

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 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 appearance and taste of your water.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES


Date: 3rd Wednesday of Every Month
Time: 6:30
Location: Plantersville Town Hall
15905 FM 1774
Phone: (936) 894-2506

EN ESPANOL

Este report incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o' discussions sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al t ue en espanol.

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 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791).

Compliments of  **Pledger Kalkomey, Inc.** (979) 731-8000
Consulting Engineers www.pkengineering.com

This entire report is also available at
www.pkengineering.com

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DOBBIN PLANTERSVILLE WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION TWO

2005 Water Quality Report

(936) 894-2506, PWS ID. NO. 0930049

ABOUT THIS BROCHURE

This brochure gives general information about your drinking water and lists all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents that have been found in it. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) WATER REQUIREMENTS

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 is in your drinking water.

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

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the following Aquifer:



Gulf Coast. TCEQ will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment has been completed and the report will be available this year. It allows us to focus on our source water protection activities.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, 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 at (800) 426-4791.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contamination Level (MCL) – The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

Total Coliform: NOT DETECTED
Fecal Coliform: NOT DETECTED

Inorganic Contaminants:

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2003	Arsenic	2	2	2	10*	0*	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and
2003	Barium	0.168	0.168	0.168	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural
2003	Chromium	3.7	3.7	3.7	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2003	Fluoride	0.2	0.2	0.2	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth;
2005	Nitrate	0.02	0.01	0.02	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural
2004	Combined Radium 226 & 228	2.7	1.8	3.6	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Gross beta emitters	13.05	10.2	15.9	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2004	Gross alpha	6.75	3.4	10.1	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

* These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 50 ppb and there is currently no MCLG.

Organic Contaminants:

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Dichloromethane	0.15	0	0.9	5	0	ppb	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
2004	Dichlorobenzene para-	0.1	0	0.61	75	75	ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2005	Chlorine Residual Free	1.18	0.7	2.5	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts:

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Total Haloacetic Acids	0.7	0	1.3	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Total Trihalomethanes	6.5	0	12.9	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants:

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Chloroform	0.42	0	1.59	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004	Bromoform	0.12	0	2.13	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004	Bromodichloromethane	0.57	0	2.13	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004	Dibromochloromethane	0.52	0	1.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper:

Year (Range)	Contaminant	The 90 th Percentile	No. of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
1999	Lead	3.800	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Copper	0.1050	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from