

WESTBOUND WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PWS ID: 0670027

This is your water quality report for January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022. For more information regarding this report contact Dustin Jones at 254-442-3348 or email us at westboundsupply@att.net.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 254-442-3348.

We are pleased to provide you with the Westbound Water Supply Corporation’s 2022 Consumer Confidence Report. This report is a summary of the quality of water we provide to our customers. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what’s in your drinking water.

Your drinking water is obtained from surface water and ground water sources. It comes from the Aquifer; Trinity, Lake Cisco and Lake Leon located in Eastland County, Texas. TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible of certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of the contaminants may be found in this report. For information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Dustin Jones at 254-442-3348.

INFORMATION ABOUT SOURCE WATER

Westbound WSC purchases water from the City of Cisco. The City of Cisco provides purchased surface water from the Aquifer; Trinity, Lake Cisco located in Eastland County, Texas.

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	2		0		N	Naturally present in the environment.	
Disinfection By-Product	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2022	0.732	0 – 0.732	0.8	1	Ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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Westbound WSC purchases water from the City of Eastland. The City of Eastland provides purchased surface water from the Aquifer; Trinity, Lake Leon located in Eastland County, Texas.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Asbestos	03/03/2021	5.9111	5.9111 – 5.9111	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	0.271	0.271 – 0.271	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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. Lastly Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 at 800-426-4791.

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 our 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

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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>.

Westbound Water Supply Corporation is committed to providing you with high quality water and service. We welcome any questions or comments regarding this Water Quality Report or service. Feel free to call our office at 254-442-3348 during regular business hours or attend our regular monthly Board of Directors Meeting every second Tuesday of the month at 5:30 p.m.; located at 201 E. 8th Street Cisco, TX 76437.

Sincerely,
Dustin Jones
General Manager

LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	9/15/2020	1.3	1.3	0.12	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	9/15/2020	0	15	1.8	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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2021 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)	2022	50	13.6 – 68.5	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)	2022	166	39 - 195	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	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
Arsenic	11/09/2020	2.3	2.3-2.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	11/09/2020	0.19	0.19-0.19	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	11/09/2020	7.8	7.8-7.8	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	11/09/2020	0.367	0.367-0.367	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

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Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	1	0.137 – 1.42	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	11/09/2020	8.6	8.6-8.6	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	06/04/2020	4.3	4.3-4.3	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	03/07/2017	2.29	2.29-2.29	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	06/04/2020	2	2-2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	06/04/2020	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.								

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2022	1.75	.5 – 4.70	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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VIOLATIONS

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) – Some people who use water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2022	03/31/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2022	06/30/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2021	09/30/2021	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2022	12/31/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

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DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS – THE PREVIOUS TABLES CONTAINED 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 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 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 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)
- ppm - Milligrams per liter or parts per million
- ppb - Micrograms per liter or parts per billion
- ppq - Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms 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
- NTU - Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
- pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- n/a - Not applicable