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2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

PWS ID Number: **TX0950004**

PLAINVIEW MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM

Phone (806) 296-1153

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2011

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

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.

We Welcome Your Comments: There are many opportunities to learn more about the City of Plainview Water Production department and water quality. For questions or concerns about water quality, contact Felix Villarreal at (806) 296-1153. To request a speaker for your group, call (806) 296-1150. For inquiries about public participation and policy decisions, contact the City Manager at (806) 296-1106. The Water Department is part of the city government. The City Council meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Call (806) 296-1107 for meeting times and location. You may make written comments to the City of Plainview at 901 Broadway, Plainview, Texas 79072.

For more information regarding this report contact: Name Felix Villarreal Phone (806) 296-1153

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Si tienes preguntas sobre la calidad del agua, puedes llamar a Felix Villarreal, Operario Principal, Ciudad de Plainview, (806) 296-1153. Tambien puedes escribir a Felix Villarreal, 901 Broadway, Water Treatment Plant, Plainview, Texas 79072, con sus preguntas.

Special Notice – Required Language for all Community Public Water Systems: 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 microbial contaminants 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 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.

The source of drinking water used by PLAINVIEW MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM is Purchased Surface and Ground Water.

Information on Sources of 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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 are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes 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 allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Water Quality Test Results

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 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 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.
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.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	not applicable.
Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR Report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source of Chemical
2011	Free CL2	.83	.20	1.54	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

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.	1 samples were positive		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/02/10	1.3	1.3	0.0948	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/02/10	0	15	1.28	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2010	12	0 – 28.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2010	37	0 – 70.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic **	2010	5.3	3.9 – 5.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

** While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Barium	2010	0.114	0.0956 – 0.114	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2010	2.4	1.06 - 2.84	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2010	3	1.22 – 3.25	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2010	4.6	3.3 – 4.6	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2010	11.6	7.8 – 11.6	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2010	8.1	5.2 – 8.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.
2,4-D	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo(a)pyrene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	40	40	ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 -0	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	0	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 -0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

Toxaphene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

Regulated Contaminants

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloropropane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2010	1	0 – 0.7	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 -0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2010	0.7	0 – 0.7	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories

Trichloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

Violations Table

Note on Violations:

TCEQ recently completed a review of Public Notice violations that were historically present in our database. This review was done at the request of the Environmental Protection Agency and was triggered by the TCEQ migration to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). Following EPA guidelines TCEQ returned to compliance many PN violations that had existed, but may have not been reported on a prior year CCR. We strongly encourage you to check Drinking Water Watch (http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/) for the current status of any violations displayed on this page.

E. coli

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, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, SOURCE (GWR), MAJOR	10/01/2011	10/31/2011	The City was cited for failure to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of a total coliform-positive sample. The City of Plainview was notified of a positive sample and had just completed a sampling event for the City with no positive indication. TCEQ needed “follow up” samples” rather than our routine samples to invalidate a large customer’s positive sample. Upon learning the need for follow up samples the system was immediately sampled and found to be free of the coliform bacteria. The system is delivering a safe, clean product to the consumer.

Filter Backwash Rule

The Filter Backwash Recycling Rule requires public water systems to review their backwash water recycling practices to ensure that they do not compromise microbial control.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FAILURE TO SUBMIT PLANT SCHEMATIC (FBR)	07/24/2011		The City was cited for failure to submit to our regulator a plant schematic showing the origin of all flows which are recycled, the hydraulic conveyance used to transport them, and the location where they are re-introduced back into the treatment plant. The violation noted for July of last year is for not having a plant schematic of the treatment facility that indicates the hydraulic conveyance through the plant on file with the TCEQ. This schematic was resent to TCEQ in March of 2012.

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING (TCR), REPEAT MAJOR	12/01/2011	12/31/2011	The City was cited for failure to collect follow-up samples in response to a positive coliform sample in the distribution system. This violation occurred when a positive coliform sample was detected in the Plainview system, a new TCEQ rule is in place stating that follow up samples are required not only at the location the positive sample was collected but also all well sources that were running at that time. Plainview had collected the required samples and had reported those samples to TCEQ but no records of those samples could be located in Austin. The sampling reports were resent to Austin and the violation was closed.

The City maintains a drought contingency plan to preserve the water supply in case of emergency conditions. The plan can be easily implemented if emergency or drought conditions persist for any length of time. The drought contingency plan ensures that ample water will always be available to meet the most critical needs of residents and business. The City of Plainview urges everyone to be water wise. During the summer, 50% - 80% of a household's water consumption is outdoors. By all working together, we can each do our part to help conserve this most precious commodity! For more information on being a smart water consumer, for a free brochure on the subject, feel free to contact the City of Plainview Water Production Department at 806-296-1153.