

WESTMINSTER SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT
PO BOX 819 * 409 E. HOUSTON ST.
WESTMINSTER, TEXAS 75485
972-924-3282

**2022 Consumer Confidence
Report**

January 2022-December 2022

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

Westminster SUD provides groundwater from the Woodbine Aquifer. For more information regarding this report contact Richard McCabe at (972) 924-3282. Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (972)-924-3282.

For the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. **Immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing Chemotherapy treatment for cancer, those who have undergone organ transplant, those 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 providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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Action Level:

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

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 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)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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 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 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>.

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 watersystem are based on this 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)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over all	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.24	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2020	0	1.5	0.22	0	ppb	N	erosion of natural deposits

2020 Water Quality Test Results

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.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAAS sample results collected at a location over a year

Disinfection By-Products Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Collection Date 2022	Highest level detected. 4	4.28-4.28	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking 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

in organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	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.
Fluoride	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 And aluminum factors
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.0536	0.0536	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2022	1.17	0.51-2.68	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Alachlor	05/19/22	Levels lower than detect level			2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	05/19/22	Levels lower than detect level		3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo a pyrene	05/19/22	Levels lower than detect level			200	ppb	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Benzene	05/13/22	Levels lower than detect level			5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; leaching from storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	05/13/22	Levels lower than detect level			5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Dichloromethane	05/13/22	Levels lower than detect level			5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethyl benzene	05/13/22	Levels lower than detect level		700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Chlorobenzene	05/13/22	Levels lower than detect level		100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agriculture chemical factories

Tetra chloroethylene	05/13/22	Lower levels than detect level			5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene	05/13/22	Lower levels than detect level		1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene	05/12/22	Lower levels than detect level			5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal Degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride	05/12/22	Lower levels than detect level			2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastic factories
Xylenes	05/12/22	Lower levels than detect level		10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Cis-l- Dichloroethylene	05/12/22	Lower levels than detect level		70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
O- Dichlorobenzene	05/12/22	Lower levels than detect level		600		ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p- Dichlorobenzene	05/12/22	Lower levels than detect level		75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	05/12/22	Lower levels than detect level		100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Chlordane	05/19/22	Lower levels than detect level		0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide

Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	05/19/22	Levels lower than detect level		400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from Chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	05/19/22	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	D	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Oibromochloropropane (DBCP)	12/08/21	Levels lower than detect level		D	D	ppt	N	Runoff leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans and orchards
	05/14/19	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide	05/19/22	Levels lower than detect level		D	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum factories
Heplachlor	05/19/22	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	D	200	ppt	N	Residue of banned termicide
Heplachlor epoxide	05/19/22	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	D	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenezene	05/19/22	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	D	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	05/19/22	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	12/08/21	Levels lower than detect level			200	Ppt	N	Runoff leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber and gardens
Methoxychlor	05/19/22	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff leaching from insecticide used on fruit vegetables alfalfa and livestock
Pentachlorophenol	05/18/22	Levels lower than detect level				ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories

Simazine	05/19/22	Levels lower than detect level		4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	05/19/22	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	D	3	ppb	N	Runof leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic contaminants	05/19/22	Levels lower than detect level	Highest level	Range	MCGL	MCL	N	Likely source of contamination
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	05/12/22	Levels lower than detect level		200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	05/12/22	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 1, Oichloroethyleneloroethane	05/12/22	Levels lower than detect level		7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenezene	05/12/22	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile finishing factories

Westminster Special Utility District

Westminster SUD Well locations:

Well #1 -108 Georgia Avenue Groundwater

Well#2 - 411 E Houston St. Groundwater

Well #3 -8066 FM 2862 Groundwater

Well #4 – 15831 FM 3133 Groundwater

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking WaterWatch at the following URL:
<http://duw.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

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

Information can be found at this link: [Drinking Water Lead and Copper Program - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality - www.tceq.texas.gov](http://www.tceq.texas.gov)