2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System WEST BELL COUNTY WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024. West Bell County WSC provides Purchased Surface Water from **Central Texas WSC** located on Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir in Bell County, Texas. For more information regarding this report, contact John R. Whitson, Manager, at 254-634-1727. Board meetings are every second Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at West Bell County WSC's office, 4201 Chaparral Rd., Killeen, TX, 76542.
(Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 254-634-1727.)

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.

Definitions and Abbreviations: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level or AL:	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 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 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:	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 Source Water

WEST BELL COUNTY WSC purchases water from CENTRAL TEXAS WSC. CENTRAL TEXAS WSC provides purchased surface water from Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir located in Bell County, Texas. (Manager Lee Kelley, 254-698-2779)

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the 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 **John R. Whitson at West Bell County WSC, 254-634-1727.**

TEST RESULTS FOR CENTRAL TEXAS WSC

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2024	0.93	0.0118 – 0.93	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	32	11.6 – 66.5	No goal for the total.	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	66	17 – 159	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 HAA5 and TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	0.0383	0.0343 – 0.0383	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2024	210	90 – 210	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2024	0.3	0.19 – 0.72	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	1	0.25 – 0.89	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level or Average Detected**	**Range of Individual Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Atrazine	2024	0.14	0 – 0.14	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2024	0.16	0 – 0.16	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level or Average Detected**	**Range of Individual Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/Photon Emitters	2024	4.4	4.4 – 4.4	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	0.72 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % meeting Limit	96%	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 filtration 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.

Information about source water, continued
Violations

Chlorite: Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	6/01/2024	6/30/2024	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.

Chlorine Dioxide: Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, (DBP) (CHL. DIOXIDE)	6/01/2024	6/30/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

2024 Water Quality Test Results for West Bell County WSC, TX0140105

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	43	12.9 – 57.6	No goal for the total.	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	50	31.5 – 63.2	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 HAA5 and TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.								
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level or Average Detected**	**Range of Individual Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	1	0.58 – 0.87	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectant Residual	**Year**	**Average Level**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Unit of Measure**	**Violation**	**Source in Drinking Water**
Chloramines	2024	2.90	0.00 – 3.60	4	4	mg/L	N	Water additive to control microbes.
Lead and Copper	**Date Sampled**	**MCLG**	**Action Level/AL**	**90th Percentile**	**# of Sites over AL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead	9/15/2023	1.3	1.3	0.251	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	9/15/2023	0	15	1.19	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminants: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data (UCMR5)

In 2024 West Bell County WSC participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). Our system sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants, which did not yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of this monitoring is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. The table below shows results of the unregulated contaminants that were detected. As our customers, you have the right to know that this data is available. If you would like additional information, please contact our office at 254-634-1727.

Collection Date: 2/20/2024	Unregulated Contaminant: PFBA	Average Level µg/L(or ppb): .0067	Range of Levels Detected µg/L (or ppb): .0067

The adjusted water loss for West Bell County WSC, as determined by the Texas Water Development Board 2024 Water Audit Report was 13.85% or 26,519,480 gallons.