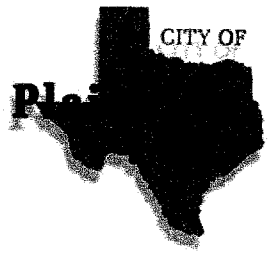


# 2003 Drinking Water Quality Report

## PLAINVIEW MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM
## PHONE: 806-296-1153

Providing safe and reliable drinking water is the highest priority of the City of Plainview Water Department. City employees strive to produce and deliver water to your tap that meets or exceeds state and federal standards.

It is important to the City that you have information about your drinking water so you will have confidence in the product we deliver. You'll find a list of what's in the water and at what levels. The information in this report is based on tests conducted in 2003.

**ON NOVEMBER 8th, 2000 THE CITY OF PLAINVIEW WAS PRESENTED AN AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING OPERATIONS OF PUBLIC DRINKING WATER FACILITIES BY THE TEXAS NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION COMMISSION**

### 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 Darryel Pierce 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, Cuidad de Plainview, (806) 296-1154.

Tambien puedes escribir a Felix Villarreal, 901 Broadway, Water Treatment Plant, Plainview, Texas 79072, con sus preguntas.

**Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:** 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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

**Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements.** This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

**En Espanol.** Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre la colidal del agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (806)296-1154 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

**Where do we get our drinking water?** Our drinking water is obtained from Ground and Surface water sources. It comes from the OGALLALA AQUIFER and LAKE MEREDITH. The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s). This report 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 this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection activities.

**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 small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 426-4791).

**A Secure Water System is Everybody's Business.** Recently, our water system staff has increased preventive security measures to protect our water supply from vandalism, but we need your help. If you see any suspicious activity, or if you are aware of any vandalism or other unlawful activity, please do not hesitate to contact the local police or the water department at 296-1153.

**En Espanol.** Un Sistema Seguro de la Agua es Negocio Todos. Recientemente, nuestro personal de sistema del agua ha aumentado las medidas impeditivas de la seguridad para proteger nuestro abastecimiento de agua del vandalismo, pero necesitamos su ayuda. Si usted ve alguna actividad sospechosa, o si usted sabe de algún vandalismo o otra actividad ilegal, por favor no vacila en contactar la policía local o el departamento de agua en 296-1153.

**About The Following Pages.** The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for 97 constituents.

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

**BE WATER WISE.** The City of Plainview has an ample reserve of drinking water to meet the needs of its residents. The water supply, supplemented by local wells around town, primarily comes from Lake Meredith via the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority.

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 businesses.

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 296-1153.

**En Espanol.** La Ciudad de Plainview tiene una reserva amplia de agua potable para satisfacer las necesidades de sus residentes. El abastecimiento de agua, suplementado por cisternas locals alrededor del pueblo, viene principalmente del Lago Meredith vía la Autoridad Municipal de Agua del Rio Canadiense.

La Ciudad mantiene un plan de emergencia de la sequía para preservar el abastecimiento de agua en caso de condiciones de emergencia. El plan se puede aplicar fácilmente si emergencia o condiciones de sequia presisten para cualquier plazo de tiempo. El plan de contingence de sequía asegura que siempre habra amplia agua disponible para cumplir con las necesidades más críticas de residentes y negocios.

La Ciudad de Plainview insiste que todos sean aguas sabias. Durante el verano, 50% a 80% de el agua consumodo se utiliza fuera de la casa. ¡Trabajando juntos, nosotros podemos, cada uno, hacer nuestra parte para ayudar a conservar nuestros productos más preciosos!

Para más información en como ser un consumidor sabio de agua o para un folleto en el sujeto, por favor de contactar la Ciudad del Departamento de la Producción de Agua de Plainview en 806 296-1153.

## Inorganics

| Year | Constituent | Highest level at Any Sampling Point | Range of Detected Levels | MCL | MCLG | Units of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2003 | Arsenic | 4.3 | 0.0000-4.3000 | 50 | 0 | ppb | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| 2003 | Barium | 0.156 | 0.0830-0.1550 | 2 | 2 | ppm | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2003 | Fluoride | 2.4 | 0.8000-2.4000 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2003 | Nitrate | 4.88 | 0.0000-4.8800 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2003 | Selenium | 5.1 | 3.3000-4.1000 | 50 | 50 | ppb | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
| 2002 | Gross alpha adjusted | 9.5 | 2.7000-9.5000 | 15 | 0 | pci/l | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2002 | Combined Radium 226 & 228 | 0.7 | 0.0000-0.7000 | 5 | 0 | pci/l | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2002 | Gross beta emitters | 10.1 | 0.0000-10.1000 | 50 | 0 | pci/l | Decay of natural and man made deposits. |

NA=MCL not applicable – not regulated. Special Monitoring Requirement.

## Organics

| Year | Constituent | Highest Avg. of any Sampling Point | Range of Detected Levels | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2003-2003 | Atrazine | 0.1 | 0.0000-0.3100 | 3 | 3 | ppb | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| 2003-2003 | Dichloroethane 1,2- | 0.33 | 0.0000-1.0000 | 5 | 0 | ppb | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories. |

## Disinfection By-Products

| Year | Constituent | Average of all Sampling Points | Range of Detected Levels | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2003 | Total Haloacetic | 11.1 | 0.00-16.60 | 60 | 0 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2003 | Total Trihalomethanes | 33.275 | 8.00-55.70 | 80 | 0 | ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |

## Unregulated Contaminants

| Year | Constituent | Average of all Sampling Points | Range of Detected Levels | Unit of Measure | Reason for Monitoring |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2003-2003 | Chloroform | 1.71 | 0.0000-7.7000 | ppb | Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. |
| 2003-2003 | Bromoform | 7.67 | 0.9000-30.0000 | ppb | Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. |
| 2003-2003 | Bromodi-chloromethane | 4.52 | 0.5000-21.2000 | ppb | Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. |
| 2003-2003 | Chlorodi-bromomethane | 8.68 | 0.5000-40.0000 | ppb | Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and where it needs to regulate those contaminants. |

## 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 | Constituent | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits | Turbidity Limits | Unit of Measures | Source of Constituent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2003 | Turbidity | 0.42 | 99.00 | 0.3 | NTU | Soil runoff |

## Lead and Copper

| Year | Constituent | The 90th percentile | Number of Sites exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measures | Source of Constituent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001 | Copper | 0.0740 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. |
| 2001 | Lead | 4.5000 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Total Coliform** **NOT DETECTED**
**Fecal Coliform** **NOT DETECTED**

**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.

**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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**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 (µg/l)

**ppt** - Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**ppq** - Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter