



2021 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 in Johnson County (Trinity and Paluxy Aquifers) 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

CCR Composed in May 2022

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.

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 2.17 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 2020, 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 2.17 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.

Annual Customer Survey

Beginning in June 2022, the annual customer survey will be included with the monthly bill. The survey will be due back by July 8, 2022.

The results of the survey will be tabulated to assist the board and management in decision making during the annual planning process to ensure excellent service.

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 –Samples older than 1 year are on a 3 and 5 year sampling frequency

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	Highest Level Detected	Individual samples range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	ppm	2019	0.046	0.024 - 0.046	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from
Fluoride	ppm	2021	1.59	1.59 - 1.59	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which at low levels promotes strong teeth; discharge
Nitrate	ppm	2021	1.0	0.034-0.767	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic
Chromium	ppb	2019	1.7	1.3 - 1.7	.1	.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of
Combined Radi-	pCi/L	2017	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Xylenes	ppm	2021	0.0379	0 – 0.0379	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	2021	2.65	0.44 – 3.95	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	2021	20.0	<1.00 – 27.2	60	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM	ppb	2021	45.8	2.63 - 45.8	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	Turbidity Limits	MCL	Typical Source
Turbidity	NTU	2021	0.346	96.6%	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	2021	0.11	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood
Lead	ppb	2021	6.1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;

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	2.191
Iron	ppm	0.05
pH	units	8.55
Sodium	ppm	226
Total Hardness	ppm	8.781