



2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF QUITMAN

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SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, ponds, wells, reservoirs, springs, and streams. 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 include:

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

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Date: Third Thursday of Each Month
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Location: Quitman City Hall
Phone No: 903-763-2223

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

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. (903) 763-2223 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Quitman is surface water from the Lake Fork Reservoir. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information 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 the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. 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 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 Hotline at (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.

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

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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.

Max 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.

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.

Avg: 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: Microgram 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.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2010	54.4	30-54.4	n/a	60	ppb	No	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2010	64.3	42.4-64.3	n/a	80	ppb	No	By product of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic Contaminants	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2/19/09	0.139	0.139-0.139	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	2/19/09	0.897	0.897-0.897	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Nitrate	3/25/10	<0.05	0.05-0.05	n/a	10	ppb	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2/19/09	0.0565	0.0565-0.0565	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2/19/09	1.2	1.2-1.2	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	3/25/10	0.21	0.21-0.21	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive promoting strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Selenium	2/19/09	1.46	1.46-1.46	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium	2/19/09	0.051	0.051-0.051	.5	2	ppb	No	Discharge from electronics, glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2/19/09	4.7	4.7-4.7	50	0	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural & man-made deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2010	0.00054	0.00054-0.00054	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

Turbidity	Date	Highest Single Measure	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	UOM	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	2010	0.86	99.13%	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

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.

Total Organic Carbon	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	UOM	Source of Contaminant
Source Water	2010	6.81	6.26	7.34	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Drinking Water	2010	3.42	3.96	3.11	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Removal Ratio*	2010	1.10	0.99	1.24	NA	NA

* Removal Ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Total Coliform: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM

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Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Reports (SWMOR).
On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfection type, minimum, maximum, and average levels.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	Date	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	UOM	Source of Chemical
Chloramines	2010	2.6	0.5	3.7	4.0	<4.0	ppb	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Contaminant	Year	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	UOM	Source of Contaminant
Lead	2008	1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2008	0.033	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

"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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 the 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>."