

2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF LEVELLAND

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

CITY OF LEVELLAND provides purchased surface water from The LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER System provided by the CANADIAN RIVER MUNICIPAL WATER AUTHORITY and groundwater from the Ogallala aquifer located in Hockley County.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Justin Balderas

Phone: (806)568-5449

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (806) 894 - 0113

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.
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 whv total coliform bacteria have been found in our water svstem 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)

Definitions and Abbreviations

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
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 EPAs 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 LEVELLAND purchases water from LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM. LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM provides purchase surface water from CRMWA from Lake Meredith located in Sanford, TX and ground water 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 Justin Balderas at (806)568-5449

Lead Service Line Inventory

The City of Levelland is in the process of developing an inventory of both city-owned and customer-owned service lines. This inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. Once the inventory is complete this information will be made available online to customers.

Unregulated Contaminants

The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. The City of Levelland water system (TX1100002) sampled under EPA’s Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) for 29 different Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and lithium from December 2023 to September 2024. As additional data becomes available, they can be located at this website: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder>.

Parameter	Detected Average	Detected Range	UCMR MRL	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Date Collected
Lithium	76.7 µg/L	56.6 to 124.4 µg/L	9 µg/L	N/A	N/A	No	March 2024, June 2024, and September 2024
PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0.0042 µg/L	0.0042 µg/L	0.004 µg/L	NA	0.004 µg/L	No	March 2024

There is no EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established for lithium. For more information on lithium, please see the following resources at: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule#lithium>.

For more information on the PFAS Rule, please see: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-announces-it-will-keep-maximum-contaminant-levels-pfoa-pfos>

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/22/2022	1.3	1.3	0.075	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

2024 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)	2024	10	5.6 - 11	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)	2024	12	8.85 - 12.8	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

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	04/04/2022	3.1	2.8 - 3.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	04/04/2022	0.12	0.11 - 0.12	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	04/04/2022	1.6	1.6 - 1.6	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	01/09/2023	1.39	1.39 - 1.39	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]	2024	3	1.12 - 3.04	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	01/09/2023	7.9	7.9 - 7.9	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.

Uranium	01/09/2023	8.8	8.8 - 8.8	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
---------	------------	-----	-----------	---	----	------	---	------------------------------

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2024	1.65	0.5 - 8.8	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

the CCR meets all requirements. For more detailed information and instruction on the CCR, visit <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/ccr>.