2025 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System G M WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2025

G M WSC provides surface water and ground water from the City of Hemphill and the City of Pineland and Self-supplied water from Toledo Bend Reservoir and Groundwater from three wells owned by G-M located in Sabine and San Augustine Counties.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name ___Derek Warner_____

Phone _____409-787-2755_____

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, f avor de llamar al telefono (409)787-2755.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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 fou nd 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 t echnology.
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 micro bial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDL G:	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 disi nfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.

Information about your 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 surf ace 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 EPAs 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 wildl ife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater dis charges, 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 syste ms. 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 concer ns. 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 i mmunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing trea tment 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 m aterials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the v ariety 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 tes ted. 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

G M WSC purchases water from CITY OF HEMPHILL which provides purchase surface water from Toledo Bend Reservoir located in Hemphill, TX. G M WSC also purchases ground water from the CITY OF PINELAND. G M WSC also provides water from a SURFACE WATER TREATMENT plant located on Toledo Bend Reservoir. G M WSC also owns three wells which provide GROUND 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 eff orts at our system contact Debra Daniel at **409-787-2755.**

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	4	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/10/2021	1.3	1.3	0.0534	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

§290.272(g)(9) Any public water system required to comply with the Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirements under §290.109 and §290.116 of this title that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation shall include in the report the information in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph. In addition to the elements in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the public water system shall include the elements in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph when it has a Level 1 treatment technique trigger as specified under §290.109(c)(1) of this title and shall include the elements in subparagraph (C) of this paragraph in the report when it has a Level 2 treatment technique trigger as specified under §290.109(c)(2)(B) of this title. Furthermore, any public water system that failed to complete all the required assessments shall also include the statement in subparagraph (D)(i) of this paragraph. Any public water system that failed to correct all identified sanitary defects shall also include the statement in subparagraph (D)(ii) of this paragraph.

§290.272(g)(9)(A) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

§290.272(g)(9)(B) During the past year we were required to conduct {INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS} Level 1 assessment(s). {INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS} Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take {INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS} corrective actions and we completed {INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS} of these actions.

§290.272(g)(9)(C) During the past year {INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS} Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. {INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS} Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take {INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS} corrective actions and we completed {INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS} of these actions.

§290.272(g)(9)(D) Any public water system that failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall also include one or both of the following statements as appropriate:

§290.272(g)(9)(D)(i) During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	31	12.4-40.6	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 Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	57	5.02-80.2	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	2024	0.044	0.031-0.044	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2024	46.8	0 - 46.8	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2024	0.03	0.03-0.03	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]	2024	0.118	0.0472-0.0118	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	10/27/2021	0.0426	0 - 0.0426	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	02/07/2022	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminant	**Collection Date**	**Average Level (ug/L)**	**Minimum Reporting Level**	**Health-based Reference Concentration (ug/L)**				**Health Information Summary**
Lithium	2023	10.50	9	10				This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation To minimum reporting levels and available Non-regulatory health based reference concentrations
PFBS	2023	0.0151	0.003	2				
PFBA	2023	0	0.005	0				
PFHxA	2023	0	2.003	0				
NFDHA	2023	0	2.02	0				
PFPeA	2023	0	0.003	0				

UCMR (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) results are available on the EPA.gov website, Fifth unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Data Finder| US EPA.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2024	2.97	1.5-3.5	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination

Highest single measurement	0.73 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: 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 filtr ation system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Service Line Inventory availability statement

The GM Water WSC is developing an inventory of both city-owned and customer-owned service lines. To access the inventory, please contact GM Water WSC office at 409-787-2755.