

Dobbin-Plantersville WSC 2

PWS No. TX0930049

2019 Drinking Water Quality Report

This is your water quality report for
January 1-December 31, 2019.

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

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: **Janie Legge or Bobbye Griffith**
Phone: **(936) 894-2506**

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el
agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de
llamar al teléfono **Adrian at (936) 672-3733**.

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.

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 EPA's 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 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 detections 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 **Janie Legge or 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)

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 2019**, our system lost an estimated **6,710,500** gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call **(936) 894-2506**.

Year	Constituent	Highest Level Detected	Detected Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants (Sampled at the Production Facilities)								
2018	Arsenic	3.7	2.3 – 3.7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2018	Barium	0.194	0.19 – 0.194	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 natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2018	Nitrate [measured as nitrogen]	0.02	0.01 – 0.02	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
2019	Beta/Photon Emitters	14	9.9 – 14	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.								
2019	Combined Radium 226/228	4	2.96 – 3.67	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	18.3	8.3 – 18.3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectant By-Products								
--	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	--	--	None	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
--	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	--	--	None	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Year	Constituent	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation? Y/N	Source in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual (Sampled in the Distribution System)								
2019	Chlorine (Free)	1.20	0.59 – 1.82	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	Violation? Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
Lead and Copper Results – (Sampled in the Distribution System)								
2016	Lead	0.409	0	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Copper	0.0576	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Violations								
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Explanation					
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium - Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.								
MCL, Average	01/01/2019	03/31/2019	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.					
MCL, Average	07/01/2019	09/30/2019	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.					
Public Notification Rule - The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).								
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	09/24/2019	2019	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.					
Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) - The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.								
Monitoring Routine, Major (RTCR)	09/01/2019	09/30/2019	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.					

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.

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 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 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 <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/second-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Year	Constituent	Concentration Range	Avg	MCL	Units
2019	Dibromochloromethane	<1 – 1	1	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 – 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