

2025 Consumer Confidence Report for Appleby WSC

Appleby WSC
Public Water System ID: TX1740005

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. The 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:

Matt Barrett
(936)569-9782

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (936)569-9782.

Public Participation Opportunities

Appleby WSC
202 Deen Street
Nacogdoches, TX 75965
Appleby WSC Office
2nd Tuesday of each month 7:00 A.M.

Lead Service Line Inventory

We have developed a service line inventory. To access the inventory, please visit our office at 202 Deen Street Nacogdoches, Texas 75965 and /or contact Matt Barrett, (936)569-9782 or email us at applebywsc@sbcglobal.net.

Sources of Drinking Water

Appleby WSC is a Groundwater System

Where Does My Water Come From?

The drinking water used by Appleby Water Supply Corp. is obtained from ground water sources. We have eight wells in the Wilcox aquifer. 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 detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confident Report. This source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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 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 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>.

Emergency/Supplemental Water Sources

We have an interconnect with the City of Nacogdoches and receive water from them in emergency situations and occasionally to supplement our supply. We purchased approximately 0 gallons of water from Nacogdoches in 2025. Most of their water comes from Lake Nacogdoches, and some from wells in the Wilcox Aquifer. Water quality information may be obtained by calling The City of Nacogdoches Water Utilities Department at 936-564-5046.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
PLANT 1 - HWY 59	PLANT 1 G1740005A	Ground water	Active	NAC COUNTY
PLANT 2 - HWY 59	PLANT 2 G1740005B	Ground water	Active	NAC COUNTY
PLANT 3 - DEEN ST	PLANT 3 G1740005C	Ground water	Active	NAC COUNTY
9 -17389 HWY 59	PLANT 4 G1740005I	Ground water	Active	NAC COUNTY
PLANT 5 - BURT RD	PLANT 5 G1740005E	Ground water	Active	NAC COUNTY
6 - LAZY J LN	PLANT 6 G1740005F	Ground water	Active	NAC COUNTY
7 - FM 2476	PLANT 7 G1740005G	Ground water	Active	NAC COUNTY
8 - OPPOSITE 1639 CR 217, NACOGDOCHES	PLANT 8 G1740005H	Ground water	Active	NAC COUNTY
APPLEBY WSC	CC FROM TX1740003 CITY OF NACOGDOCHES P1740005A	Surface water	Emergency	NAC COUNTY

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 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 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).

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Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our systems, contact: Matt Barrett at (936) 569-9782.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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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.

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.

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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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)

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:
of water.

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons

ppm:
water.

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of

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

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chlorine	2025	0.94	ppm	0.26 - 2.18	4/4

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023	0.38	0.01 - 0.87	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023	2.4	0 - 5.5	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1379 CR 263, GARRISON	2025	47	46	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	441 COUNTY RD 266, GARRISON	2025	48	42.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1379 CR 263, GARRISON	2025	66	57	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	441 COUNTY RD 266, GARRISON	2025	64	59.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	1/8/2025	0.038	0.023 - 0.038	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	5/1/2025	6.31	0 - 6.31	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	10/15/2024	0.453	0.0918 - 0.453	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	5/1/2025	0.177	0.0171 - 0.177	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	2/1/2021	0.0609	0.02 - 0.0609	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	2/1/2022	1.5	1.5	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of May, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.