

D & M Water Supply Corporation

Consumer Confidence Report

PWS ID Number: TX1740010

2013 Water Quality Report

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

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 provider. 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>.

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.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. 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: <http://tceq4apmgwebp1.tceq.texas.gov:8080/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc>.

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:

https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/drinking_wq.html.

Public Participation Opportunities

Monthly Board Meetings are scheduled for the 3rd Thursday of the month.

Next Meeting is: July 17, 2014

Time: 6:30 p.m.

Location: 111 Buck Alley, Douglass, Texas 75943

Phone Number: 936-559-9900

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) or to request to schedule one, please call us.

WATER CONSERVATION

Summer heat and drought conditions could mean water rationing. Working together to conserve water will help keep adequate supply and pressure for all of our members.

***Please water lawns during off peak hours. Peak water usage is: 6:00-8:00 a.m. and 5:00-9:00 p.m.**

FOR MORE TIPS ON CONSERVATION GO TO

<http://www.lcra.org/water/save/tips.html>

Report leaks call: 936-559-9900

Source Water Name		Type of Water		
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 174003 CTY	Surface Water/Groundwater	Active	Lake Nacogdoches and Wilcox-Carrizo Aquifer

Water Quality Test Results 2013 Regulated Contaminants

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	0.636	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2013	0	15	3.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2013	37.3	0 - 37.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	66.4	0 - 66.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2013	0.188	0.188 - 0.188	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2013	0.0595	0 - 0.0595	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level								
Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
Free Chlorine	2013	1.176	0.3	3.2	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Fecal Coliform	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.							
Total Coliform	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.							

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 2013 Regulated Contaminants City of Nacogdoches (936) 564-5046

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2013	1	1.04	1.04	10	0	ppb	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit
Fluoride	2013	0.6	0.0595	0.595	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate measured as Nitrogen	2013	0.175	0.175	0.175	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use/ leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant	Collection Date	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRD	MRDL	Units	Source of Chemical
Chloramines	2013	3.28	2.28	3.86	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Levels	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Units	Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids	2013	433	10.2	433	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	2013	61	21.9	61	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Total Coliform

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.

Contaminant	Collection Date	MCL	Highest Monthly # of positive samples	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	2013	5% of monthly samples	2.9	presence	Naturally occurring in the environment

Lead and Copper

Constituent	Collection Date	The 90 th Percentile	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Source of Contaminant
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.

Water Quality Test Results Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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 or MRDL: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na: not applicable.

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.

ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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. For questions or assistance with this please call 936-559-9900 for more information.

For your convenience Utility Payments may be made by:

- 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://dmwater.org/forms-and-reports>
- At Commercial Bank of Texas (CBTx) local branch offices (Please allow 3-5days for processing)

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://dmwater.org>. To receive Alerts at your email address and/or by text messaging sign up for Alerts at <http://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> to receive these notices.** Frequently Boil Water Notices are designated for an isolated area of our system please note the areas included in the public notice announcement.

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

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_file.html or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-941, by fax (202) 690-7442 or email at program.intake@usda.gov.