

**DOBBIN PLANTERSVILLE
WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
TWO**

2008 Water Quality Report

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: Jasper. 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.

Dobbin Plantersville WSC
P.O. Box 127
Plantersville, TX 77363

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 p.m.
Location: Water Department Office
8829 Phillips Road
Phone: (936) 894-2506

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. 936-672-3717 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

**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).

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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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of 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 (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs 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 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

Inorganic Contaminants:

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Arsenic*	3	2	4	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2006	Barium	0.177	0.164	0.189	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Fluoride	0.3	0.3	0.3	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2008	Nitrate	0.01	0	0.01	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Combined Radium 226 & 228	2.35	1.3	3.4	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Gross beta emitters	14.6	11.9	17.3	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2006	Gross alpha	8.95	2.9	15	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

*The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.

Organic Contaminants: TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Chlorine Residual Free	2.0	1.0	1.4	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 Initial Distribution System Evaluation of r Disinfection Byproducts: WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

Unregulated Contaminants: NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

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	3.8	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Copper	0.105	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Turbidity: NOT REQUIRED

Total Coliform: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.