2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CENTRAL BOWIE COUNTY WSC

Phone No: 903-628-5601

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

CENTRAL BOWIE COUNTY WSC provides surface water from Wright Patman Lake near Texarkana, Texas and Millwood Lake near Ashdown, Arkansas.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Hal Harris **Phone:** 903-628-5601

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 628-5601.

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 immune-compromised 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.

Information about Source Water

Central Bowie County WSC purchases water from Texarkana Water Utilities(TWU). TWU provides purchased, treated, surface water from Wright Patman Lake near Texarkana, Texas and Millwood Lake near Ashdown, Arkansas.
The TCEQ completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their own 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 from which we purchased our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Rick Barton at Texarkana Water Utilities, 903-798-3800.

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect water quality:

Regularly scheduled board of directors meetings which are held the 1st Tuesday of each month, at 6pm when daylight savings time is not in effect, and at 7pm when daylight savings time is in effect. Meetings are held at the CBCWSC office, 2822 Hwy 82 W, New Boston, TX 75570

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation
MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:	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.
MCL – Maximum Contaminate Level:	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.
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:	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.
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:	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.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Action Level Goal(ALG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
Na or N/A:	not applicable.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
pCi/L:	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppt:	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
MFL:	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
ppq:	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
NTU:	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
TCEQ:	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency
ADH:	Arkansas Department of Health
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
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants drinking water

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected*	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2024	32	0 - 46.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2024	46	31.4 - 53.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

* 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

Coliform Bacteria

MCLG	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant	Total # of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform	Violation	Source of Contaminant
0	1	**3***	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

***Level 1 Assessment:** 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. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take two corrective actions and we completed two actions.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Analyte	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Chemical
2024	Nitrate (measured as Nirogen)	0.06	0.0501 - 0.06	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, seage; Erosion of natural
2019	Nitrite (measured as Nirogen)	0.455	0.455 - 0.455	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, seage; Erosion of natural

Disinfectant Residual

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Chlorine and Chloramine	2.4	0.45 - 3.9	4	<4.0	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

Violations: Our Total Coliform Maximum Contaminate Level is 1 positive sample out of 10 samples taken each month. We had one instance of 3 positives in one month. Therefore, during the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take two corrective actions and we completed two actions.

Water Loss Data

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2024, our system lost an estimated 55,675,363 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call **903 628-5601**.

Lead and Copper

Sampling is performed every 3 years. Samples were last taken in 2022. No sample exceeded the action or maximum contaminant level. Central Bowie County WSC has developed an inventory of both corporation-owned and customer-owned service lines. This inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. To access the inventory, please visit:

https://www.cbcwsc.com/_files/ugd/a6a8a5_7adfc9d2383642dab65ff8292dd00e10.pdf

Unregulated Contaminates

In conjunction with the EPA, our water was tested for a number of unregulated contaminants including lithium and 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The results for 1 analyte(PFBA) exceeded the minimum reporting level(MRL). All other results were below the MRL for each analyte.(See Table 1)

A 2022 EPA study ((IRIS Toxicological Review of Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA, CASRN 375 22-4) and Related Salts)) concluded that: “Overall, there is inadequate information to assess the carcinogenic potential of PFBA exposure”. The same study concluded that: “The currently available evidence indicates hazards likely exist with respect to the potential for thyroid, liver, and developmental effects in humans, given relevant PFBA exposure conditions.”

Table 1

Year	Analyte	MRL	Range	Average	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminate
2024	lithium	<9	<9 to <9	<9	ug/L	Naturally occurring deposits and waste from some industrial processes
	PFBA	<0.005	<0.005 to 0.0058	<0.0052	ug/L	Non-stick and stain-resistant consumer products, food packaging, fire-fighting foam, and industrial processes.
	PFBS	<0.003	<0.003 to <0.003	<0.003	ug/L	
	PFHpA	<0.003	<0.003 to <0.003	<0.003	ug/L	
	PFHxS	<0.003	<0.003 to <0.003	<0.003	ug/L	
	PFNA	<0.004	<0.004 to <0.004	<0.004	ug/L	
	PFOS	<0.004	<0.004 to <0.004	<0.004	ug/L	
	PFOA	<0.004	<0.004 to <0.004	<0.004	ug/L	
	PFDA	<0.003	<0.003 to <0.003	<0.003	ug/L	
	PFDoA	<0.003	<0.003 to <0.003	<0.003	ug/L	
	PFHxA	<0.003	<0.003 to <0.003	<0.003	ug/L	
	PFUnA	<0.002	<0.002 to <0.002	<0.002	ug/L	
	11CL-PF3OUdS	<0.005	<0.005 to <0.005	<0.005	ug/L	
	9CL-PF3ONS	<0.002	<0.002 to <0.002	<0.002	ug/L	
	ADONA	<0.003	<0.003 to <0.003	<0.003	ug/L	
	HFPO-DA	<0.005	<0.005 to <0.005	<0.005	ug/L	
	6:2 FTS	<0.005	<0.005 to <0.005	<0.005	ug/L	
	4:2 FTS	<0.003	<0.003 to <0.003	<0.003	ug/L	
	8:2 FTS	<0.005	<0.005 to <0.005	<0.005	ug/L	
	PFMPA	<0.004	<0.004 to <0.004	<0.004	ug/L	
	PFPeA	<0.003	<0.003 to <0.003	<0.003	ug/L	
	PFMBA	<0.003	<0.003 to <0.003	<0.003	ug/L	
	PFEESA	<0.003	<0.003 to <0.003	<0.003	ug/L	
	NFDHA	<0.02	<0.02 to <0.02	<0.02	ug/L	
	PFPeS	<0.004	<0.004 to <0.004	<0.004	ug/L	
	PFHpS	<0.003	<0.003 to <0.003	<0.003	ug/L	
	PFTA	<0.008	<0.008 to <0.008	<0.008	ug/L	
	PFTrDA	<0.007	<0.007 to <0.007	<0.007	ug/L	
	NEtFOSAA	<0.005	<0.005 to <0.005	<0.005	ug/L	
	NMeFOSAA	<0.006	<0.006 to <0.006	<0.006	ug/L	

ug/L is micrograms per liter. A microgram is one millionth of one gram

Additional Data Supplied by Texarkana Water Utilities

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites, and some bacteria. These organisms can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Turbidity	Wright Patman	0.41	99.5%	≤0.3 in 95% of samples	NTU	Soil runoff.
	Millwood	0.25	100%			

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	WP	0.041	0 - 0.041	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Millwood	0.014	0-0.0151				
Cyanide	WP	56.9	0 - 56.9	200	200	ppb	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Flouride	WP	0.0252	0-0.0252	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	Millwood	<0.10	0<0.10				
Nitrate(as Nitrogen)	WP	0.11	0 - 0.11	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	Millwood	0.154	0 - 0.154				

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Location	Level Detected	Range of Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrizine	Wright Patman	0.2	0 - 0.2	3	3	ppb	By-products of drinking water disinfection
	Millwood	<0.1	<0.1				