

CITY OF HEREFORD MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY

Phone Number (806) 363-7101

2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT (Consumer Confidence Report)

*******OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE*******

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds all Federal (E.P.A.) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water that we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about your drinking water.

HEREFORD'S WATER SOURCES

Where does the City of Hereford get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained entirely from groundwater sources. The City of Hereford operates 48 wells in and around the city. Of these wells, 40 pump from the Ogallala aquifer and 8 that pump from the Santa Rosa aquifer. These wells have a maximum pumping capacity of approximately 14.3 million gallons per day. These 48 wells pump into four pump stations in town that have 7 million gallons of storage capacity. During 2009 the City supplied 1.405 billion gallons of water to the residents and businesses of Hereford. This calculates to an average of 3.849 million gallons per day. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and will be provided to us later this year. The report will describe 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 will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please call us.

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 includes: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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 concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the taste and appearance of your water.

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 these 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).

SPECIAL NOTICE

For the elderly, infants, cancer patients and people with HIV/AIDS 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. 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).

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (806) 363-7101 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

HOW CAN YOU GET INVOLVED?

You can get involved by attending and voicing any questions or concerns you may have at the following meeting:

DATE: July 7, 2010

LOCATION: Commission Chamber at City Hall

TIME: 5:00 PM

224 North Lee

You may also contact the City of Hereford Water Department at (806) 363-7101

Hereford, Texas

ABOUT THE FOLLOWING PAGES

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents, which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

Inorganic Contaminants:

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Arsenic	3.000	3.000	3.000	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2008	Barium	0.043	0.043	0.043	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2009	Fluoride	2.490	1.790	3.780	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2009	Nitrate	1.950	0.610	6.560	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
2008	Selenium	7.200	7.200	7.200	50	50	ppm	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2005-2008	Uranium	14.300	11.200	16.400	30	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
2005-2008	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.050	0.000	.0200	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
2005-2008	Gross beta Emitters	10.030	9.100	11.100	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Required Additional Health Information for Nitrate

Because the highest reported nitrate level on this report is above 5 ppm, but below the MCL, this information is required by the EPA:

“Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.”

Organic Contaminants: Testing waived, not reported or none detected

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2009	Chlorine Residual, Free	.370	0.210	0.610	4.0	4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-products:

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Total Haloacetic Acids	0.600	0.000	1.100	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2008	Total Trihalomethanes	5.700	2.800	8.300	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts: Waived or not yet sampled

Unregulated Contaminants:

Bromoform, chloroform, dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Bromoform	3.030	2.000	4.800	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2009	Dibromochloromethane	0.200	0.000	0.600	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	2.200	0	15.000	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2007	Copper	0.126	0	15.000	ppb	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 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>."

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Bicarbonate	331.000	290.000	395.000	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2008	Calcium	42.200	42.200	42.200	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2008	Chloride	57.000	21.000	130.000	300.000	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity
2008	Copper	0.004	0.004	0.004	1.000	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
2008	Hardness as Ca/Mg	260.000	244.000	280.000	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2008	Magnesium	33.600	33.600	33.600	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2008	Manganese	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2008	Nickel	0.001	0.001	0.001	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2008	pH	8.000	7.900	8.200	>7.000	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2008	Sodium	124.000	124.000	124.000	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity
2008	Sulfate	176.000	125.000	204.000	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity
2008	P. Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	3.000	0.000	8.000	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2008	Total Dissolved Solids	742.000	644.000	939.000	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2008	Zinc	0.005	0.005	0.005	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry

Turbidity: NOT REQUIRED

Total Coliform: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA

Fecal Coliform: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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 not known or suspected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfection allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's 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 (ug/l)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter



CITY OF
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