2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

WILLIAMSON COUNTY W. S. I. & D. DISTRICT #3 & WC MUD 22

Phone No. (512) 246-1400

Special Notice 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, such as Cryptosporidium, than the general population. 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. The 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

Please call (512) 435-2300 to confirm meeting date and time. The Board of Directors meets on the second Wednesday of each month at 12:00 p.m. at 2500 FM 685, Hutto, Texas.

The District's water system is operated by Crossroads Utility Services, LLC. If you have any questions concerning water quality or the source of your water, please call (512) 246-1400 or (512) 246-5921.

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

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

WATER SOURCES: 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

En Español

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español favor de llamar al tel. (512) 246-1400 para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Your drinking water is supplied to you through the distribution system as owned by Williamson County Water, Sewer, Irrigation, and Drainage District No. 3 (the District) And Williamson County Mud 22.The District purchases all of its water from Manville Water Supply Corporation, who obtains ground water from wells located in the Edwards Aquifer, River Alluvial Aquifer, and Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifers. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has not been conducted by TCEQ. This report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information
contained in this assessment will allow us/and or the system from which we receive water to focus on source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

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

About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (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 contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2018	Asbestos (MFL)	0.197	0.197	0.197	7	0	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Barium (ppm)	n/a	0.046	0.142	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Cyanide (ppm)	n/a	.001	0.002	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic factories
2020	Fluoride (ppm)	n/a	0.22	2.52	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2020	Selenium (ppb)	n/a	0.0	4.8	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2021	Nitrate* (ppm)	0.975	0.97	0.98	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Nitrite* (ppm)	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Nitrate-Nitrite* (ppm)	0.975	0.97	0.98	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
2020	Gross alpha (pCi/L)	7.1	7.1	7.1	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Beta /Photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4.4	0.0	4.4	4	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
2020	Uranium (uG/L)	7.1	7.1	7.1	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
2020	Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	1.8	1.8	1.8	5	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*****Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2018	Ethylbenzene (ppb)	n/a	0	1.7	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories.
2021	Xylenes (ppm)	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	10	10	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Disinfectant
2021	Chloramines (ppm)	1.14	.50	7.0	4.0	<4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	LR Annual Average	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2021	Total Haloacetic Acids	1.6	1.6	1.6	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2021	Total Trihalomethanes	9.1	9.1	9.1	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochoromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.						
Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2021	Chloroform	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2021	Bromoform	4.2	4.2	4.2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2021	Bromodichloromethane	1.3	1.3	1.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2021	Dibromochoromethane	3.6	3.6	3.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2020	Lead	0.0011	0	15	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2020	Copper	0.489	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

"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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of material used 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."

2021 **Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.
2021 **Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

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

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Source of Contaminant
2020	Bicarbonate (ppm)	n/a	299	404	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Calcium (ppm)	n/a	10.3	121	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2020	Chloride (ppm)	n/a	32	51	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2019	Iron (ppm)	n/a	<0.01	0.703	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Magnesium (ppm)	n/a	3.45	33	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Manganese (ppm)	n/a	<0.001	0.0494	0.05	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Nickel (ppm)	n/a	0.001	0.0045	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Sodium (ppm)	n/a	10.1	97.6	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2020	Sulfate (ppm)	n/a	72	86	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2019	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	n/a	114	319	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2020	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	n/a	458	523	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2019	Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	n/a	38.9	381	NA	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2019	Zinc (ppm)	n/a	<0.0050	0.198	NA	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

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