

# D & M Water Supply Corporation

## 2015 Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report  
PWS ID Number: TX1740010

**This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.**

For more information regarding this report contact: General Manager Robert Shumate at 936-559-9900.

*Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (936)559-9900.*

### SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

**Where do we get our drinking water?** The sources of drinking water used by D & M WSC are Ground Water and Surface Water. Ground Water comes from the Wilcox-Carrizo Aquifer. Surface Water comes from Lake Nacogdoches and is purchased from the City of Nacogdoches. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Robert Shumate, General Manager 936-559-9900. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

### REQUIRED INFORMATION

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 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 might have 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, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration 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. 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. 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. D & M Water Supply is 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 two 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 (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITES

**The public may participate in Board of Director meetings. The next meeting is: July 21, 2016 at 6:30 p.m.**

**More information is available at [www.dmwater.org/board-meetings](http://www.dmwater.org/board-meetings) or call 936-559-9900. If you are interested in serving on our board contact us for details.**

### Definitions

<b>AL = Action Level</b> - The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.		<b>ppm = parts per million</b> or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	<b>ppb = parts per billion</b> or micrograms per liter (ug/L)	<b>pCi/L = picocuries per liter</b> (a measure of radioactivity)	<b>NTU = nephelometric turbidity units</b> (a measure of turbidity)
<b>MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level</b> - 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.		<b>MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</b> - 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.	<b>MRDL = Maximum residual disinfectant level</b> - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	<b>MRDLG = Maximum residual disinfectant level goal</b> - 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.	
<b>Source Water Name</b>			<b>Type of Water</b>		
1 - Alazan	Alazan Plant	Groundwater	Active	Wilcox-Carrizo Aquifer	
3 - Press Rd	Press Rd Plant	Groundwater	Active	Wilcox-Carrizo Aquifer	
4 - Press Rd Remote	Press Rd Plant	Groundwater	Active	Wilcox-Carrizo Aquifer	
5 - Gravel Ridge	Gravel Ridge Plant	Groundwater	Active	Wilcox-Carrizo Aquifer	
7 - New Douglass	Douglass Plant	Groundwater	Active	Wilcox-Carrizo Aquifer	
SW From the City of Nacogdoches	CC from TX 1740003 CTY	Surface Water/Groundwater	Active	Lake Nacogdoches and Wilcox-Carrizo Aquifer	

**Water Loss** ~ In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January - December 2015, our system lost an estimated 14,551,099 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (936)559-9900.

### Regulated Contaminants

**Lead and Copper Testing is done at the customer's taps. Testing is done every 3 years.**

Substance	Date	AL	90th Percentile	Units	Violation	Likely Sources
Copper	2013	1.3	0.64	ppm	N	Household plumbing
Lead	2013	15	3.1	ppb	N	Household plumbing

### Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Substance	Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	Range of Annual Average	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources
(HAA5)	2015	37.3	10.8 – 37.3	29 - 36	60	ppb	N	Chlorination by-product
(TTHM)	2015	81.3	14.8 – 81.3	50 - 53	80	ppb	N	Chlorination by-product

Inorganic Contaminants	Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources
Barium	2014	0.0702	0.0175 – 0.0702	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2014	0.526	<0.4 – 0.526	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2014	0.32	0.0685 – 0.32	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.233	<0.01 - 0.233	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.0275	<0.01 - 0.0275	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2011	2.11	.79 – 2.11	50	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	2014	0.00081	<0.0002 – 0.000811	0.002	ppm	N	Discharge from electronics, glass; drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants	Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources
Combined Radium	01/12/2011	1	1	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha including radon and uranium	01/12/2011	3.1	3.1	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

### Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides

Substance	Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources
Dalapon	2014	1.36	<1 - 1.36	200	ppb	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant	Date	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Likely Sources
Free Chlorine	2015	1.32	0.5	3.8	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Fecal Coliform & E. coli REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM OR E. COLI BACTERIA.

<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level cont.</b>
Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.
Total coliform bacteria are used as indicator of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>							
Substance	Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources
Chloroform	2015	46.5	<1 – 46.5	NA	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Bromodichloro-methane	2015	23.9	<1 – 23.9	NA	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloromethane	2014	0.56	<0.5 – 0.56	NA	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide use; Erosion of natural deposits

Purchased Water Source	Type of Water	Status	Location
From the City of Nacogdoches 1740003 CTY	Surface Water/Groundwater	Active	Lake Nacogdoches and Wilcox-Carrizo Aquifer
Water Quality Test Results 2015 Regulated Contaminants City of Nacogdoches For more information concerning this report please contact The Water Utilities Manager at (936) 564-5046.			

Inorganic Contaminants	Date	Highest Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Units	Likely Sources
Arsenic	2015	0	0	0	10	0	ppb	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit
Barium	2015	0.054	0.054	0.054	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit
Cyanide	2015	<0.005	<0.005		200	200	ppm	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2015	0.538	0.538		4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate measured as Nitrogen	2015	0.116	0.0205	0.116	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use/ leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2011	1	1	1	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</b>								
Disinfectant	Date	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRD	MRDL	Units	Likely Sources
Chloramines	2015	3.09	1.4	5.1	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant to control microbes

<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>									
Substance	Date	Highest Levels	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Units	Likely Sources	
Total Haloacetic Acids	2015	19	11	41	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Total Trihalomethanes	2015	36.5	14.2	77	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	

<b>Total Coliform</b>					
Substance	Date	MCL	Highest Monthly # of positive samples	Unit of Measure	Likely Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	2015	5% of monthly samples	0	presence	Naturally occurring in the environment

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

<b>Lead and Copper Testing is done at the customer's taps. Testing is done every 3 years.</b>					
Substance	Date	The 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Likely Sources
Lead	2013	0	0	1.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural Deposits.
Copper	2013	0.0393	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits: leaching from wood preservatives.

**Turbidity** is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Substance	Date	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Limits	Units	Likely Sources
Turbidity	2015	0.1	100% of readings were at or below 0.3	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

**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 detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit [epa.gov](http://epa.gov), or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

Substance	Date	Average Levels	Range of Levels	Units	Likely Sources
Chloroform	2015	23.5	8.3 - 59	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichlorethane	2015	10	2.9 - 16.8	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	2015	2.9	<1 - 6.1	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination

**Secondary and Other Unregulated Constituents (No associated health effects)**

Substance	Date	Average Levels	Range of Levels	Units	Likely Sources
Aluminum	2015	2.9	<1 - 6.1	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
Bicarbonate	2015	17.6	17.6	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
Chloride	2015	10.9	10.9	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity
Copper	2015	0.00064	0.00064	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Hardness as Ca/Mg	2015	39.9	39.9	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
Lead	2015	<0.0004	<0.0004	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	2015	<0.0004	<0.0004	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
Nickel	2015	0.00059	0.00059	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	2011	8.2	7.8 - 8.6	units	Measure of corrosiveness of water
Sodium	2015	16	16	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity
Sulfate	2015	39.9	39.9	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	2015	<10	<10	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Total Dissolved Solids	2015	123	123	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
Zinc	2015	<0.002	<0.002	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element

Boil Water Notices... May be issued in the event of low distribution pressure, water outages, microbiological samples found to contain E. coli or fecal coliform organisms, failure to maintain adequate chlorine residuals, or other conditions which indicate that the potability of the drinking water supply has been compromised. To ensure destruction of all harmful bacteria and other microbes, water for drinking, cooking, and making ice should be boiled and cooled prior to consumption. The water should be brought to a vigorous rolling boil and then boiled for two minutes. In lieu of boiling, you may purchase bottled water or obtain water from some other suitable source. Once the boil water notification is no longer in effect, customers will be notified in a manner similar to the original notice. Notices are issued by D & M WSC through the Nacogdoches Daily Sentinel and our website <http://www.dmwater.org/>. To receive Alerts at your email address and/or by text messaging sign up for Alerts at <http://www.dmwater.org/alerts>. We also use an automated call system to send messages to the phone number of record for service areas affected. Please keep your contact information updated by visiting <http://dmwater.org/customer-service>. Frequently Boil Water Notices are designated for an isolated area of our water system please review the areas included in the public notice announcement.

ATTENTION: SEWER SERVICE CUSTOMERS - Help protect your environment and keep your drain lines flowing. Do not pour GREASE or CHEMICALS down your drain lines. Grease (fat, oil, butter, margarine) of any type does not dissolve in water and will cause a buildup and stop the flow of waste from draining properly. Various chemicals work against approved treatments to the sewer system and are most often hazardous to the environment.

**NOTE: Bills are due the 10th of each month.** To avoid a late fee and disconnection notice all payments must be received by the due date.

For your convenience Utility Payments may be made by:

- On-line <http://www.dmwater.org/> or automated pay by phone 1-855-981-2714 (3% convenience fee applies)
- Mail to PO Box 9, Douglass, TX 75943 (Please allow 7-10 days for processing)
- In person at 111 Buck Alley, Douglass, TX 75943
- Save time and money sign up for automatic bank draft 936-559-9900 or download the form at <http://www.dmwater.org/forms-and-reports>
- At Commercial Bank of Texas (CBTx) local branch offices (Please allow 3-5 days for processing)

**D & M WSC is an equal opportunity provider and employer.**