



West End Water Supply Corporation
P.O. Box 39
Industry, TX. 78944
979-357-2389

<https://www.wewsc.com>
westendw@industry.net

Public Water System ID: TX0080005

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water sytem to provide safe drinking water.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 979-357-2389.

For more information regarding this report, contact Linda Peschel or Karen Carrias at 979-357-2389.

Sources of Drinking Water

West End Water Supply Corporation is Ground Water (GW)

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location	County
1. 2279 Main St Industry	GW	A	Gulf Coast Aquifer	Austin
2. 832 FM 389 Shelby	GW	A	Gulf Coast Aquifer	Austin
3. 8081 E Hwy 159 Willow Springs	GW	A	Yegua Jackson Aquifer	Fayette
4. 720 FM 1457 Round Top	GW	A	Yegua Jackson Aquifer	Fayette

The Board of Directors meets every first Thursday of the month, unless it is a holiday, at 7:00 p.m. at the West End Water Supply Corporation office, 17210 Fordtran Blvd, Industry, TX. These board meetings are open to the public.

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 pickup 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 varitey 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 indutrial 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.

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).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially for pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. WEST END WSC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instruction provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact WESTEND WSC at 979-357-2389. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be viewed at the West End WSC office at 17210 Fordtran Blvd, Industry, Texas.

In the Water Loss Audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period January - December 2025, our system lost an estimated 15,817,630 gallons of water.

The 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. To view the assessment report go to <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/0080005>.

All four wells are treated by Chlorine Gas, and Polyphosphates at the Shelby Well.

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.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's 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 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 (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG'S as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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 contaminants.

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

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

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

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

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water – (mg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

na: not applicable

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.

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source	
Copper	2023-2025	0.118	0.00465-0.239	0.16	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead	2023-2025	2.12	0-3.01	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	FM 1457 and Neumann, Industry	2025	1	1.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	Willis Spg and Hwy 159, Industry	2025	8	7.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	
Arsenic	9/29/2025	9.5	6.3-9.5	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	
While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.								
Barium	1/11/2024	0.0998	0.0593-0.0998	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Cyanide	1/10/2023	40	0-40	ppb	0	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.	
Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.								

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Dibromochloronethane	6/25/2025	3.2	1.9	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	1/11/2024	0.67	0.44-0.67	ppm	4.0	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	3/3/2025	0.09	0.06-0.09	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Uranium	1/11/2024	7.2	0-7.2	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & U	1/11/2024	3	0-3	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha, Incl. Radon & U	1/11/2024	6.5	0-6.5	pCi/l	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particle Activity	1/11/2024	11	5.6-11	pCi/l	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal Total Coliform Bacteria	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Typical Source
		0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG Goal
Chlorine Gas	2025	0.92	ppm	0.90-0.93	4	4 Water additive used to control microbes.

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Average Level	Range	Unit
Chloroform	3/20/2025	<1.0	<1.0 - <1.0	µg/L
Bromodichloromethane	3/20/2025	<1.0	<1.0 - <1.0	µg/L
Bromoform	3/20/2025	2.47	2.0 - 2.9	µg/L
Dibromomethane	3/20/2025	<1.0	<1.0 - <1.0	µg/L
1,1-Dichloropropene	3/20/2025	<1.0	<1.0 - <1.0	µg/L
1,1-Dichloroethane	3/20/2025	<1.0	<1.0 - <1.0	µg/L
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	3/20/2025	<1.0	<1.0 - <1.0	µg/L
1,3-Dichloropropane	3/20/2025	<1.0	<1.0 - <1.0	µg/L
Chloromethane	3/20/2025	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	µg/L
Bromomethane	3/20/2025	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	µg/L
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	3/20/2025	<1.0	<1.0 - <1.0	µg/L
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	3/20/2025	<1.0	<1.0 - <1.0	µg/L
Chloroethane	3/20/2025	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	µg/L
2,2-Dichloropropane	3/20/2025	<1.0	<1.0 - <1.0	µg/L
Bromobenzene	3/20/2025	<1.0	<1.0 - <1.0	µg/L