2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

PWS ID Number: TX1680001
PWS Name: CITY OF COLORADO CITY

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

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

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Michelle Guelker

Phone: 325-728-3463

Este informe contiene information muy importante sobre el ague que usted bebe. Traduzcalo 6 hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Phone # 325-728-3463

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.

The Source of Drinking Water Used by CITY OF CORADO CITY is Ground Water – Dockum Aquifer

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in water source include:

- 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 stormwater 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, ncluding synthetic and volatile rganic chemicals, which are y-products of industrial rocesses and petroleum roduction, and can also come rom gas stations, urban storm ater 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 con stituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary's 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

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, *contact Michelle Guelker.*

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/sway/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWVV/

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 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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem/year: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na: not applicable

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a easure of turbidity) pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: micrograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (ng/L)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

2011 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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.	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period		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)	90th Percentile	4 Sites Over (AL)	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/29/2010	1.3	1.3	0.253	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/29/2010	0	15	1.41	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)*	09/22/2010	2.4	2.4 - 2.4	No goal for the total	60	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

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	05/11/2010	13.5	13.5 - 13.5	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	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	4/13/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	4/13/2011	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	4/13/2011	0.03	0.03 0.03	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	4/13/2011	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	4/13/2011	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	4/13/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4/13/2011	2.06	2.06 - 2.07	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Mercury	4/13/2011	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	0.35	0.34-0.35	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	4/13/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	4/13/2011	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 Y / N**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Gross Beta Particle Activity	05/11/2010	10.8	8.9 -10.8	No goal for this total	No MCL	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	05/11/2010	1.4	0.6 - 1.4	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding Radon and uranium	05/11/2010	14.1	8.5 - 14.1	0	15	pCi/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)	4/13/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.

2,4 –D	4/13/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo(a)pyrene	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	5/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	5/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Adipate	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	5/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	0	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	5/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	5/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned Lermiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.

Hexachlorobenzene	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits,vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Oxamyl (Vydatel)	5/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	4/13/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	4/13/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	05/11/2010	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**	**Range of Levels**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	5/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloropropane	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

Chlorobenzene	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane ---	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	5/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	5/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories;Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	5/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	05/11/2010	0.8	0 - 0.8	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloro ethylene	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene	05/11/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Violations Table

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.

No Violation.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem.