2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Water Quality report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025
Public Water System ID: TX2490016

Providing Safe and Reliable Drinking Water

The West Wise Special Utility District (WWSUD) provides safe and reliable drinking water to meet the needs of the citizens it serves. It is of the utmost importance to assure that water quality meets or exceeds all Safe Drinking Water Standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well regulations set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The WWSUD utilizes a multi-barrier treatment process to accomplish this goal. The treatment process eliminates or reduces particulates, impurities, and waterborne microorganisms in the water supply. The WWSUD routinely performs a range of water quality test prior to, during, and after the water treatment process to ensure that high quality water is delivered to those served. The *Consumer Confidence Report* (CCR) is a summary of the quality of the water WWSUD provides to its customers. The report includes analysis results from the most current EPA required water quality tests. WWSUD hopes this information helps you, the consumer, become more knowledgeable about your drinking water supply.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by WWSUD is surface water. It comes from Lake Bridgeport, located in Wise County. 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 are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact James Ward at 940-683-5507. During times of higher demand or emergency repairs, West Wise SUD uses an interconnection with Walnut Creek SUD to help provide water supply to its customers. This typically occurs during the summer months of the year. For more information on Walnut Creek SUD ID: TX1840008 water quality, you can visit their website at *https://www.walnutcreeksud.org.*

En español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (940)683-5507.

Sources of Drinking Water Contaminants

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 levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 business office.

Vulnerability of Some Populations

Some people 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; those 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 provider. 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. West Wise SUD is 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have it 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.*

Secondary Contaminants

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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: **July 20, 2026**
Time: 6:00 p.m.
Location: Corner of FM 1658 and FM 2952
Lake Bridgeport, Texas 76426
Phone: 940-683-5507

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call.

For more information regarding this report contact:
Name: James L. Ward
Phone: 940-683-5507

TERMS TO KNOW

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

DEFINITIONS

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

Action level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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 (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 contaminates.

Treatment Technique (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.

ABBREVIATIONS

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
RAA: Running Annual Average.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.
MFL: Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pq/L)
na: Not applicable

Lead Service Line Inventory

As required by the TCEQ and EPA, West Wise SUD conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory of its water system in 2024. This was to determine if any service lines in the distribution system contained lead or where under the influence of lead containing pipe. At the completion of the inventory, it was determined that WWSUD system, to the best of our knowledge contained no lines where there is lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines. For more information you may contact our office.

2025 West Wise Special Utility District - Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection Residual								
Disinfectant Residual	**Collection Date**	**Average Level**	**Range of Levels**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Units of Measure**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chloramines	2025	1.57	0.2 – 4.6	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2025	0.26	0.02 – 0.72	0.8	0.8	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Coliform Bacteria						
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	**Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level**	**Highest No. of Positive Samples**	**Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level**	**Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
0	no positive monthly samples	There were no TCR detection for this system in this CCR period	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	**Collection Date**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level**	**Action Level**	**Units of Measure**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper,Free	2022-2024	0.0756	0	1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household pluming systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2022-2024	<0.005	1	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants and Disinfectants By-products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units of Measure**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorites	2025	.87	0.02 - 0.87	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	246	20.2 – 246	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	2025	215.0	31.2 – 215	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units of Measure**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Antimony, Total	2025	<0.001	<0.001	.006	.006	mg/L	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic, Total	2025	0.001	0.001	0	0.01	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium, Total	2025	0.061	0.061	2	2	mg/L	N	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium, Total	2025	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.1	0.1	mg/L	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2025	0.151	0.151	4.0	4.0	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nickel Total	2024	.001	0.001	-	-	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	0.29	.016- .29	10	10	mg/L	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite	2021	.0881	.0881	10	10	Mg/L	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide, Total	2025	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.2	0.2	mg/L	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Selenium, Total	2025	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	mg/L	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium, Total	2025	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.5	0.002	mg/L	N	Discharge from electronics, glass and Leaching from ore-processing sites; Drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Sample**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units of Measure**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/photon emitters	2021	6.2	6.2 – 6.2	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

2025 West Wise Special Utility District - Water Quality Test Results

Organics Tested: Waved Not Reported, or Non-Detected

Synthetic Organic contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2023	0.5	0.5-0.5	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Pervflourobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2023	.0091	.0052-.0091	1	1		N	Member of a group of perfluorinated chemicals used in many consumer products.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measure		Likely Source of Contamination
Chloromethane	2025	< 0.5	< 0.5	ppb		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	2025	143	8.78 – 143	ppb		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	2025	5.04	< 1 – 5.04	ppb		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	2025	58.6	11.5 – 58.6	ppb		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	2025	16	8.3 – 16	ppb		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measure		Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water	2025	7.38	5.14 – 7.38	ppm		Naturally present in the environmental
Drinking water	2025	5.17	3.89 - 5.17	ppm		Naturally present in the environmental

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
Bicarbonate	2025	121	121	n/a	mg/L	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Chloride	2024	41.7	41.7	n/a	mg/L	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproducts of oil field activity.
Hardness as CaCo3	2025	115	115	n/a	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
Sulfate	2025	5.56	5.56	n/a	mg/L	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproducts; byproducts of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity As CaCO3	2025	121	121	n/a	mg/L	Naturally occurring; soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2025	229	229	1000	mg/L	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.27 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100.0%	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are < 0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

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.

Violations

During the period covered by this report, we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
07/01/2025-12/31/2025	TTHM	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
07/01/2025-12/31/2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink 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.