

**DOBBIN PLANTERSVILLE  
WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION  
ONE**

***2006 Water Quality Report***

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.

**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:



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

**EN ESPANOL**

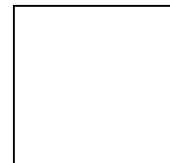
Este report incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discussions sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 936-894-2506 par hablar con una personal bilingue en espanol.

**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.

Compliments of:  **Pledge Kalkomey, Inc.**  
 A Jones and Carter Company

This entire report is also available at  
[www.pkengineering.com](http://www.pkengineering.com)



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.

**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

**Turbidity:** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform:** NOT DETECTED

**Fecal Coliform:** NOT DETECTED

**Inorganic Contaminants:**

| Year | Contaminant               | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant  |
|------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|------|-----------------|--|
| 2006 | Arsenic*                  | 4             | 4             | 4             | 10  | 0    | ppb             | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.                    |
| 2006 | Barium                    | 0.206         | 0.206         | 0.206         | 2   | 2    | ppm             | Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.                                 |
| 2006 | Fluoride                  | 0.2           | 0.2           | 0.2           | 4   | 4    | ppm             | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2006 | 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             | 0             | 3.9           | 5   | 0    | pCi/L           | Erosion of natural deposits.   |
| 2006 | Gross beta emitters       | 12.13         | 9.7           | 14.7          | 50  | 0    | pCi/L           | Decay of natural and man-made deposits.  |
| 2006 | Gross alpha               | 3.83          | 2.3           | 6.2           | 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                 |
|------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|------|-----------------|--|
| 2006 | Chlorine Residual, Free | 1.13          | 0.8           | 2             | 4   | 4    | ppm             | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |

**Disinfection Byproducts:**

| Year | Contaminant            | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant                     |
|------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|-----------------|---|
| 2004 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 0.3           | 0             | 1             | 60  | ppb             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2004 | Total Trihalomethanes  | 1.8           | 0             | 5.3           | 80  | ppb             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Contaminants:**

| Year (Range) | Contaminant          | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant                     |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---|
| 2006/2003    | Bromoform            | 0.3           | 0             | 0.9           | ppb             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2006/2003    | Bromodichloromethane | 0.23          | 0             | 0.7           | ppb             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2006/2003    | Dibromochloromethane | 0.43          | 0             | 1.3           | ppb             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Lead and Copper:**

| Year (Range) | Contaminant | The 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | No. of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant  |
|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--|
| 1999         | Lead        | 2.4                             | 0                                   | 15           | ppb             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.                                  |
| 1999         | Copper      | 0.063                           | 0                                   | 1.3          | ppm             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

