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

Regularly scheduled meetings are held on every third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. Please contact the office for times and locations.

Janie Legge
Manager, Dobbin Plantersville WSC
(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 tel. (936) 894-2506 par hablar con una personal bilingue 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).

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DOBBIN PLANTERSVILLE WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION ONE

2002 Water Quality Report

(936) 894-2506, PWS ID. NO. 1700178

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.

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

Inorganics

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2000	Fluoride	0.1000	0.1000-0.1000	4.0000	4.0000	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2000	Gross alpha adjusted	3.7000	3.7000-3.7000	15.0000	0.0000	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
2000	Gross beta emitters	5.3000	5.3000-5.3000	50.0000	0.0000	pCi/l	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.

Organics - NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Disinfection By-Products - NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2000-2000	Chloroform	0.4000	0.0000-0.8000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2000-2000	Bromoform	0.4000	0.0000-0.8000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2000-2000	Bromodichloromethane	0.6500	0.0000-1.3000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2000-2000	Chlorodibromomethane	1.3500	0.7000-2.0000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	90th Percentile	Number of Cites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1999	Lead	2.4000	0	15.0000	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits.
1999	Copper	0.0630	0	1.3000	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Fecal Coliform – NOT DETECTED

Total Coliform – NOT DETECTED