

City of Slaton

2019 Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report

TX1520004

City of Slaton

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Meetings: Council Meetings 2nd Monday each month @
City Hall.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (806) 828-2000.

Disinfectant

Chlorine

Average level quarterly data: 1.96 (mg/L)
Lowest result of a single sample: 0.49 (mg/L)
Highest result of a single sample: 2.20 (mg/L)
Maximum residual disinfectant level: 4.0 (mg/L)
Maximum residual disinfectant goal: 2.2 (mg/L)
Unit of measure: Milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Source of chemical: Advanced Blending

Chloramine

Average level of quarterly data: 1.86 (mg/L)
Lowest result of a single sample: 0.76 (mg/L)
Highest result of a single sample: 3.27 (mg/L)
Maximum residual disinfectant level: 4.0 (mg/L)
Maximum residual disinfectant goal: 2.20 (mg/L)
Unit of measure: Milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Source of chemical: City of Lubbock

Water Quality Data

SUBSTANCE	MONITORING DATE	MCL	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	MCLG	RANGE	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION
SUBSTANCES REGULATED AT THE TREATMENT PLANT							
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	2017	50 pCi/L*	8.1 pCi/L	0	4.3 - 8.1 pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	NO
ALPHA EMITTERS	2017	15 pCi/L	7 pCi/L	0	2 - 7 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
URANIUM	2017	30 ppb	4.9 ppb	0	3.5 - 4.9 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
ARSENIC	2019	10 ppb	3.9 ppb	0	2.1 - 3.9 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards	NO
BARIUM	2019	2 ppm	0.19 ppm	2 ppm	0.096 - 0.19 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
CHROMIUM	2019	100 ppb	2.3 ppb	100 ppb	0 - 2.3 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
CYANIDE	2019	200 ppb	163 ppb	200 ppb	0 - 163 ppb	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic, and fertilizer factories	NO
FLUORIDE	2019	4 ppm	1.46 ppm	4 ppm	0.75 - 1.46 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
NITRATE	2019	10 ppm	1.13 ppm	10 ppm	0.098 - 1.13 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion	NO
TURBIDITY	2019	TT = 5 NTU	0.17	0	0.02 - 0.17 NTU	Soil runoff	NO
		TT = % of samples < 0.3 NTU	100%				
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	2019	TT	1.89 ppm	TT	1.02 - 1.89 ppm	Naturally present in environment	NO
CHLORAMINES	2019	MRDL=4.0 ppm	3.1 (highest monthly avg)	MRDLG=4.0 ppm	0.2 - 4.1 ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes	NO
CHLORITE	2019	1 ppm	0.604 ppm	0.8 ppm	0 - 0.604 ppm	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	2019	80 ppb	35.6 ppb^	N/A	1.01 - 39.4 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HALOACETIC ACIDS (5)	2019	60 ppb	13.5 ppb^	N/A	1.1 - 14.1 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
E. COLI	2019	***	0	0	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	NO
REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMERS' TAP							
LEAD (90th percentile)	2019	15 ppb AL	3.1 ppb****		0 - 41 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems	NO
	****Of 103 samples collected, 99 were below 14ppb, 100 were below the Action Level (AL) of 15ppb, and 3 exceeded the AL at 20, 31, and 41ppb						
COPPER (90th percentile)	2019	1.3 ppm AL	0.16 ppm*****		0.013 - 0.61 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems	NO
	*****Out of 100 sites collected, all were below the Action Level (AL) of 1.3ppm						
ADDITIONAL MONITORING							
ALUMINUM	2019	0.05-0.2ppm^^	0.1 ppm	N/A	N/A	Water Treatment Chemical	
CHLORIDE	2019	300 ppm ^^	292 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring	
SULFATE	2019	300 ppm ^^	147 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring	
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	2019	1000 ppm^^	863 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring	
AMMONIA	2019	Not Regulated	0.681 ppm	N/A	N/A	Water Treatment Chemical	
CALCIUM	2019	Not Regulated	59.2 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring	
MAGNESIUM	2019	Not Regulated	31.8 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring	
POTASSIUM	2019	Not Regulated	6.7 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring	
SODIUM	2019	Not Regulated	273 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring	
HARDNESS	2019	Not Regulated	271 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring	
CONDUCTANCE	2019	Not Regulated	1520 micromhos/cm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring	
TOTAL ALKALINITY	2019	Not Regulated	225 ppm	N/A	N/A	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.

*The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. The USEPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta/photon emitters.

**Running Annual Average

***Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli.

^Highest Locational Running Annual Average

^^Secondary (constituent) levels set by the state/Commission of Environmental Quality

2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF SLATON

This is your water quality report For January 1 to December 31, 2019.

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 picograms 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.

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).

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