

2021 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF DIBOLL

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2021

For more information regarding this report contact:

CITY OF DIBOLL provides Ground Water from the **Yegua aquifer** located in **Angelina County**.

Name Robby Roberts

Phone 936-829-4757

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (936) 829-4757.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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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 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)

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 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 DIBOLL purchases water from CITY OF LUFKIN. CITY OF LUFKIN provides purchase ground water from the Corrizo aquifer located in Angelina County.

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 Robby Roberts at 936-829-4757

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/18/2019	1.3	1.3	0.109	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

2021 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	10	4.8 - 16.3	No goal for 150 total		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 HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	50	15.1 - 67.1	No goal for 100 total		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
Barium	05/01/2019	0.017	0.017 - 0.017	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	05/01/2019	1	1 - 1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	01/21/2020	0.214	0.169 - 0.214	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]	2021	0.049	0.0201 - 0.049	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
Combined Radium 226/228	03/07/2016	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
	2021	1.72	0.25-3.90	4	4	mg/L	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations**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	10/02/2021	12/06/2021	We failed to file a certificate of delivery of public notice with the TCEQ. The public was notified on 10 -22-2020 of the violation of not submitting a DLQOR. There was not a problem with the drinking water, chlorine residuals are taken and recorded daily.



CITY OF LUFKIN
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aduffield@cityoflufkin.com

April 18, 2022

Attn: **Public Water Systems Manager**
RE: **City of Lufkin Water Analysis**

Enclosed are the 2019 Water Quality Analysis results for the City of Lufkin PWS#0030004. This analysis is required by TCEQ every three years. Therefore, please use this data for developing the 2021 Consumer Confidence Report on your water system.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to call my office at (936) 633-0288.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Albert Duffield", is written over the printed name.

Albert Duffield
City of Lufkin
Director of Utility Plants Operations



LCRA Environmental Laboratory Services
 3505 Montopolis Drive
 Austin, TX 78744
 (512)730-6022
 (512)730-6021

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Workorder: Q1906327

Lab ID: Q1906327012	Date Received: 2/13/2019 09:15	Matrix: Drinking Water
Sample ID: 1912956	Date Collected: 2/12/2019 09:41	Sample Type: SAMPLE
Facility: EP001	Location: LAB SINK	
Sample: TRT-TAP	Client ID: TX0030004	

Parameter	Result	Units	MRL	LOD	MCL	DF	Prepared	By	Analyzed	By	Qual
E200.7 Metals, Trace Elements											
Analysis Desc: E200.7 Metals Trace Elements											
Calcium Total	0.626	mg/L	0.200	0.0700		1	02/15/19 10:53	ME	02/18/19 11:32	FM	N
Iron Total	<0.0500	mg/L	0.0500	0.0200		1	02/15/19 10:53	ME	02/18/19 11:32	FM	
Potassium Total	0.946	mg/L	0.200	0.0700		1	02/15/19 10:53	ME	02/18/19 11:32	FM	
Magnesium Total	<0.200	mg/L	0.200	0.0700		1	02/15/19 10:53	ME	02/18/19 11:32	FM	
Sodium Total	196	mg/L	0.200	0.0700		1	02/15/19 10:53	ME	02/18/19 11:32	FM	
E200.8, ICP-MS											
Analysis Desc: E200.8 ICP-MS											
Aluminum Total	0.015	mg/L	0.00500	0.00200		1	02/15/19 10:49	ME	02/19/19 10:55	FO	
Antimony Total	<0.00100	mg/L	0.00100	0.000400	0.006	1	02/15/19 10:49	ME	02/19/19 10:55	FO	
Arsenic Total	<0.00100	mg/L	0.00100	0.000400	0.01	1	02/15/19 10:49	ME	02/19/19 10:55	FO	
Barium Total	0.014	mg/L	0.00100	0.000400	2	1	02/15/19 10:49	ME	02/19/19 10:55	FO	
Beryllium Total	<0.00100	mg/L	0.00100	0.000400	0.004	1	02/15/19 10:49	ME	02/19/19 10:55	FO	
Cadmium Total	<0.00100	mg/L	0.00100	0.000400	0.005	1	02/15/19 10:49	ME	02/19/19 10:55	FO	
Chromium Total	<0.00100	mg/L	0.00100	0.000400	0.1	1	02/15/19 10:49	ME	02/19/19 10:55	FO	
Copper Total	<0.00100	mg/L	0.00100	0.000400	1	1	02/15/19 10:49	ME	02/19/19 10:55	FO	
Lead Total	<0.00100	mg/L	0.00100	0.000400	0.015	1	02/15/19 10:49	ME	02/19/19 10:55	FO	
Manganese Total	0.0011	mg/L	0.00100	0.000400		1	02/15/19 10:49	ME	02/19/19 10:55	FO	
Nickel Total	<0.00100	mg/L	0.00100	0.000400		1	02/15/19 10:49	ME	02/19/19 10:55	FO	
Selenium Total	<0.00500	mg/L	0.00500	0.00200	0.05	1	02/15/19 10:49	ME	02/19/19 10:55	FO	
Silver Total	<0.00100	mg/L	0.00100	0.000400		1	02/15/19 10:49	ME	02/19/19 10:55	FO	
Thallium Total	<0.00100	mg/L	0.00100	0.000200	0.002	1	02/15/19 10:49	ME	02/19/19 10:55	FO	
Zinc Total	<0.00500	mg/L	0.00500	0.00200		1	02/15/19 10:49	ME	02/19/19 10:55	FO	
E2340B, Hardness											
Analysis Desc: E2340B, Hardness											
Hardness	1.56	mg/L							02/20/19 09:45	CW	N
E245.1 Mercury Water											
Analysis Desc: E245.1 Mercury Water											
Mercury Total	<0.00020	mg/L	0.000200	0.000070	0.002	1	02/18/19 14:36	ME	02/19/19 11:08	FM	