

2013 Annual Drinking

Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

PANHANDLE MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM

Phone Number: 806-537-3517

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 for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines for 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: Thursday, July 24, 2014

Time: 6:00 pm

Location: City Hall

Phone Number: 806-537-3517

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

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Shawn Watson

Phone: (806) 537-3517

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 Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (806) 537-3517 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by PANHANDLE MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM is Ground 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. Those 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>.

Definitions:

| | |
|---|---|
| Avg: | The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on miming annual average of monthly samples. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the |
| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. | The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: MRDLs allow for a margin of safety. | 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. |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. | 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) |
| na: | not applicable. |
| NTU | nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity) |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| ppb: | micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. |
| ppm: | milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. |
| ppt | parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L) |

| Source Water Name: | Location | Type of Water |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1- Paul Park | Paul Park | GW |
| 2- 13th / Pecan | 13th / Pecan | GW |
| 3- Broadway / Groom St. | Broadway / Groom St. | GW |

Coliform Bacteria

| 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. | 7 | | 0 | Y | Naturally present in the environment. |

Regulated Contaminants

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----|--------|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)* | 2013 | 5.9 | 0 - 5.9 | No goal for the | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Arsenic | 08/17/2010 | 2.7 | 2.4 - 2.7 | 0 | 10 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 08/17/2010 | 0.159 | 0.149 - 0.159 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Ero- |
| Fluoride | 11/08/2011 | 1.17 | 1.15 - 1.17 | 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] | 2013 | 2 | 1.26 - 1.54 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; |
| Selenium | 08/17/2010 | 3.1 | 3 - 3.1 | 50 | 50 | ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Beta/photon emitters | 11/08/2011 | 8.8 | 7.1 - 8.8 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L" | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|----|----------|---|----|-------|---|------------------------------|
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 11/08/2011 | 10 | 5.3 - 10 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
|--|------------|----|----------|---|----|-------|---|------------------------------|

Violations Table

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|--|-----------------|---------------|--|
| PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION | 12/11/2012 | 2013 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |
| PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION | 01/10/2013 | 01/24/2013 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |

Total Coliform

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.

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| MCL (TCR), MONTHLY | 08/01/2013 | 08/31/2013 | Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard. |