

Westwood Shores MUD

2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the 2025 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 system to provide safe drinking water.

(Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.)

Sources of Drinking Water

Our water source(s) and source assessment information are listed below:

WESTWOOD SHORES MUD provides surface water and ground water under the influence of surface water and ground water from Trinity Rural WSC 1 located in Trinity County.

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. 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. For more information regarding this report, on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact: Natalia Espitia at (281) 353-9809.

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WESTWOOD SHORES MUD WP 1	150 MEADOW WOOD DR.	Ground water	Not Available	
WESTWOOD SHORES MUD WP 2	75 COTTONWOOD	Ground water	Not Available	
GU FROM TRA TRINITY COUNTY REGIONAL	CC FROM TX2280032 TRA TRINITY COUNTY REG	Ground water under direct influence of surface water	Yes	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/print/2280032
SW FROM TRINITY RURAL WSC 1	CC FROM TX2280011 TRINITY RURAL WSC 1	Surface water	Yes	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/print/2280011

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 land through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or USEPA website: www.epa.gov/safewater.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater, 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- **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, the USEPA prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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 District's operator, H2O Innovation at (281) 353-9809.

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 provider. 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).

Our drinking water is delivered by wells from underground aquifers that are protected from many of the sources of contamination described.

Public Participation Opportunities:

The Westwood Shores Board of Directors meet at 9:30 A.M. on the third Monday of every month at: 100 Westwood Dr E, Trinity, TX 75862. You may contact Jacob Williams or Natalia Espitia, with H₂O Innovation at (281) 353-9809 with any concerns or questions you may have.



About the Following Tables

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:

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. ALGs 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 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 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 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Westwood Shores MUD TX2280016 - 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report:

Disinfectant Residual

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					
Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chloramine Disinfectant	2025	1.72	ppm	0.40 - 6.50	4/4

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 tables refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility level were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	Action Level (AL)	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2024	0.291	0 - 0.917	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2024	0	0 - 7.86	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, 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. **WESTWOOD SHORES MUD** 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 instructions 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 **WESTWOOD SHORES MUD** at **281-353-9809**. 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>.

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement: A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at: [Recent News | Westwood Shores MUD](#)
As part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) revised Lead and Copper Rule, **Westwood Shores MUD** has completed a full inventory of service lines within the water distribution system, including both the public (utility-owned) and private (customer-owned) portions of each service connection.

Based on a thorough review of historical records, customer outreach, and material verification, no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement were identified on either the public or private side of our system. Westwood Shores MUD remains proactive in maintaining accurate records and ensuring ongoing compliance with all regulatory requirements.

If you have questions about your service line material, would like to view our inventory, or are interested in voluntary water testing, please contact us at Cs.Compliance@h2oinnovation.com or by phone at 281-353-9809.

Organic Contaminants								
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	73 COTTON WOOD, TRINITY	2025	50	8.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	GUARD SHACK ENT:100 WESTWOOD E, TRINITY	2025	50	41.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	73 COTTON WOOD, TRINITY	2025	125	10.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	GUARD SHACK ENT:100 WESTWOOD E, TRINITY	2025	82	57.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

*Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Inorganic Contaminants							
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	3/28/2023	0.062	0.062	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	3/28/2023	114	114	ppb	0	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
FLUORIDE	3/28/2023	0.123	0.123	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	3/28/2023	0.0027	0.0027	MG/L	0	0.1	Leaching of plumbing materials, including stainless steel, nickel-plated taps, and other metal fixtures
NITRATE	11/5/2025	2.85	0.0306 - 2.85	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/22/2021	0.0274	0.0274	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

*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.

Unregulated Contaminants**				
Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Units of Measure
2025	DICHLOROACETIC ACID	23.70	3.70 - 59.30	ppb
2025	DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	18.40	2.49 - 41.60	ppb
2025	TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	14.54	1.60 - 35.30	ppb
2025	CHLOROFORM	37.49	4.09 - 83.60	ppb
2025	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	24.49	2.22 - 78.60	ppb
2025	MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID	4.01	1.20 - 9.60	ppb
2025	BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID	10.53	1.60 - 23.70	ppb

Radioactive Contaminants							
Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	3/28/2023	5.6	5.6	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Violation - During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
1/1/2025 - 3/31/2025	TTHM	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
1/20/2025 - 7/21/2025	TEXAS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN	FAILURE TO SUBMIT JUST OR REVISED EPP	All required documentation has been submitted to TCEQ
7/1/2025 - 9/30/2025	TTHM	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
10/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	TTHM	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL

Mandatory Language for Maximum Contaminant Level Violation MCL, LRAA / TTHM

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the **Westwood Shores MUD TX2280016** that the drinking water being supplied to customers had exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for total trihalomethanes. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has established the MCL for total trihalomethanes to be 0.080 milligrams per liter (mg/L) based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) and has determined that it is a health concern at levels above the MCL. Analysis of drinking water in your community for total trihalomethanes indicates a compliance value **in quarter two 2026 of 0.083 mg/L for DBP2-01.**

Trihalomethanes are a group of volatile organic compounds that are formed when chlorine, added to the water during the treatment process for disinfection, reacts with naturally-occurring organic matter in the water.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

You do not need to use an alternative water supply. However, if you have health concerns, you may want to talk to your doctor to get more information about how this may affect you.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:

- Distribution Flushing Plan has been established, and the system is being flushed throughout the month to improve water age.
- System is now using Chloramines instead of Chlorine to disinfect the water.

Violation Sample Results Report:
WESTWOOD SHORES MUD PWS ID: TX2280016

DBP2-01

Violation ID Number	Monitoring Period	Violation Description	Analyte Description	Calculated Compliance Value
873	2Q2026	MCL, LRAA	TTHM	0.083 mg/L

Results for Quarter 2 of 2026: TTHM

Sample ID:Q2614032003 04/08/2026 DBP2-01 73 COTTON WOOD, TRINITY 34.2 µg/L

Results for Quarter 1 of 2026: TTHM

Sample ID:Q2601281008 01/14/2026 DBP2-01 73 COTTON WOOD, TRINITY 21.6 µg/L

Results for Quarter 4 of 2025: TTHM

Sample ID:Q2544135001 11/05/2025 DBP2-01 73 COTTON WOOD, TRINITY 10.2 µg/L

Results for Quarter 3 of 2025: TTHM

Sample ID:Q2535987003 09/03/2025 DBP2-01 73 COTTON WOOD, TRINITY 265.0 µg/L

The Calculated Compliance Value of 0.083 mg/L shown above represents the locational running annual average, which is calculated by averaging the quarterly sample results over the year.

TTHM results may be reported in either micrograms per liter (µg/L) or milligrams per liter (mg/L), which are simply different units of measurement. One milligram per liter equals 1,000 micrograms per liter. Because TTHMs occur in very small amounts in drinking water, results are typically shown in µg/L to make them easier to read. For example, a result of 80 µg/L is the same as 0.08 mg/L. The unit used does not change the actual water quality or the meaning of the result.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact **Natalia Espitia, Compliance & Client Support Manager at H2o Innovation (281) 353-9809.**

Trinity Rural WSC 1 TX2280011 - 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report:

Inorganic Contaminants							
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	2/11/2025	0.3	0.3	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	2/11/2025	0.072	0.072	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	2/11/2025	0.0522	0.0522	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	2/11/2025	0.0021	0.0021	MG/L	0	0.1	Leaching of plumbing materials, including stainless steel, nickel-plated taps, and other metal fixtures
*NITRATE	7/29/2025	1.67	0.772 - 1.67	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SIMAZINE	2/11/2025	0.21	0.21	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff

*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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Disinfection By-Products								
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	172 WOODLANDS DR, TRINITY	2025	39	63.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	381 DENMAN, TRINITY	2025	38	55.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	172 WOODLANDS DR, TRINITY	2025	63	137	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	381 DENMAN, TRINITY	2025	74	139	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM/HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Unregulated Contaminants*					
Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Units of Measure	Violation
2025	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	22.72	9.00 - 48.4	ppb	N
2025	CHLOROFORMM	27.96	12.20 - 57.4	ppb	N
2025	DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	12.40	3.36 - 30.60	ppb	N

**Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Turbidity:

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
96.00	11	NO	0.4	June	SWTP - S TX-19	Yes

Total Organic Carbon:

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	6/5/2025	34.7	2.11 - 34.7		0	Naturally present in the environment