

# 2018 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF BROWNFIELD

PHONE NO: 806-637-4547

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

DATE: JUNE 18TH, 2019  
TIME: 5:00 P.M.  
LOCATION: CITY HALL,  
201 WEST BROADWAY ST.  
PHONE NO: 806-637-4547

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

## En Espanol

Este informe incluye la informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (806) 637-4547 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

## WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources as well as surface water sources. It comes from the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority/Lake Meredith and 14 ground water wells; whose source is from the Ogallala Aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies, for more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

### **ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.**

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The City of Brownfield has safe drinking water. It is an approved water supply by the State of Texas. The drinking water is currently blended with ground water sources to enhance the flavor. Steps are currently being taken to blend additional ground water which will help control the salinity levels. The City Council has adopted a Drought Contingency Plan to be implemented during times of water shortages.

# 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF BROWNFIELD

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2018

CITY OF BROWNFIELD provides surface water and ground water from the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority/ Lake Meredith and the John C. Williams Aqueduct & Wellfield, located in the Panhandle of Texas, whose source is from the Ogallala Aquifer.

For more information regarding this report contact:

City of Brownfield

Phone (806) 637-4547

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (806) 637-4547.

## 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	picrocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

## Definitions and Abbreviations

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 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

CITY OF BROWNFIELD purchases water from LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM. LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM provides purchase surface water from the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority/ Lake Meredith and the John C. Williams Aqueduct & Wellfield, located in the Panhandle of Texas, whose source is from the Ogallala Aquifer.

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact the City of Brownfield at (806) 637-4547

### Coliform Bacteria

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.	2	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	1	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/26/2016	1.3	1.3	0.059	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/26/2016	0	15	0.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

## 2018 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	13	8.2 - 17.3	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\*

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	22	12.8 - 24.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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\* 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\*

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	04/05/2017	2.1	2.1 - 2.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	04/05/2017	0.089	0.086 - 0.089	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	04/05/2017	3.6	3.1 - 3.6	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	04/05/2017	82.8	0 - 82.8	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	04/05/2017	0.835	0.754 - 0.835	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]	2018	1	0.95 - 1.12	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	05/08/2013	6.1	5.7 - 6.1	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2018	1.65	1.3-2.5	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

**WATER SYSTEM FACILITY FLOWS**

	Supplying Facility Name	Receiving Facility ID No.	Receiving Facility Name
SS - EP002	E STORY ST / N BELL ST, BROWNFIELD	DS - DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
SS - EP002	E STORY ST / N BELL ST, BROWNFIELD	SS - PBCU002	E STORY ST / N BELL ST; BROWNFIELD
SS - EP004	904 S 2ND, BROWNFIELD	DS - DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
SS - EP004	904 S 2ND, BROWNFIELD	SS - PBCU004	904 S 2ND; BROWNFIELD
WL - G2230001E	5 - A ST / STEWART ST	TP - TP13058	PLANT 4
WL - G2230001I	9 - 1200 BLK OF OAK ST	TP - TP13058	PLANT 4
WL - G2230001J	10 - 1 BLK W OF STATION 5	TP - TP13064	PLANT 5
CC - P2230001A	SW FROM LUBBOCK SWTP THRU CRMWA DISTRIBU	SS - EP002	E STORY ST / N BELL ST, BROWNFIELD
CC - P2230001A	SW FROM LUBBOCK SWTP THRU CRMWA DISTRIBU	SS - EP004	904 S 2ND, BROWNFIELD
SS - PBCU002	E STORY ST / N BELL ST; BROWNFIELD	DS - DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
SS - PBCU004	904 S 2ND; BROWNFIELD	DS - DS01	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
TP - TP13058	PLANT 4	SS - EP002	E STORY ST / N BELL ST, BROWNFIELD
TP - TP13064	PLANT 5	SS - EP004	904 S 2ND, BROWNFIELD

Violations

Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	04/01/2018	06/30/2018	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

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	08/08/2018	2018	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

## Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children,

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, E. COLI, POS E COLI (RTCR)	07/01/2018	07/31/2018	E. coli bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in violation of a standard. We had an E. coli positive routine or repeat sample or we failed to test for E. coli when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

## Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Public water systems must routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. CITY OF BROWNFIELD, TX2230001 failed to monitor for or meet drinking water standards. The table below lists each violation, the time period(s), potential health effects, and associated analytical results (if applicable).

Originating Violation	Violation Number	Time Period(s) of Violation(s)	Potential Health Effects	Analytical Results
Exceeding the Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL) for E. COLI, Positive E COLI or the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)	2018 21	07/01/2018 07/31/2018	Fecal coliforms and E coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.	No Analytical Result(s) Associated

You do not need to boil your water or obtain alternative water supply (e.g. bottle water) at this time. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor

If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of drinking water contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

### Corrective Action:

CITY OF BROWNFIELD has taken the following action(s) to return the system to compliance:

1. The City of Brownfield has installed a number of sampling sites that allow for more accurate sampling at the customer's meter.
2. Measures were created to ensure proper upstream and downstream locations are available for additional sampling on the public water system.

For more information, or to learn more about protecting your drinking water, please contact CITY OF BROWNFIELD: Public Works Director, Willie Herrera at (806) 637-4547

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*