PLAINVIEW, TX

explore the opportunities

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

PLAINVIEW MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM

PHONE: (806) 296-1153

Special Notice-Required language for ALL community public water supplies: 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; 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 advise 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.

We Welcome Your Comments

There are many opportunities available 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.

Si tienes preguntas sobre la calidad del agua, puedes llamar a Felix Villarreal, Operario Principal, Ciudad de Plainview, (806) 296-1154. Tambien puedes escribir a Felix Villarreal, 901 Broadway, Water Treatment Plant, Plainview, Texas 79072, con sus preguntas.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

WATER SOURCES: 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

En Español - Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (806) 296-1154 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE AND GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake and Aquifer: the OGALLALA FORMATION and LAKE MEREDITH. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us..

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 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.

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 up to 97 contaminants.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
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)
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 contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL - Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
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 (ug/L)
ppt - Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008-2005	Arsenic * The arsenic value was effective January 23,2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.	4	3	5	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2008-2005	Barium	0.101	0.087	0.116	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2008-2005	Chromium	3.5	0	8.6	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2009-2008	Fluoride	1.81	1.46	2.4	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009	Nitrate	1.55	1.09	2.8	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2008-2005	Selenium	.08	0	5.4	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2009-2005	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.08	0	0.3	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2009-2005	Gross beta emitters	8.54	7.4	9.9	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2009-2005	Gross alpha	4.66	2.1	7.3	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Required Additional Health Information for Arsenic

The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic decreased from 0.05 mg/L (50 ppb) to 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) effective January 23, 2006. Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required by EPA:

"While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's 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."

Organic Contaminants: TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

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	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2009	Disinfectant used	Average Level of CCR year's quarterly	Minimum result single sample	Maximum result single sample	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
	Free CL2	.81	.24	1.55				

Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Data (UCMR)

We participated in gathering data under the UCMR in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the tables elsewhere in this report. This data may also be found on EPA's web site at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html, or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	17.7	0	20.8	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	51.1	0	89.7	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Total Haloacetic Acids	15.9	0	34.6	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Total Trihalomethanes	24	0	56	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009-2008	Chloroform	4.03	0	14	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009-2008	Bromoform	3.9	0	9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009-2008	Bromodichloromethane	7.17	0	22	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009-2008	Dibromochloromethane	9.39	0	25	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	1.7	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.104	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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."

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Turbidity	0.26	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Source Water	3.0	2.4	3.7	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2009	Drinking Water	2.8	2.0	3.6	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2009	Removal Ratio	8.1	-5.1	34.2	% removal*	NA

*Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves,they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Coliform Bacteria	2	*	Presence	Naturally pesent in the environment.

*** Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.**

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
TOTAL COLIFORM NON-ACUTE MCL-NO FECAL FOUND	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.	9/1/2009 to 9/30/2009	The City of Plainview collects 360 coliform samples annually. In September of 2009 two samples of 30 collected indicated possible coliorom contamination. The City of Plainview collected "repeat" samples for these sites. The resulting tests on these repeat samples proved the water supply to be clear of coliform contamination.	

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2008-2005	Aluminum	0.01	0	0.033	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009-2007	Bicarbonate	250	225	272	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2008-2005	Calcium	47.2	42.3	53.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009-2007	Chloride	80	13	155	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2008-2005	Copper	0.017	0	0.089	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2008-2007	Hardness as Ca/Mg	262	224	280	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2008-2005	Iron	0.012	0	0.085	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2008-2005	Magnesium	33.3	28.2	35.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008-2005	Manganese	0.0011	0	0.0042	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008-2005	Nickel	0.002	0.001	0.002	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2009-2007	pH	7.8	7.4	7.9	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009-2005	Sodium	72	41	122	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009-2007	Sulfate	57	20	104	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009-2007	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	245	216	272	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009-2007	Total Dissolved Solids	501	368	659	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2008-2005	Zinc	0.005	0	0.009	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

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 used 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.

City of Plainview
901 Broadway
Plainview, Texas 79072

Return Service Requested

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