

**Westminster Special Utility District
P. O. Box 819*409 E. Houston St.
Westminster, Texas 75485
972-924-3282**

**2023 Consumer Confidence Report
January 2023-December 2023**

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Requirements

WSUD Board meetings are held the third Monday of every month at the District office located at 409 E. Houston St., Westminster Texas 75452 at 5 pm.

For more information regarding this report:
Richard McCabe
972-924-3282

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (972-924-3282).

Westminster SUD provides groundwater from the Woodbine Aquifer.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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

Action Level: 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: is a 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.

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 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 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 of MRDLG: The level of 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: 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 your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled) 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 human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least 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 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 results from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm 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 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, odor or color problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For 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 infections 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 <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Information about source water

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 susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact: **Richard McCabe 972-924-3282**

Lead and Copper	Date sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th percentile	# sites overall	Units	Violation	Likely Source of contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0689	0	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits;
Lead	2020	0	1.5	0.22	0	ppb	N	leaching from wood preservations; Corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2021	2	2-2	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection by – products Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Collection Date 2022	Highest Level Detected	4.2- 4.28	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	BY-product of water disinfection
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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

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Sample	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Barium	2022	0.01	0.01	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2022	6.6	6.6	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Floride	12/06/21	1.54	1.54	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of nitrate deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factors.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	0.05360	0.0536	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Range of levels detected	Average level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of measure	Violation	Source in drinking water
Chlorine	2023	0.2-4.0	1.66	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive Used to control microbes

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following [URL:http://duw.tceq.texas.gov/DWW](http://duw.tceq.texas.gov/DWW).

New LSLR rules will require Water systems and customers to comply with the new lead/coper ruling.

Information can be found at this link: Drinking Water lead and copper program-Texas Commission on Environmental Quality- www.tceq.texas.gov