

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

WEST JACKSONVILLE WSC

Phone Number: 903-586-7063

YOUR WATER MET ALL FEDERAL AND STATE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS IN 2025.

This report summarizes required water quality testing. All detected levels are compared to limits set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). An administrative Consumer Confidence Rule violation is disclosed in Section 4.

Public Participation Opportunities

Water Board Meeting are held every 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Water Office on CR 3419 at 7:00 PM. To learn about future meetings (concerning your drinking water), please call us at 903-586-7063. Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 903-586-7063 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

Three agencies have regulatory oversight of our drinking water: 1) Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, 2) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and 3) Public Utility Commission of Texas. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent required tests and is presented in the attached pages.

Source of Drinking Water

West Jacksonville WSC draws drinking water from two groundwater wells in the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer in Cherokee County. As groundwater travels through rock and soil, it naturally dissolves minerals and may pick up substances from human activity at the surface.

TCEQ has completed a source water assessment for our system. Results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. Sampling requirements are based on this susceptibility and our previous sample data. Any detected contaminants are reported below. For more information, call our office at 903-586-7063.

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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, the 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water source is ground water from two wells located in the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants.

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - 170 CR 3419 / PLUGGED	4 MI W OF JACKSONVILLE	Ground water	Complete	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/0370036
2 - CR 3406	0.5 MI N OF US 175	Ground water	Complete	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/0370036
3 - 170 CR 3419		Ground water	Complete	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/0370036

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Sammy Grimes at 903-586-7063. Source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Viewer at <https://dvw.tceq.texas.gov/>

Lead Service Line Inventory

We have developed a service line inventory. To access the inventory, please contact our office at (903) 586-7063 or by email at westjacksonvillewatersupply@gmail.com if you would like more information.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Abbreviations and Definitions:

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

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 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.

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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

RAA: Running Annual Average.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

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

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Highest Single Sample	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. 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.								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.43	1.0	2.0	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	3.70	3.40	3.70	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	10.50	8.97	10.50	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants - data is from the most recent testing done in accordance with applicable regulations.								
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Highest Single Sample	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.036	0.036	0.036	2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.00	0.00	.00	2025	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.0035	.0035	.0035	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.109	0.107	0.109	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [inorganic](ppb)	2	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.0381	0.027	.0381	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.0243	.0243	.0243	2022	No	Run-off from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Highest Single Sample	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Total Coliform and E.coli Bacteria								
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.								
Total Coliform (RTCR) (% positive samples/month)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment

LEAD AND COPPER - results represent the most recent required testing cycle.

Date	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	# of Sites Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead	0.0	0	15.0	0	MG/L	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Copper	0.132	1.3	1.3	0	MG/L	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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. Gum Creek Water Supply is 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 two 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>.

SYSTEM WATER LOSS: In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January thru December 2025, our system lost an estimated 21,533,493 gallons of water.

VIOLATION – During the period covered by this report, we had the following violation which was resolved January 30, 2026.

7/1/2025 – 1/30/2026	Consumer Confidence Rule	CCR Adequacy / Availability / Content	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time.
Note: The violation above was an administrative violation for failing to include required language in the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report. <u>It was NOT a violation of a water quality standard.</u> All water quality testing results met federal and state standards.			

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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