 - 100	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2023	0.2	0.23-0.24	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]	2023	0.39	0-0.39	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2023	3	0-3	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2023	5.2	5.2-5.2	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	2021	N/A	N/A	0	30	Ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2023	0.11	0.11-0.11	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide and used on row crops.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.5 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.

2023 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	2023	0.732	0-0.732	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	2023	0.0477	0.0368-0.0477	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2022	70	20 - 70	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2023	0.3	0.23-0.25	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]	2023	0.2	0.11-0.2	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
Atrazine	2023	1	0.13-.1.3	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide and used on row crops.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1.9 NTU	1 NTU	Y	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	86%	0.3 NTU	Y	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.

Interim Enhances SWTR
The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1	09/01/2023	09/30/2023	Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.
SINGLE COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	09/01/2023	09/30/2023	One turbidity measurement exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.

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	09/21/2023	10/05/2023	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/30/2023	11/30/2023	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	11/10/2023	11/30/2023	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.