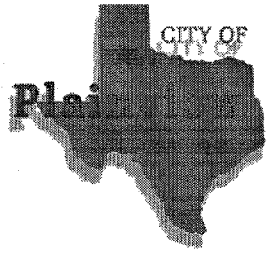

2001 Drinking Water Quality Report

PLAINVIEW MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM

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 2001.

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

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) 296-1100 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 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 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.

Our drinking water is obtained from Ground and Surface water sources. It comes from the OGALLALA AQUIFER and LAKE MEREDITH. TNRCC will be reviewing all of Texas= drinking water sources. The source water assessment process will be completed in three years. It is important to protect your drinking water by protecting your water source.

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the chemical constituents that 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.

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

Plainview Municipal Waters Ground Surface Ogallala and Lake Meredith

Inorganics

Year	Constituent	Highest level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2001	Arsenic	4.5	0.0000-4.5000	50	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2001	Barium	0.103	0.0000-0.1030	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2001	Fluoride	2.1	0.0000-2.1000	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2001	Nitrate	1.21	0.0000-1.2100	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2001	Sodium	42.5	0.0000-4.2000	NA	NA	Ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; By-product of oil field activity
2001	Selenium	3.2	2.0000-9.1000	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
1999	Gross alpha adjusted	5.1	5.1000-5.1000	15	0	pci/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Gross beta emitters	5.5	5.5000-5.5000	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and man made deposits.

Organics

Year	Constituent	Highest Ave. of any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2001-1999	Atrazine	0.05	0.0000-0.1500	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2001-2000	Dichloromethane	1.5	0.0000-4.5000	5	0	ppb	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
2001-2001	Dichloromethane 1,2	1.1	0.0000-1.1000	5	0	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

THM

Year	Constituent	Average of all Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2001	Total Trihalomethanes	22.96	0.00-100.70	100	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
2000-2001	Chloroform	0.42	0.0000-8.20000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2000-2001	Bromoform	4.9	0.0000-20.0000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2001-2001	Bromodi-chloromethane	1.54	0.0000-7.2000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2001-2001	Chlorodi-bromomethane	4.06	0.0000-18.0000	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
2001	Turbidity	0.34	100%	0.5	NTU	Soil runoff

Total Coliform **NOT DETECTED**

Fecal Coliform **NOT DETECTED**

The City of Plainview collected over 300 total coliform bacteria samples in 2001.