Our drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal (EPA) and State of Texas (TCEQ) drinking water requirements.

Last year, as in previous years, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State of Texas (TCEQ) drinking water health standards. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to you, our customers. Once again, we are proud to report that our system has not violated any maximum contaminant levels or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water is obtained from the Ogallala Aquifer, which is a groundwater source.

Source Water Assessment

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Drinking Water Quality Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Gary Turley at 806.669.5830. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include:

• Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock, operations and wildlife

• Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may 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, 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, the EPA regulates the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 pose no health concerns and are only included in this report if the secondary MCL is exceeded.

Public Participation Opportunities

Our city commission meets at City Hall Commission Room every second and fourth Monday of the month. On July 13 at 5:30 p.m. during the regular commission meeting, this consumer confidence report will be discussed. Please feel free to participate on this meeting to find out more about your drinking water. For information on city commission meetings, call City Hall at (806) 669-5750.

Additional Health Information for Lead

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.

About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for over 90 contaminants.

Definitions

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

Is the highest permissible level of a contaminant indrinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGsas feasible using the best available treatmenttechnology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**

Is the level of a contaminant in drinking water belowwhich there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**

Is the highest level of 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 (MRDLG)**

Is the level of a drinking water disinfectant belowwhich there is no known or expected risk to health.MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use ofdisinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**Treatment Technique (TT)**

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Action Level (AL)**

Is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Other Abbreviations

**pCi/L -** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppm -** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb -** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)

**NA** – not applicable

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| **Disinfectant & Disinfectant By-Products** |
| **Year** | **Contaminant** | **MRDLG or MCLG** | **MRDL or MCL** | **Your Water** | **Range** | **Violation** | **Source of Contaminant**  |
| **Low** | **High** |
| 2021 | Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.6 | 1 | 1.8 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| 2021 | Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 2.8 | NA | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Radioactive Contaminants**  |
| **Year** | **Contaminant** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Your Water** | **Range** | **Violation** | **Source of Contaminant**  |
| **Low** | **High** |
| 2021 | Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | NA | 15 | 2 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2021 | Beta emitters (pCi/L) | NA | 50 | 10.4 | NA | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta Particles |
| 2021 | Uranium (µg/L) | NA | 30 | 7.6 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

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| **Lead and Copper**  |
| **Year**  | **Contaminant** | **MCLG** | **AL** | **Amount Detected (90th Percentile)** | **# Samples Exceeding AL** | **Exceeds AL** | **Source of Contaminant**  |
| 2020 | Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.  |
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| **Inorganic Contaminants** |
| **Sample Date** | **Contaminant** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Your Water** | **Range** | **Violation** | **Typical Source of Contaminant**  |
| **Low** | **High** |
| 2021 | Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 1.7 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| 2021 | Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.03 | NA | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2021 | Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 6.2 | NA | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| 2021 | Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.7 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 2021 | Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 1.4 | NA | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
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Annual Water Quality Report for the Jordan Baten Prison, Pampa, Texas

Reporting period – January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021

For more information regarding this report or to request additional copies, please contact:

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Project Manager

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