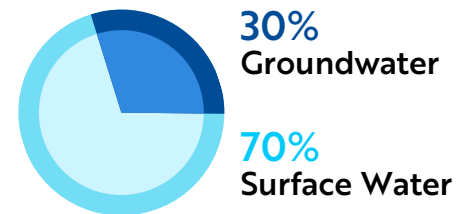


Why You've Received This Report

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 Brazos Regional Public Utility Agency Surface Water Advanced Treatment System on Lake Granbury and lake water from 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.



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 (Page 4).

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:

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

Contaminants That May be Present in Source Water:



Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.



Pesticides and herbicides, which might have a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.



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.



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.

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.

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, 2021 and December 31, 2021, JCSUD's water distribution system lost an estimated 10.5 percent of the system input volume. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Tyler Lyles, Water System Operations Manager, 817-760-5228.

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



Terminology Used in this Report

Level 1 Assessment

A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.

Level 2 Assessment

A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

AL: Action Level

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, would trigger treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

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

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

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

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

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity

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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

A measure of turbidity.

ppm

Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb

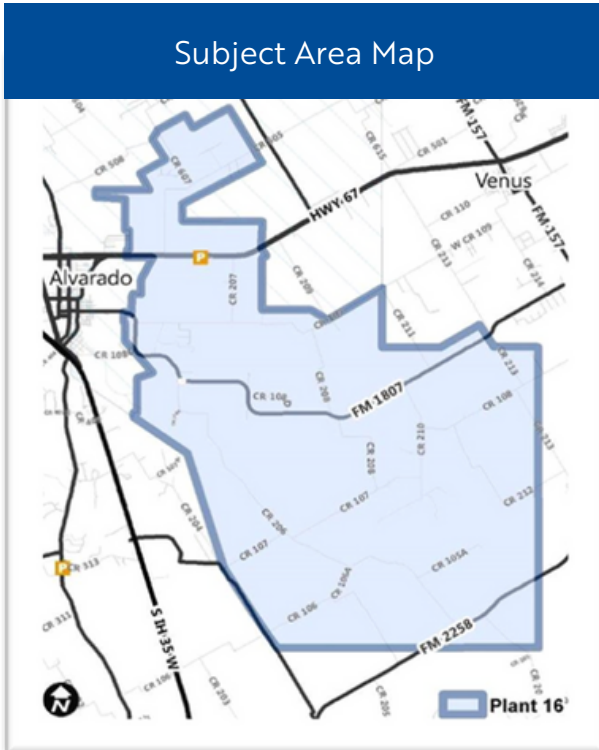
Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

pCi/L

Picocuries per Liter is a measure of radioactivity

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.



In 2020, one groundwater 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, as shown on the map.

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

A sample was taken in April 2023 from the same location and the results were below the secondary constituent level. For more information, please call Tyler Lyles, Water System Operations Manager, 817-760-5228.

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. This chart lists other items for which the water is tested. These items are often important to industrial users. No MCL exists.

Item	Measure	Avg. Level
Calcium	ppm	5.10
Iron	ppm	0.06
pH	units	8.35
Sodium	ppm	155.65
Total Hardness	ppm	41.45



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	2022	0.063	0.024 - 0.063	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
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 from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Arsenic	ppb	2022	1.3	0—1.3	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronic production sites.
Nitrate	ppm	2022	0.322	0.0332 - 0.322	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	ppb	2022	6.8	0 - 6.8	100	100	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.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant	Unit of Measure	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chloramines Free Chlorine	ppm	2022	2.57	1.00—3.94	4.0	<4.0	Water additive used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts *(The values in the Highest Average column are 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	2022	17	0 - 17.1	60	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM	ppb	2022	41	3.63—44.2	80	

Turbidity

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	MCL	Typical Source
Turbidity	NTU	2022	0.190	100%	0.3	TT	Soil runoff

Lead and Copper *(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	2022	0.14	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	ppb	2022	2.4	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants *(Including pesticides and herbicides.)*

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Atrazine	ppb	2022	0.1	0 - .1	3	3	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops.

Coliform Bacteria

MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Percentage of Total Coliform Samples	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Typical Source
0	5% of monthly samples are positive	1.6	A routine sample was Total Coliform positive, but all repeat samples were negative.	0	N	Naturally present in the environment