

2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FWSID# TX0900003

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con un amigo que lo entienda bien. Usted también puede encontrar este artículo en español <http://www.pampacr.com> o llame (806) 669-5830

The City of Pampa is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report, based on data compiled from water quality sampling January 1 through December 31, 2023. We want to keep you informed about the quality water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The City of Pampa strives to create a

community with a high quality of life, where citizens can live, work, and raise their families safely. As such, we want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. **We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.**

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The City of Pampa water customers are

fortunate because we enjoy an ample water supply from both groundwater and surface water sources. Surface water is obtained from Lake Meredith, and groundwater is obtained from the Ogallala Aquifer in Roberts County and the City of Pampa wells located south of the city.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) 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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 the 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.

FOR CUSTOMERS WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

ABOUT 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. The City of Pampa 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 (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

HOW WE ENSURE YOUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. Data obtained

before January 1, 2023, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

As authorized and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the State of Texas has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly. As a result, some of our data is more than one year old.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

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 Brian Bridwell at (806) 669-5830.

WATER LOSS AUDIT

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board during the year covered by this report, our system lost an estimated 13,249,726 gallons of finished water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (806) 669-5830.

HOW TO REACH US

If you have any questions about this report or about your water utility, please contact us at (806) 669-5830. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Pampa City Commission meets at City Hall every second and fourth Monday of the month at 4:00 p.m. Please feel free to participate in these meetings to find out more about your drinking water. For information on City Commission meetings, call City Hall at (806) 669-5750.



How to Read the Tables

You may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations in the water quality analysis table. To help you understand these terms, please see the following definitions.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of contaminants which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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.

RAA: Means running annual average.

ND: Not Detected

N/A: Means not applicable.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) is one part by weight of analyte to one million parts by weight of the water sample.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) is one part by weight of analyte to one billion parts by weight of the water sample.

2022 Water Quality Table – PWS# TX0900003

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Year Sampled	MCL or MRDL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	N	2 (RAA)	0.3 – 20.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	2023	N	12*	6.1 – 21.1	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2023	N	34*	18.4 – 58.5	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*For disinfection by-products, the level detected is the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The range of results is the range of results of all the individual samples collected during the past year.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	N	0.002	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2023	N	0.1	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2023	N	2.1	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	N	0.7	0.6-0.7	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	N	1.3	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER (TAP WATER)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Year Sampled	AL Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Result	Sites above the AL	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	2022	N	0.06	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	2022	N	1.1	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	2023	N	2	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	2023	N	7.6	N/A	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Violations

LEAD AND COPPER RULE - The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Routine Tap Monitoring (LCR)	10/01/2022	02/06/2023	The locations monitored and the sample point IDs were listed incorrectly on the lab reports. This violation was resolved once the lab reports were corrected and resubmitted to TCEQ.
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2022	02/15/2023	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring in a timely manner (within 30 day of receiving results) to the consumers whose water was tested.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for the City of Pembroke Pines

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants from March to September 2023. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. The results for the contaminants that were detected are listed below. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results further, please contact Brian Bridwell at (806) 669-5830, or Brian.Bridwell@Jacobs.com.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Average of Results	Range of Results
Lithium (ug/L)	36	24-52.8
Perfluoropentanoic acid (ug/L)	0.0003	0.0-0.003

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Pampa. Public Water System ID#: TX0900003.

Date distributed: June 13, 2024.



This report is available at www.pampaccr.com; City Hall, Utilities Customer Service Office and will only be mailed to customers upon request.