

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report – CCR)

CITY OF DUMAS

Phone Number: 806-935-4101

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

The source of drinking water used by City of Dumas is Ground Water

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 effect can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

For more information regarding this report contact:

City of Dumas

(806)935-4101

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 806-935-4101 -para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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>.

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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of contaminants that may be present in source

-Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and

-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

-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 source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come in 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:

<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:

<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.

Avq: 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.

2011 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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 sample was 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)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	8/16/2010	1.3	1.3	0.0605	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	8/16/2010	0	15	2.1	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	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2010	1.3	0 – 1.3	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	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2010	0.0752	0.0464 – 0.0752	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
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
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	1.57	1.19 – 1.57	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
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	2	0.58 – 2.3	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.

Selenium	2010	5.8	3.1 – 5.8	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 emitter	2010	11.4	9.5 – 11.4	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	2010	2.4	0 – 2.4	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2010	13.54	9.4 – 13.5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	9/04/2008	10.579	3.2 – 10.579	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	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 levels	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
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	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
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	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	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	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	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-Dichloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

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.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/01/2005	06/14/2011

Violation Explanation

We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.