

2005 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

DUMAS MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

Phone No. (806) 935-4707

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/MDS 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. The 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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.

For further information regarding the data contained within this report or questions concerning your drinking water please contact the Water Department at the City of Dumas at (806) 935-4707.

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 Espanol

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) 935-4101 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from Ground water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: OGALLALA, DOCKUM. TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this report. If we receive or purchase water from another system, their susceptibility is not included in this assessment. 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 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 (µg/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
2005 2002	Barium	0.057	0.046	0.068	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Fluoride	1.47	1.22	1.6	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Nitrate	1.14	0.6	2.16	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2005 2002	Selenium	5.5	3.5	6.5	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2005 2002	Chromium	2.7	0	4.1	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Combined Radium 226 & 228	1.13	0	2.4	5	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Gross beta emitters	9.63	7.6	11.2	50	0	pCi/l	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.
2005	Gross alpha	9.8	8.4	12.1	15	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005 2003	Atrazine	0.06	0	0.25	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Chlorine Residual, Free	0.52	0.19	1.22	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection ByProducts

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Total Haloacetic Acids	5.6	0	9	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Total Trihalomethanes	2.2	1.1	3.9	80	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	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2003 2002	Chloroform	0.7	0	1.4		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2004	Lead	1.7	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Copper	0.078	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED

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 Sample	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.
*Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.					

Fecal Coliform

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.

Year	Contaminant	Total Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Fecal Coliform & E.coli	1	*	Presence	Human and animal fecal waste.
*A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E.coli positive.					

VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
COLIFORM FAILURE TO ISSUE OR REPORT PUBLIC NOTIFICATION	Failure to notify consumers of a bacteriological related violation makes it impossible for consumers to consider alternatives to drinking water that is contaminated or inadequately tested.	6/1/2005 to 6/30/2005	Mishandling of sample bottles resulted in contamination.	Re-sampled within 24 hours.
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.	6/1/2005 to 6/30/2005	Mishandling of sample bottles resulted in contamination.	Re-sampled within 24 hours.

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Bicarbonate	242	226	252	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005 2002	Calcium	44.3	40.4	46.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Chloride	4	0	6	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Copper	0.001	0	0.002	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002							erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2005	Hardness as Ca/Mg	208	207	210	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2005 2002	Manganese	0.6	0	1.8	50	ppb	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005 2002	Magnesium	24.6	22.2	28.7	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002	pH	7.3	7.2	7.4	7	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005 2002	Sodium	49	31	59	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Sulfate	63	35	78	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	242	226	252	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2002	Total Dissolved Solids	314	286	351	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2002	Total Hardness as CaCO3	214	206	219	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2005 2002	Zinc	4.8	0	14.3	5	ppb	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

PO Box 438
124 W. Sixth Street
Dumas, TX 79029

Phone: 806-935-4101
Fax: 806-935-6104
Email: mail@ci.dumas.tx.us

<p>BULK RATE U.S. POSTAGE PAID PERMIT NO. 47 Dumas, Texas 79029</p>
--