JCSUD

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

For more information about your source(s) of water please refer to the source water assessment viewer: www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview.

Why You've Received This Report

This report is produced annually and is required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) in order to provide water system information, such as source water, the levels of detected contaminants, and proof of compliance with drinking water regulations. It describes 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 the assessment assists in identifying source water protection strategies.

Where We Get Our Drinking Water

JCSUD has two main water production sources. About 30 percent of total production comes from well water (Trinity and Paluxy Aquifer) and 70 percent is purchased lake water from Lake Granbury and the City of Mansfield. The City of Mansfield purchases lake water from the Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD). TRWD pumps water primarily from Cedar Creek and Richland Chambers Reservoirs.

817-760-5200

www.jcsud.com

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Para obtener una copia en espanol, llame al 817-760-5200

Health Information for Special Populations

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those 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 for infection.

You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium are available through the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, is expected to contain reasonably 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 may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting: water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/index.cfm

Source Water Assessment and Protection

TCEQ completed an assessment of JCSUD's source water, and results indicate that some of the area's sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for JCSUD's water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in the Consumer Confidence Report.

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 human activity. 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming
- pesticides and herbicides, which might have a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses
- organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems
- radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

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. JCSUD is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may want to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available through the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Loss

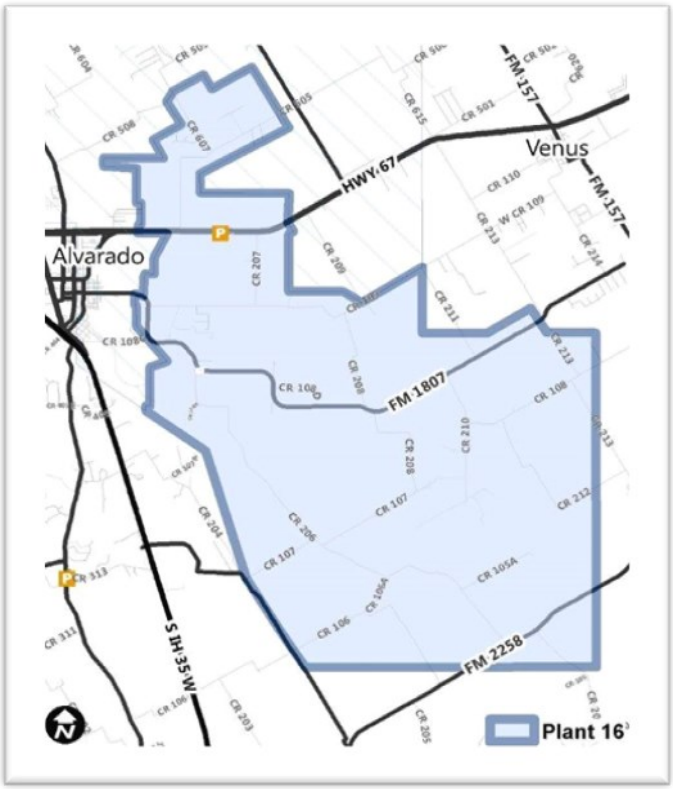
In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020, JCSUD's water distribution system lost an estimated 18.7 percent of the system input volume. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Danny Armstrong, System Operations Manager, 817-760-5224.

Fluoride

This is an alert about drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under the age of nine. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but some children drinking water with more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may possibly develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis), which can occur only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4.0 mg/L of fluoride, which is the maximum contaminate level limit, yet a notice is needed because of a 2.4 mg/L sample reported, as explained here.

Systems exceeding the fluoride secondary constituent level (SCL) of 2.0 mg/L but has not exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL) are required to notify customers in the Consumer Confidence Report.

In 2017, one ground water well pump station sample triggered an alert for a specific area. There is a small portion within the distribution system where Trinity and Paluxy wells revealed a fluoride level of 2.4 mg/L. The subject area represents only 5% of the total system connections (some 700 residents) that should be mindful of this notice. The subject area is just east of Alvarado and generally south of U.S. Hwy. 67 around the F.M. 1807 corridor, as shown on the map.



For more information, please call Danny Armstrong, System Operations Manager, 817-760-5224.

Terminology Used in the Report

AL: Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level is 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.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is 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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal is 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.

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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units is a measure of turbidity.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

pCi/L: Picocuries per Liter is a measure of radioactivity.

Turbidity: A measure of the clarity of drinking water. The lower the turbidity, the better.

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REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	Highest Level Detected	Individual samples range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	ppm	2020	0.047	0.06-0.047	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	2020	2.17	0.33 – 2.17	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which at low levels promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	ppm	2020	.39	0.031-.39	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	ppb	2019	.0017	.0012 – .0017	.1	.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	2017	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Xylenes	ppm	2020	0.0005	0 – 0.0005	1	1	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant	Unit of Measure	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chloramines Free Chlorine	ppm	2020	2.47	0.75 – 3.88	4.0	<4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

The values in the Highest Average column is the highest average of all sample results collected over a year.

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	Highest Average	Individual Samples Range	MCL	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids HAA5	ppb	2020	19.57	<1.00 – 29.00	60	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM	ppb	2020	28.12	1.93 – 42.6	80	

Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. During the reporting year, samples taken to measure turbidity met water quality standards.

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	MCL	Typical Source
Turbidity	NTU	2020	.18	100%	0.3	TT	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from homes throughout the service area.

Lead and Copper	Unit of Measure	Sampled	The 90th Percentile	No. of Sites Above AL	Action Level	Typical Source
Copper	ppm	2018	0.19	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	ppb	2018	3.4	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Secondary Substances

Many substances (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor concerns. The taste and odor substances are called secondary substances and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These substances are not causes for health concerns. Secondaries are not required to be reported in the document, but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Some Secondary Substances

This chart lists other items for which the water is tested. These items do not relate to public health but rather to aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industrial users. **No MCL exists**

Item	Measure	Avg. Level
Calcium	ppm	2019
Iron	ppm	0.05
pH	units	8.55
Sodium	ppm	225.90
Total Hardness	ppm	8.781

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice – Template 3-1B

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Johnson County Special Utility District

Our system failed to collect every required coliform sample. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During **July 1-31, 2020** we did not complete all monitoring or testing for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, we are required to notify you within 24 hours.

What is being done?

We collected every required coliform sample in August 2020 and are no longer in violation. **For more information, please contact Danny Armstrong at (817)760-5224 or at 740 FM 3048, Joshua, TX 76058**

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, 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.

This notice is being sent to you by Johnson County SUD . Public Water System ID#: 1260018. Date distributed: 6/02/2021.

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice – Template 3-1B

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We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During **February 1-28, 2021** we did not complete all monitoring or testing for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, we are required to notify you within 24 hours.

What is being done?

We collected every required coliform sample in March 2021 and are no longer in violation. **For more information, please contact Danny Armstrong at (817)760-5224 or at 740 FM 3048, Joshua, TX 76058**

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, 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.

This notice is being sent to you by Johnson County SUD . Public Water System ID#: 1260018. Date distributed: 6/02/2021.

Surface Water Monitoring, Routine Major

May 26, 2021

Required Language:

The Brazos Regional PUA, PWS ID TX1110100, has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC), section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems that treat surface water and/or ground water under the direct influence of surface water are required to submit monthly operating reports with operational data of the treatment, disinfection and quality of the water provided to their customers.

We failed to monitor and /or report the following constituents: Data needed to evaluate UF Membrane filter# 5 within the required seven days. This violation occurred in the monitoring period of April on April 9th.

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe. We did not complete all monitoring and /or reporting for surface water constituents, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time.

What Happened:

TCEQ requires that each membrane rack pass a direct integrity test (DIT) every seven days. This ensures our filtration effectiveness to achieve removal credits for Cryptosporidium, Giardia lamblia and viruses. The DIT is performed by pressurizing air through the membrane modules and holding that pressure for a pre-established duration. The Brazos Regional PUA performs DIT tests weekly on the five membranes. The existing schedule is UF membrane rack# 1 is completed on Monday, rack# 2 is completed on Tuesday, rack# 3 is completed on Wednesday, rack# 4 is completed on Thursday, and rack# 5 is completed on Fridays. On April 1, Thursday rack# 4 completed a successful DIT along with rack# 5. UF rack# 5 was done one day early because of the upcoming Friday April 2, Holiday (Good Friday). Monday the 5th staff continued with the normal DIT schedule completing rack# 1. On April 9th Friday, the DIT for rack# 5 was successfully completed, however since this was last completed on April 1 it was not within the required seven days. It was completed on the eighth day giving us a monitoring violation. This one-day oversight did not affect the quality of our water at any time.

Corrective Actions:

Staff was counseled about the importance of maintaining the TCEQ required seven-day DIT requirements. To alleviate this from happening in the future, staff will not deviate from the five-day schedule.

Let others know:

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.

Contact information:

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact Christine Willsey at 628-500-1690 ext. 107.

Posted on: May 26, 2021