CITY OF
Plainview

2002 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 2002.

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 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) 296-1100 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, Tecnico de Laboratorio, 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 advise 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).

On November 8th, 2000 City of Plainview was presented an award for outstanding operations of public drinking water facilities by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission.

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o' discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (806) 296-1153 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 following Lake/River/Reservoir/ Aquifer:LAKE MEREDITH and OGALLALA. TCEQ will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment has been completed and the report will be available this year. It allows us to focus on 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 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 up to 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.

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 which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of abestos)
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

Inorganics

Year	Constituents	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituents
2002	Arsenic	4.2	4.0000-4.2000	50	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2002	Barium	0.156	0.0830-0.1560	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Fluoride	2.4	0.8000-2.4000	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Inorganics

Year	Constituents	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Nitrate	2.12	0.7900-2.1200	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Selenium	5.1	3.3000-5.1000	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Deposits 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.

Organics NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Total Haloacetic Acids	6.9313	0.00-18.40	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2002	Total Trihalomerhanes	38.6588	0.00-87.80	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
2002-2002	Chloroform	1.19	0.0000-1.8000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2002-2002	Bromoform	8.14	0.0000-16.0000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2002-2002	Bromodichloromethane	3.38	0.0000-6.4000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2002-2002	Dibromochloromethane	8.43	0.0000-16.0000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether 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 Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Turbidity	0.68	100%	0.5	NTU	Soil Runoff.

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2001	Lead	4.5000	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2001	Copper	0.0740	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

COLIFORMS

What are coliforms?
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.

Fecal coliform bacteria and, in particular, E. coli, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (E. coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material. The following table indicates whether total coliform or fecal coliform bacteria were found in the monthly drinking water samples submitted for testing by your water supplier last year.

Total Coliform - NOT DETECTED

Fecal Coliform - NOT DETECTED

City of Plainview
901 Broadway
Plainview, Texas 79072

FIRST CLASS
PRESORT
POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT NO. 30
PLAINVIEW, TEXAS