

Mayor John Baker • Mayor Pro-Tem Amy Preston
• Council Members: Ray D. Box, Rudy Fuentes,
Ronny Jolly, Jeff Martin



City Administrator Jerry W. Webster
• City Secretary Retha S. Pittman
• Municipal Judge Jerry C. Ford

P.O. Box 300 • 1612 Lockwood
Tahoka, Texas 79373-0300

(806) 561-4211 • Fax (806) 561-4444
E-mail: tahoka1915@poka.com

June 2011

Dear Consumer:

This Consumer Confidence Report is being sent to all Tahoka Public Water Supply System customers as required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

The majority of our water is purchased from the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority (C.R.M.W.A.). We continue to work with the C.R.M.W.A. to improve the quality of the drinking water. We have also joined with the C.R.M.W.A. in securing additional water rights to ensure future water supplies for our customers.

Our water wells are used ONLY as a supplement to our purchased water and during peak usage the city will use a combination of city well water and purchased water to meet the demands of our water customers. This blending of the waters decreases the Nitrates and the Total Trihalomethanes levels. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact the Director of Public Utilities, Raymond Vega at 806-561-4211.

Sincerely,
Jerry W. Webster
City Administrator

City of Tahoka

P.O. BOX 300 • TAHOKA, TX 79373



TAHOKA, TX 79373
PRE-SORTED FIRST CLASS

Front page is page 1
Back page is page 2 is Blank

**2010 Annual Drinking
Water Quality Report**
(Consumer Confidence Report)

TAHOKA PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

Phone Number: 806-561-4211

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 such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk infections. You should seek advice about drinking water your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

**Public Participation
Opportunities**

Date: July 1, 2011

Time: 5:00 P.M.

Location: 1612 Lockwood

Phone Number: 806-561-4211

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

**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.

Source of Drinking 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 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, and 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.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar

al tel. 806561-4211
-para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by TAHOKA PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM is Purchased Surface Water. 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 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 (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.

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 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>.

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
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Definitions

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	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.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	not applicable.
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.

**CITY OF LUBBOCK PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
WATER QUALITY REPORT DATA, 2010**

SUBSTANCE	MONITORING DATE*	MCL	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	MCLG	RANGE	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
REGULATED AT TREATMENT PLANT						
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	2005	50 pCi/L*	6.5 pCi/L	0	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
ALPHA EMITTERS	2005	15 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM 226 & 228 COMBINED	2005	5 pCi/L	0.7 pCi/L	0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
ARSENIC	2004 - 2005	10 ppb**	3.9 ppb	0	2.1 - 3.9 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
BARIIUM	2004 - 2005	2 ppm	0.15 ppm	2 ppm	0 - 0.15 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	2008 - 2010	4 ppm	1.46 ppm	4 ppm	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	2009	0.2 ppm	0.07 ppm	0.2 ppm	0.03 - 0.07 ppm	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
NITRATE	2010	10 ppm	1.65 ppm	10 ppm	0.86 - 1.65 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion
NITRITE	2005	1 ppm	0.13 ppm	1 ppm	0.01 - 0.13 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion
TURBIDITY	2010	TT = 5 NTU	0.13 NTU	0	0.03 - 0.13 NTU	Soil runoff
		TT = % of samples <0.3 NTU	100%			
ADDITIONAL MONITORING						
ALUMINUM	2010	0.05-0.2ppm^	0.07 ppm	N/A	NA	Water Treatment Chemical
CHLORIDE	2010	300 ppm ^	378 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	2010	1000 ppm^	1180 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
AMMONIA	2010	Not Regulated	0.23 ppm	N/A	NA	Water Treatment Chemical
CALCIUM	2004 - 2005	Not Regulated	62.4 ppm	N/A	59 - 62 ppm	Naturally occurring
MAGNESIUM	2004 - 2005	Not Regulated	35 ppm	N/A	14.1 - 35 ppm	Naturally occurring
SODIUM	2010	Not Regulated	290 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
NICKEL	2004 - 2005	Not Regulated	0.002 ppm	N/A	0.002 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
ZINC	2004 - 2005	5 ppm^	0.004 ppm	N/A	0 - 0.004 ppm	Naturally occurring
HARDNESS	2010	Not Regulated	289 ppm	N/A	NA	Naturally occurring
CONDUCTANCE	2010	Not Regulated	2144 micromhos/cm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
TOTAL ALKALINITY	2010	Not Regulated	179 ppm	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
SULFATE	2010	300 ppm ^	237 ppm	N/A	N/A	Mineral and Nutrient

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2010	26.3	16.8 - 26.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2010	93.9	76.2 - 93.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
-------------------------------	------	------	-------------	-----------------------	----	-----	---	--

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2010	3.1	3.1 - 3.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Arsenic	2010	3.1	3.1 - 3.1		10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2010	0.177	0.177 - 0.177	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride	2010	0.62	0.62 - 0.62 [#]	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2010	15	0 - 15.1	10	10	ppm	Y	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	07/07/2009	22.8	22.8 - 22.8	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	07/07/2009	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	07/07/2009	16.8	5.6 - 16.8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	07/07/2009	21.605	16.7 - 21.605	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	07/01/2010	09/30/2010	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]			
Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, SINGLE SAMPLE	07/01/2010	09/30/2010	A water sample showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, SINGLE SAMPLE	10/01/2010	12/31/2010	A water sample showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	04/01/2010	06/30/2010	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	07/01/2010	09/30/2010	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	10/01/2010	12/31/2010	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Steps to Correct Violations

Wells 1, 8, and 15 were not tested July - September. And, they are only used as supplemental to purchased water.

Our well water is blended with the purchased water, and this blending decreases the amount of nitrates and total trihalomethanes in the water.