

2010 Annual Drinking

Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON

Phone Number: 806-829-2470

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 HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from 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: June 14, 2011

Time: 7:00 pm

Location: City Hall, 24 Lee Kitchens Dr.

Phone Number: 806-829-2470

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 pickup 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. (806) 829 - 2470 -para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by TOWN OF RANSOM CANYON is Purchased 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. 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 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.
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:	micrograms 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.

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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
BARIUM	2004 - 2005	2 ppm	0.15 ppm	2 ppm	0 - 0.15 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	2006 - 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

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Lead	1.4	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Copper	0.119	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL G	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)*	05/12/2009	14.7	14.7 - 14.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	05/12/2009	41	41 - 41	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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