

**DeBerry WSC – 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Period of January 1 to December 31, 2023     Phone: (903) 766-3973**  
**Public Water System ID Number: 1830006**

**Special Notice – Required language for ALL community public water supplies:** 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; those 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 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>.

**Our drinking water is regulated.** 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 Tammy Light at (903) 766-3973. Public participation opportunity: July 11, 2024 at 6:00 pm at DeBerry Community Four VFD. Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 766-3973.

**Water Sources:** 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.

**Where do we get our drinking water?** Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the WILCOX AQUIFER, Panola County. The 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 are 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 Tammy Light. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Drinking Water Watch website at the following URL: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/dww>. In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2023, our system lost an estimated 12,561,860 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Tammy Light at 903-766-3973.

**ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.** 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. 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## **WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS**

**Definitions and Abbreviations:** The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

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

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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 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 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 contamination.

**MFL:** million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

**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

**ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million

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

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

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

## Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine Residual, Free	2023	1.3	0.7-1.8	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

**Coliform Bacteria** - No TCR detections.

## Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *	2023	6	6.1 – 6.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.								
Total (TTHM) Trihalomethanes *	2023	40	40 – 40	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.								

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	8/10/2021	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	8/10/2021	0.129	0.129 - 0.129	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)	2023	0.321	0.321 - 0.321	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

## Violations

### Chlorine

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR)	01/01/2023	03/31/2023	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.

**Mandatory Language for Monitoring and Reporting Violation**  
**Failure to Submit a Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR)**  
**MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR/CHLORINE**

The **DeBerry** water system PWS ID **1830006** has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC), Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems are required to properly disinfect water before distribution, maintain acceptable disinfection residuals within the distribution system, monitor the disinfectant residual at various locations throughout the distribution system, and report the results of that monitoring to the TCEQ on a quarterly basis.

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe from microbial contamination.

This/These violation(s) occurred in the monitoring period(s) **1Q2023**

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:

Utilizing the Compliance Notebook provided by TCEQ. Hiring new Water Operating Company that is aware of regulations. Putting SOP in place to ensure compliance with State regulations and BOD reviews.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact **Triple G Water**  
\_\_\_\_\_ at  
\_903.926.6364\_\_\_\_\_.

Posted /Delivered on:  
\_8/15/2024\_\_\_\_\_



## Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

## CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY OF TIER III PUBLIC NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS:

Public Water System (PWS) name: DeBerry Water Supply Corporation

PWS ID: 1830006

Type of Violation or Situation	Time Period(s) of Violation	# Samples Required	# Samples Submitted
M&R, DLQOR	1Q2023	N/A	N/A

30 TAC 290.122(c) states that the owner or operator of a PWS who fails to perform required monitoring, fails to comply with a test procedure, or is subject to variance or exemption granted under §290.102(b) shall notify persons served by the system no later than one year after the PWS learns of the violation. The initial public notice shall be issued in the following manner:

Please indicate how the PWS provided this public notice to customers, mark all that apply:

**COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:**

- ☐ Mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered **OR**
- ☒ Reporting in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) **(At least one of these two options is required)**  
**AND** any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS such as (choose one or more below):
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies for distribution to others (i.e. apartment building owners, large private employers)
- ☐ Continuous posting in conspicuous public places within the area served
- ☒ On the internet
- ☐ Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g., reverse 911)
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations

**NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:**

- ☐ Continuously post Notice in conspicuous places within affected PWS or service area **OR**
- ☐ Mail or direct delivery to each customer or service connection **(At least one of these two options is required)**  
**AND** any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS

- such as (choose one or more below):
- ☐ Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers
  - ☐ E-mail to notify employees or students
  - ☐ Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g., reverse 911)
  - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies to central locations (e.g., community centers, large employers)
  - ☐ On the internet

In accordance with 30 TAC §290.122(g), all public water systems that are required to issue public notice to persons in accordance with 30 TAC §290.122, and that sell or otherwise provide drinking water to other public water systems (i.e., consecutive systems), shall provide public notice to the owner or operator of the consecutive systems.

☒ This PWS provides water to consecutive systems and those systems have been provided public notice.

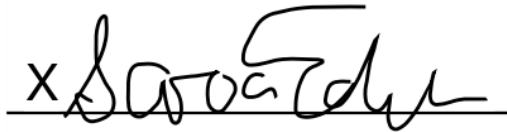
Notice to Consecutive Systems was delivered on: 8/15/24\_(date) by the following means:  
\_\_\_Posting on Website with CCR Putting direct link on August 2024 bills

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations."

NOTE: 30 TAC 290.122(f) requires the PWS to provide a copy of the Public Notice issued and a signed Certificate of Delivery to the Executive Director within 10 days.

Date of Delivery to Customers: 8/15/24 Phone: 903.926.6364  
Certified by (print name): Sara Edwards Title: Board President



Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 8/15/24

**Submit a copy of the Public Notice delivered to customers and a copy of this completed Certificate of Delivery to the TCEQ at:**

**E-mail:** [pwspn@tceq.texas.gov](mailto:pwspn@tceq.texas.gov)

**Mail:** TCEQ, Water Supply Division, MC-155  
Attn: Public Notice  
P.O. Box 13087