Dobbin-Plantersville WSC 1 PWS No. TX1700178 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

This is your water quality report for January 1-December 31, 2018.

Dobbin-Plantersville WSC 1 provides ground water from the Jasper and Catahoula Aquifers in Montgomery County, Texas.

For more information regarding this report contact: Name: Bobbye Griffith Phone: (936) 894-2506

Este reporte incluye información improtante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (936) 894-2506.

Facilitated by

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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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 from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize tead obout 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 Holline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information About Source Water TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Bobbye Griffith at (936) 894-2506.

Source Water Na

Source Water Name 1 – Dobbin / 711 Mt Mariah Rd / GW / Active (Jasper) 4 – Montgomery / 1701 Spring Branch / GW / Active (Jasper) 5 – Dacus / Dacus Plant / GW / Active (Jasper) 7 – Remote / 26701 Mt Mariah Cutoff Rd / GW / Active (Jasper) 8 - 26701 Mt Mariah Cutoff Rd / GW / Not Active (Catahoula)

Public Participation Opportunities - Board Meetings are held on the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. located at 8829 Phillips Rd., Plantersville, Texas 77363. To learn more about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) or to request to schedule one, please contact us at (936) 894-2506.

Water Loss - In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2018, our system lost an estimated 3,480,000 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (936) 894-2506.

(936) 89	894-2506.														
Year	Co	onstituent	Highe	est Level Detected	Detected Level F	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Y/N		Possible Source(s) of Contaminant		
						Inorg	anic Cont	aminant	ts (Sample	ed at the Prod	uction F	acilities)			
2018		Arsenic		4.7	3.8 – 4.7		0	10	ppb	N		Erosion of n	atural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.		
2018		Barium		0.239	0.188 - 0.23	19	2	2	ppm	N		Discharge of	f drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.		
2018		Fluoride		0.22	0.2 – 0.22		4	4.0	ppm	N		Erosion of n aluminum fa	atural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and actories.		
										ontaminants					
2018		hoton Emitters		11.1	8.6 - 11.1		0	50	pCi/L*	N		Decay of nat	ural and man-made deposits.		
*EPA cor	nsiders 50 pCi/L 1	o be the level of con	cern for bet	ta particles.											
2018	Combined	Radium 226/228		4.25	3.3 – 4.25		0	5	pCi/L	N		Erosion of n	atural deposits.		
2018		lpha excluding and uranium		14	7.6 – 14		0	15	pCi/L	N		Erosion of n	atural deposits.		
								Disi	nfectant B	y-Products					
2018	Haloacet	ic Acids (HAA5)		12	0-26.1		None	60	ppb	N		By-product	of drinking water disinfection.		
*The val	ue in the Highes	Level or Average De	tected colu	mn is the highest aver	0	ple results	collected	l at a loca	ation over						
2018		methanes (TTHM)		99	0 - 157		None	80	ppb	Y		By-product	of drinking water disinfection.		
<u> </u>		· · ·	tected colu	mn is the highest avera	•		_								
Year		Constituent		Average Level	Range of Level				MRDLG	Units		ation? Y/N	Source in Drinking Water		
2010			_	1.17	0.40		-	_		d in the Distri	oution S				
2018		hlorine (Free)		1.17	0.40 -	-	4.0		4.0	ppm		N	Water additive used to control microbes.		
Year	Constituent	90 th Percentile	Sites Exce	eeding Action Level	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Units		iolation?			.	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant		
	Lead				15	Lead a	1	er Result	ts – (Samp N	led in the Dis			lumbics and set of active biosecity		
	Copper				1.3	1.3	ppb		N				plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.		
	сорреі		_	-	1.3	1.3	ppm				rosion o	r nousenoid p	plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.		
	Viol	ation Type		Violation Beg	in Vi	olation En	hd	Violations Explanation							
Public No			n Rule help					roblem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water							
emergen						_ / /	-								
		ule Linked to Violatio		07/11/2016		08/06/201		We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. used by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in th							
	in cause short-te	rm effects, such as d	iarrhea, crai		es, or other sympto	ms. They i	may pose	a greate	r health ri:	sk for infants,	, young c	hildren, the e	elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.		
	Monitoring R	outine, Minor (RTCR)		01/01/2018	с С	01/31/201		We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.							
	Monitoring R	outine, Minor (RTCR)		02/01/2018	s C	02/28/201				our drinking water indicate		the contamin	ant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking		
	Monitoring R	outine, Minor (RTCR)		03/01/2018	s C	3/31/201				ur drinking wa		the contamin	ant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking		
Monitoring Routine, Minor (RTCR) 04/01/2018		з с	04/30/201	8	We faile	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.									
	Monitoring R	outine, Minor (RTCR)		05/01/2018	5 C	05/31/201	8	We faile	d to test o		ater for 1	the contamin	ant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking		
	Monitoring R	outine, Minor (RTCR)		06/01/2018	3 C	06/30/201	8	We faile	d to test o	ur drinking wa	ater for 1	the contamin	ant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking		
	Monitoring Routine, Minor (RTCR) 07/01/2018 07/31/2018			8	water during the period indicated. We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.										
Total Trih	alomethanes (TT	HM) - Some people	who drink w	vater containing trihalo	omethanes in excess	of the M			<u> </u>			h their liver, k	xidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.		
	M	CL, LRAA		10/01/2018	3 1	2/31/201				owed that the for the period			aminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and		
•									,						

Definitions
Action Level (AL)—The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG) — The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Arg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthy samples.
Level 1 Assessment — A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment — A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
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Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) — The lighest 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 Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDL) — The level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) — The level of a contaminant which there is no known or expected risk to 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.

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 concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in the document but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water. Secondary Constituents: No contaminants found above limit.

Other Testing Organic Contaminants: Testing waived, not reported, or none detected. E Coli: Reported monthly tests found no E Coli bacteria.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated Contaminants are reported in the following tables. For additional information and data visit https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/second-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule, or call the Safe Drinking Water Venture 1000 VAG 401 https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/se Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

Year	Constituent	Concentration Range	Avg	MCL	Units
2018	Chloroform	1.2 - 1.2	1.2	NA	ppb
2018	Bromoform	1.3 - 131	70.9	NA	ppb
2018	Bromodichloromethane	1.3 - 4.8	3.7	NA	ppb
2018	Dibromochloromethane	1.7 - 23.6	18.2	NA	ppb

ABBREVIATIONS MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) mrem – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the er liter (a measure of a year (a measure of ra mrem – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by tody) NTU – nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity) pC(L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radiactivity) pp – micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water ppm – milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L) ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) NA – not applicable ND – none detected

Dobbin-Plantersville WSC 1 PWS No. TX1700178 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

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For more information regarding this report contact: Name: Bobbye Griffith Phone: (936) 894-2506

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Information About Source Water

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Source Water Name

1 - Dobbin / 711 Mt Mariah Rd / GW / Active (Jasper)

A – Montgomery / 1701 Spring Branch / GW / Active (Jasper)
 5 – Dacus / Dacus Plant / GW / Active (Jasper)

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Year	Co	onstituent	Highe	est Level Detected	Detected Level	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violatio	on? Y/N		Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
						Inorga	anic Conta	aminant	s (Sample	d at the Pro	oduction F	acilities)	
2018		Arsenic		4.7	3.8 - 4.7		0	10	ppb	Ν	1	Erosion of n	natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2018		Barium		0.239	0.188 – 0.2	39	2	2	ppm	Ν	1	Discharge o	f drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2018		Fluoride		0.22	0.2 - 0.2	2	4	4.0	ppm	Ν	1	Erosion of n aluminum f	natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and actories.
								Radio	oactive Co	ntaminant	s		
2018	Beta/P	hoton Emitters		11.1	8.6 - 11.	1	0	50	pCi/L*	Ν	1	Decay of nat	ural and man-made deposits.
*EPA con	nsiders 50 pCi/L 1	o be the level of con	cern for bet	a particles.									
2018	Combined	Radium 226/228		4.25	3.3 - 4.2	5	0	5	pCi/L	N	I	Erosion of n	natural deposits.
2018		Ipha excluding and uranium		14	7.6 – 14		0	15	pCi/L	Ν	1	Erosion of n	atural deposits.
								Disir	nfectant B	y-Products			
2018	Haloacet	ic Acids (HAA5)		12	0 – 26.1		None	60	ppb	Ν	1	By-product	of drinking water disinfection.
*The value	ue in the Highest	Level or Average De	tected colur	mn is the highest aver	age of all HAA5 san	nple results	collected	at a loca	ation over	a year.			
2018	Total Trihalo	methanes (TTHM)		99	0 – 157		None	80	ppb	١	<i>'</i>	By-product	of drinking water disinfection.
*The value	ue in the Highest	Level or Average De	tected colur	mn is the highest aver	age of all TTHM sar	mple results	collected	l at a loc	ation over	a year.			
Year		Constituent		Average Level	Range of Leve	els Detected	MRI	DL	MRDLG	Units	Viol	ation? Y/N	Source in Drinking Water
						Disi	nfectant F	Residual	(Sampled	in the Dist	tribution S	System)	
2018	C	hlorine (Free)		1.17	0.40 -	- 2.5	4.0		4.0	ppm		N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Year	Constituent	90 th Percentile	Sites Exce	eding Action Level	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Units	V	iolation? \	//N			Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
						Lead a	nd Coppe	er Result	s – (Sampl	ed in the D	Distributio	n System)	
	Lead				15	0	ppb		Ν	C	Corrosion of	of household	plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Copper				1.3	1.3	ppm	n N Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.					plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
									Violati	ons			
	Viol	ation Type		Violation Beg	çin ۱	iolation En	d						Explanation
Public No emergend		The Public Notificatio	n Rule help	s to ensure that consu	imers will always ki	now if there	is a prob	lem with	n their drin	iking water	. These no	tices immedia	ately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water
	Public Notice R	ule Linked to Violatio	n	07/11/2010	5	08/06/2018	3	We faile	d to adequ	ately notif	y you, our	drinking wate	er consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
													ates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these
wastes ca		outine, Minor (RTCR)	arrnea, crai	01/01/2018		01/31/2018							elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. Nant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking
	5	, , ,					,	water du	uring the p	eriod indic	ated.		
	Monitoring R	outine, Minor (RTCR)		02/01/2018	3	02/28/2018				ur drinking eriod indic		the contamin	nant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking
	Monitoring Routine, Minor (RTCR) 03/01/2018		3	03/31/2018		We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.							
	Monitoring R	outine, Minor (RTCR)		04/01/2018	3	04/30/2018		We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.					
	Monitoring R	outine, Minor (RTCR)		05/01/2018	3	05/31/2018							nant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking
	Monitoring Routine, Minor (RTCR) 06/01/2018			06/01/2018	3	06/30/2018						the contamin	nant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking

1 L				water daring the period indicated.
	Monitoring Routine, Minor (RTCR)	07/01/2018		We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking
				water during the period indicated.
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) - Some people who drink w	ater containing trihalomethanes	in excess of the MCL over n	nany years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
	MCL, LRAA	10/01/2018		Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and
1				abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Definitions

Action Level (AL)—The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system sust follow. Action Level Goal (ALG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. Level 1 Assessment— A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment — A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 Contaminant Level Goal (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 Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection Level Goal (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. Treatment Technique (TT)—A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in the document but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water. Secondary Constituents: No contaminants found above limit.

Other Testing

Organic Contaminants: Testing waived, not reported, or none detected. E Coli: Reported monthly tests found no E Coli bacteria.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated Contaminants are reported in the following tables. For additional information and data visit /second-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Year	Constituent	Concentration Range	Avg	MCL	Units
2018	Chloroform	1.2 – 1.2	1.2	NA	ppb
2018	Bromoform	1.3 – 131	70.9	NA	ppb
2018	Bromodichloromethane	1.3 - 4.8	3.7	NA	ppb
2018	Dibromochloromethane	1.7 – 23.6	18.2	NA	ppb

ABBREVIATIONS

MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) mrem - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) NTU - nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity) pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) **ppb** – micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water **ppm** — milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water **ppq** – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L) **ppt** – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) **NA** – not applicable ND - none detected

Dobbin-Plantersville WSC 2 PWS No. TX0930049 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

This is your water quality report for January 1-December 31, 2018.

Dobbin-Plantersville WSC 2 provides ground water from the Jasper Aquifer in Grimes County, Texas.

Name: Bobbye Griffith Phone: (936) 894-2506 Este reporte incluve información improtante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (936) 894-2506.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Facilitated by

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.

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 ab contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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 from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 y tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your 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. nushing your n take to

Information About Source Water TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact **Bobbye Griffith at (936) 894-2506.**

Source Water Name 2 – Plantersville / Plant 2 / GW / Active (Jasper) 3 – High PT Rd / Stoneham Plant / GW / Active 6 – Remote Well Plant 2 / GW / Active (Jasper) (Jasper)

Public Participation Opportunities - Board Meetings are held on the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. located at 8829 Phillips Rd., Plantersville, Texas 77363. To learn more about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) or to request to schedule one, please contact us at (936) 894-2506.

Water Loss - In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2018, our system lost an estimated 13,334,000 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (936) 894-2506.

Year	Co	onstituent	Highest Level Detected	Detected Level F	lange	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Y/N		Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
				1	Inorg	anic Conta	aminan	nts (Sample	ed at the Prod	uction Fa	acilities)	
2018		Arsenic	3.7	2.3 - 3.7		0	10	ppb	N		Erosion of na	atural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2018		Barium	0.194	0.19 - 0.19	ļ į	2	2	ppm	N		Discharge of	f drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2018	I	Fluoride	0.27	0.24 - 0.27		4	4.0	ppm	N		Erosion of na aluminum fa	atural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and actories.
2018	Nitrate [mea	asured as nitrogen]	0.02	0.01-0.02		10	10	ppm	N		Runoff from	n fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
				1			Radi	ioactive Co	ontaminants			
2018	Beta/P	hoton Emitters	16.7	10.7 - 16.7		0	50	pCi/L*	N	1	Decay of natu	ural and man-made deposits.
*EPA con	A considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.											
2018	Combined	l Radium 226/228	4	2.97 - 3.99		0	5	pCi/L	N		Erosion of na	atural deposits.
2018		Alpha excluding and uranium	20.3	6.8 - 20.3		0	15	pCi/L	N		Erosion of natural deposits.	
							Dis	infectant B	y-Products			
	Haloacet	tic Acids (HAA5)		-		None	60	ppb	N		By-product of	of drinking water disinfection.
	Total Trihalo	methanes (TTHM)				None	80	ppb	N		By-product of	of drinking water disinfection.
Year		Constituent	Average Level	Range of Level				MRDLG	Units		tion? Y/N	Source in Drinking Water
					Disi	nfectant R	tesidua	l (Sample	d in the Distri	bution Sy	ystem)	
2018	C	hlorine (Free)	1.17	0.40 - 2	.20	4.0		4.0	ppm		N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Year	Constituent	90 th Percentile	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Units	v	/iolation?	Y/N			Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
					Lead a	nd Coppe	r Resul	lts – (Samp	led in the Dis	tribution	i System)	
2016	Lead	0.409	0	15	0	ppb		Ν	Cor	orrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.		olumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Copper	0.0705	0	1.3	1.3	ppm		N Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosio				plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
		· ·						Violati	ions			
	Viol	ation Type	Violation Be	gin Vi	olation En	d						Explanation
Public Not emergenc		The Public Notification	n Rule helps to ensure that cons	umers will always kno	ow if there	is a probl	em wit	h their drin:	nking water. T	hese noti	ices immedia	ately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water

Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation 08/16/2018 2018 We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations

Definitions Action Level (AL)—The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Action Level Goal (ALG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. Arg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. Level 1 Assessment— A tody of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. Level 2 Assessment— A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system to identify potential problems and between the water system is a system to a system is a system to a system is a system is a system in the system is a system is a system in the system is

occasions. Maximum Contaminant Level (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 Contaminant Level Goal (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 Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection Level Goal (MRDL)—The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLS 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.

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 concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in the document but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

	-	-	
Year	Constituent	MCL	Detected Levels
2018	Iron	NA	0.142 – 0.588 MG/L

Other Testing

Organic Contaminants: Testing waived, not reported, or none detected. E Coli: Reported monthly tests found no E Coli bacteria.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated Contaminants are reported in the following tables. For additional information and data wisit https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/second-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule, or call the Sofo Didulated Value at (2004) 426-4701. data visit https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/second-unregulated-contaminant the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Unregulated Contaminants: No contaminants found above detection limit.

 ABBREVIATIONS

 MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

 mrem – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

 NTU – nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

 pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

 ppb – micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 galions of water

 ppm – miligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 galions of water

 pq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (ng/L)

 ppt – not applicable

 ND – none detected

Dobbin-Plantersville WSC 2 PWS No. TX0930049 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

This is your water quality report for January 1-December 31, 2018.

Dobbin-Plantersville WSC 2 provides ground water from the Jasper Aquifer in Grimes County, Texas.

For more information regarding this report contact: Name: Bobbye Griffith Phone: (936) 894-2506

Este reporte incluye información improtante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (936) 894-2506.

Facilitated by

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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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- 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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 from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 the potential water is presented about the drinking water is presented about the dri minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Information About Source Water TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Bobbye Griffith at (936) 894-2506.

Source Water Name

2 - Plantersville / Plant 2 / GW / Active (Jasper)

3 - High PT Rd / Stoneham Plant / GW / Active (Jasper)

6 - Remote Well Plant 2 / GW / Active (Jasper)

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Year	Co	onstituent	Highest Level Detected	Detected Level F	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	? Y/N		Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
					Inorga	inic Conta	minant	s (Sample	d at the Prod	luction Fa	acilities)	
2018		Arsenic	3.7	2.3 - 3.7		0	10	ppb	N		Erosion of na	atural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2018		Barium	0.194	0.19 - 0.194	1	2	2	ppm	N		Discharge of	drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2018		Fluoride	0.27	0.24 – 0.27		4	4.0	ppm	N		Erosion of na aluminum fa	atural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and ctories.
2018	Nitrate [me	asured as nitrogen]	0.02	0.01 - 0.02	2	10	10	ppm	N		Runoff from	fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
	ł						Radio	oactive Co	ontaminants			
2018	Beta/P	hoton Emitters	16.7	10.7 – 16.7		0	50	pCi/L*	N		Decay of natu	ural and man-made deposits.
*EPA cor	nsiders 50 pCi/L 1	to be the level of conc	ern for beta particles.	I				1				
2018	Combined	Radium 226/228	4	2.97 – 3.99		0	5	pCi/L	N		Erosion of na	atural deposits.
2018		Alpha excluding and uranium	20.3	6.8 - 20.3		0	15	pCi/L	N		Erosion of na	atural deposits.
	1						Disi	nfectant B	y-Products			
	Haloacet	ic Acids (HAA5)				None	60	ppb	N		By-product o	of drinking water disinfection.
	Total Trihalo	methanes (TTHM)				None	80	ppb	N		By-product o	of drinking water disinfection.
Year		Constituent	Average Level	Range of Levels				MRDLG	Units		tion? Y/N	Source in Drinking Water
					Disin	fectant R	esidual	(Sample	d in the Distri	bution S	/stem)	
2018	C	hlorine (Free)	1.17	0.40 - 2	.20	4.0		4.0	ppm		Ν	Water additive used to control microbes.
Year	Constituent	90 th Percentile	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Units	v	iolation?	Y/N			Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
					Lead ar	nd Coppe	r Result	s – (Samp	led in the Dis	tribution	System)	
2016	Lead	0.409	0	15	0	ppb		N	Co	rrosion o	f household p	lumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Copper	0.0705	0	1.3	1.3	ppm		N Co		rrosion o	f household p	lumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
								Violati	ions			
	Viol	ation Type	Violation Be	gin Vi	olation End	d						Explanation
Public No emergen		The Public Notification	Rule helps to ensure that cons	umers will always kno	ow if there	is a probl	em with	n their drir	nking water. T	hese not	ices immediat	tely alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water
		ule Linked to Violation	08/16/20	.8	2018		We faile	d to adeq	uately notify	you, our	drinking wate	r consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Action Level (AL)—The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Action Level Action Level Goal (ALG) – The level of a contaminant which, in exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow. Action Level Goal (ALG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. Arg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. Level 1 Assessment – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. Level 2 Assessment – A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 Contaminant Level Goal (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 Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection Level Goal (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 microbial driver the second driver driver driver 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

contamination Treatment Technique (TT)—A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in the document but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Year	Constituent	MCL	Detected Levels				
2018	Iron	NA	0.142 – 0.588 MG/L				

Other Testing

Organic Contaminants: Testing waived, not reported, or none detected. E Coli: Reported monthly tests found no E Coli bacteria.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated Contaminants are reported in the following tables. For additional information and data visit <u>https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/second-ur</u> the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. d-unreg ated-contaminant-monitoring-rule, or call Unregulated Contaminants: No contaminants found above detection limit.

ABBREVIATIONS MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) mrem - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NTU – nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb – micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

- ppm milligrams per liter or parts per million or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
- **ppq** parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
- ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) NA not applicable ND none detected