

# TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY-COMMERCE

## 2007 CONSUMER—CONFIDENCE REPORT

### Public Participation Opportunities

Date: September 2, 2008 Time: 2:00 p.m.

Location: Physical Plant Conference Room

886-5761

A&M-COMMERCE WATER SUPPLY

## Where Does My Water Come From?

### Texas A&M University-Commerce Water Supply

**Ground Water**—The University owns four wells that we draw from. One well is located at the water tower on Culver Street. The second well is on Monroe Street at the University pump station. Two wells are located south of Charity Road on University farm property. All the wells range in depth from 450 to 600 feet deep.

**Note:** The University also purchases water from the City of Commerce. Their information is included in this report.

### City of Commerce Water Utilities

**Surface Water**—The majority of our drinking water comes from a 3.5 million gallon per day surface water treatment plant. The treatment plant was remodeled and updated in 1994-1995, and uses Lake Tawakoni as its source of raw water by means of a 26-mile long, 14-inch pipeline.

**Ground Water**—The City has six wells that we draw from. Two wells are in the city limits; one is at the Martin Luther King Blvd. Pump Station, and the second is approximately a city block from the City's Service Center. Four of the wells are located in the Horton Community and draw from the Nacatoch Sand aquifer. All wells range in depth from 500 to 600 feet deep.

## Our Drinking Water is Safe

The Texas Natural Resource Conservation (TNRCC) has assessed our system and determined that our water is safe to drink. The analysis was made by using data in the attached tables. If your water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of using devices.

## Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other Immune Problems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

## En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para obetner una copia de esta informacion traducida al Espanol, favor de llamar al telefona (903 886-5761.

Where do we get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained from ground and surface water sources. It comes from the following lake/river/reservoir/aquifer: Nacatoch and Lake Tawakoni. TNRCC will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment process will be completed within three years. It is important to protect your drinking water by protecting your water source.

### About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored consititents which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

### Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, cau cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor consittuents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas not EPA. These constituents are not cause for health concerns.

## Definitions

### Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

### Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

**(MCLG)**—The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Treatment Technique**—A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

**NTU**—Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**MFL**—million fibers per liter

**pCi/l**—picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppm**—parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

**ppb**—parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

**ppt**—parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**ppq**—parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

## Texas A&M University-Commerce 2007 Consumer Confidence Report

### Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Barium	0.012	0.012	0.012	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2007 2005	Fluoride	0.49	0.22	0.6	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.22	0	0.56	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2005	Nitrite	0.1	0	0.72	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

### Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Atrazine	0.17	0.17	0.17	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

### Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	26.4	25.2	28.1	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

### Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

#### Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007 2005	Dibromomethane	0.26	0	0.79	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007 2005	Chloroform	34.82	0	192.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007 2005	Bromoform	2.48	0	6.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007 2005	Bromodichloromethane	8.37	0	27.28	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007 2005	Dibromochloromethane	5.23	0	7.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

#### Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.031	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

#### Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

*"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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>."*

#### Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Turbidity	0.30	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

### Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators 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.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

\* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.

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

### Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2007 2005	Bicarbonate	351	75	394	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Calcium	1.4	1.4	1.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2005	Carbonate	24	0	36	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2007 2005	Chloride	52	10	95	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Copper	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2007	Hardness as Ca/Mg	79	79	79	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2007 2005	P. Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	20	0	30	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2007 2005	pH	8.8	8	9	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005	Sodium	252	252	252	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007 2005	Sulfate	40	15	55	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007 2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	330	75	383	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2007 2005	Total Dissolved Solids	498	129	647	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	4	4	4	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

# City of Commerce 2007 Consumer Confidence Report

## Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Barium	0.012	0.012	0.012	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2007 2005	Fluoride	0.47	0.22	0.6	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.37	0	0.56	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Nitrite	0.29	0	0.72	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

## Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Atrazine	0.17	0.17	0.17	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

## Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2007	Disinfectant used	Average level of CCR year's quarterly	Minimum result single sample	Maximum result single sample	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

## Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	53.4	0	100.2	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	94.2	0	174.4	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

## Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007 2005	Chloroform	96.2	0	192.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007 2005	Bromodichloromethane	13.64	0	27.28	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007 2005	Dibromochloromethane	1.47	0	2.94	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	1.9	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.281	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

## Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

*"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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>."*

### Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Turbidity	0.30	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

### Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon (TOC) no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Source Water	Recommended PWS complete this section.			ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2007	Drinking Water	Optional: PWS may complete this section.			ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2007	Removal Ratio	Optional: PWS may complete this section.			% removal*	NA

\*Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

### Cryptosporidium Monitoring Information

For systems that operate a surface water treatment plant, if your PWS has conducted monitoring for the Long Term Stage 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and detected either E. Coli or Cryptosporidium, you must summarize those findings and explain the significance of the results in the CCR report year following the detections. You do not need to forward the source data to your wholesale customer PWSs. You must forward any finished water data to your wholesale customer PWSs. Example language for retail customers: "Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen that may be found in water contaminated by feces. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, it cannot guarantee 100 percent removal nor can the testing methods determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection with nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water."

### Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators 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.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

\* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

### Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2007 2005	Bicarbonate	288	75	394	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Calcium	1.4	1.4	1.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2005	Carbonate	24	0	36	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2007 2005	Chloride	67	10	95	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Copper	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2007	Hardness as Ca/Mg	79	79	79	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2007 2005	P. Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	20	0	30	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2007 2005	pH	8.6	8	8.9	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005	Sodium	252	252	252	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007 2005	Sulfate	42	15	55	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007 2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	280	75	383	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2007 2005	Total Dissolved Solids	474	129	647	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	4	4	4	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.