

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Consumer Confidence Report TCEQ Certificate of Delivery

For Cal	For Calendar year: 2023 Date Distributed to Customers: 6/25/2024								
PWS ID	Number: TX1550009 PWS Nam	e: City of West							
ystems with a population aith delivery method.	of 500 or more <i>customers</i> , must t	ase at least one direct delivery <u>and</u> one good							
Required) Direct Delive	ery Methods - check all that ap	ply							
The link (URL) you inclu Email direct web addr Email CCR as an attac Other direct delivery	CCR is available on-line at http ide must bring customers direct ress of the CCR, available at htt chment to or an embedded ima	etly to the CCR p://							
Required) Good Faith D	elivery Methods (To reach pe	ople who do not receive bills)							
Advertising the availar Posting the CCR in pure Delivering multiple co	eople who receive mail, but who ability of the CCR in news medi	a s serving multiple persons							
Systems serving 100,0		ed to post the CCR on a publicly available							
I certify this community w calendar year above and th monitoring data submitted	nat the information in the report i	onsumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the s correct and consistent with the compliance							
☐ (Optional) I have includ Public Notice as a result of reviewed for compliance.	ed additional mandatory languag a violation during the calendar y	e NOT populated by the CCR generator for a ear above, and request the Public Notice be							
Certified By:		054.000.5054							
Name (print): Shawn Holde	en Title: Public Work	s Dir. Phone Number: 254-826-5351							
Signature: L hold		24 Email: SHOWERD C'tyOF WEST. CON							
		ly 1 the Certificate of Delivery and CCR to:							
Email (recommended)	Certified Mail	Regular Mail							
PWSCCR@tceq.texas.g	TCEQ DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCF 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	TCEQ DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, PO Box 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087							

2023 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF WEST - TX1550009

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 3	1, 2023	For more information regarding this report contact:					
CITY OF WEST provides surface water and ground water. Su	urface water from the	Name _	Shawn Holden				
City of Waco located in Waco, Texas, McLennan County a Trinity Aquifer located in McLennan County	and groundwater from	Phone _	254-826-5351				
Este reporte incluye información impor	tante sobre el agua para tomar.	Para asi	sistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (<u>254</u>) <u>826</u> - <u>5351</u> .				
	Public Participati	on Opp	portunities				
The West City Council meetings are held a	t 6:00 p.m. on the 1st Tuesday of the	month a	at the West Community Center, 205 W. Tokio Road, West, Texas.				
Definitions and Abbreviations							
Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and me	easures, some	ne 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 a	annual average of monthly samples.				
Level 1 Assessment:			y potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water				
Level 2 Assessment:	11 1 1 1 1 - 1'fames bootorio hove been found	e water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occu in our water system on multiple occasions.					
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in	n drinking wa	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	re is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.				
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:			There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial				
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below whe control microbial contaminants.	ich there is r	s no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to				
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)						
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed	by the body	dy)				
na:	not applicable.						
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidit	y)					
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 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 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 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).

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.

Source Water Name	Location	Type of Water	Report Status
City of West #6 Trinity Aquifer	Haven Street	GW	Active
City of West #7 Trinity Aquifer	100 Grady Calvery	GW	Active
Treated Surface Water from the City of Waco	CC from TX 1550008	SW	Active

Information about Source Water

CITY OF WEST purchases water from CITY OF WACO. CITY OF WACO provides purchase surface water from Waco, McLennan County, Texas.

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 efforts at our system contact Shawn Holden at (254) 826-5351

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	11/16/2021	1.3	1.3	0.1257	0.	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing
- 11					,			systems.

2023 Water Quality Test Results

						T		Libely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination

			I			- de	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	21	0 - 23.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	14	by product of dimming
			C 11 TT A A 5	la maguita collecter	l at a location over	a vear		

^{*}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

The value in the ringhest acres					00		N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	51	0 - 48.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	IN.	by-product of dimming

^{*}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	2023	0.0761	0.0761 - 0.0761	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.9	0.9 - 0.9	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	0.18	0 - 0.18	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

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	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
		4		N	Water additive used to control microbes.			
Chlormines	2023	2.04	.50-4.0	4	4	ppm	14	

Violations

Violations

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children,

in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young crimeren,									
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation						
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	02/01/2023	02/28/2023	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.						