

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 Aquifers), 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), primarily from Cedar Creek and Richland Chambers Reservoirs.

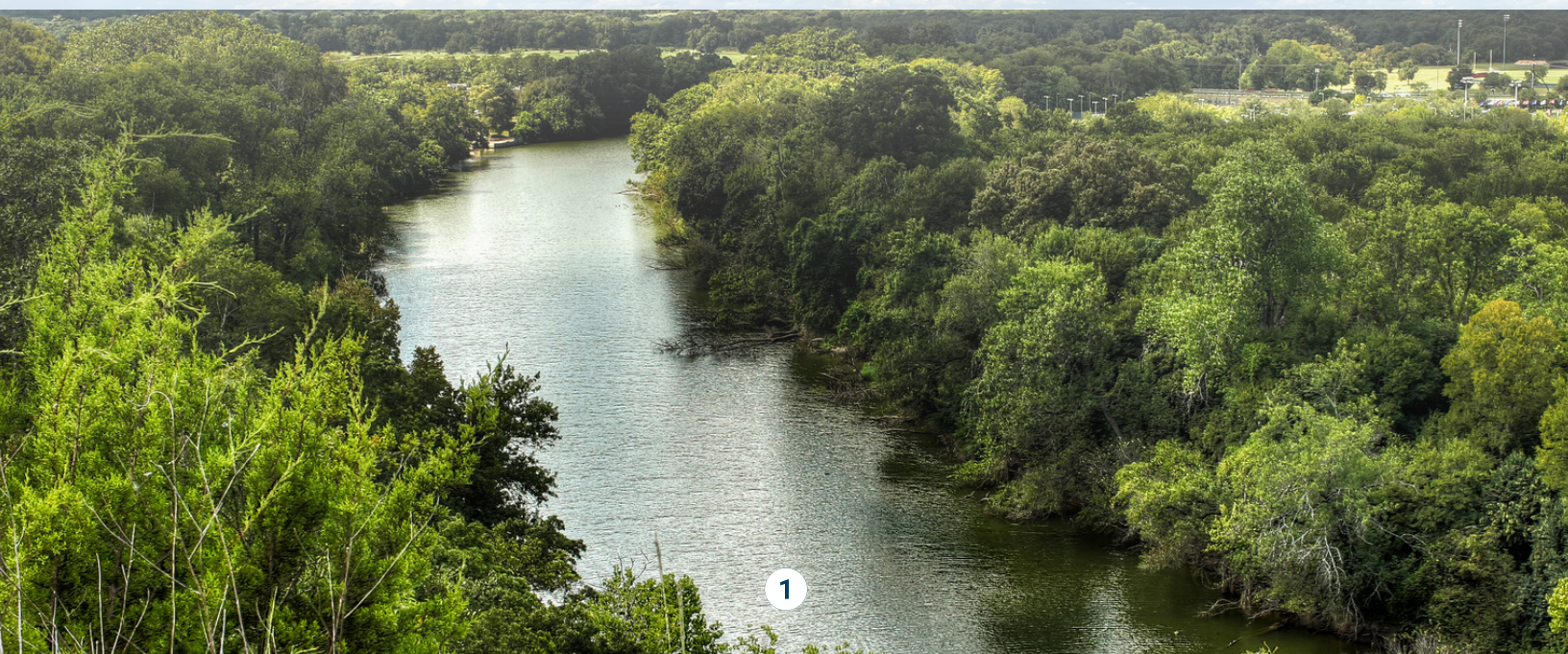
Source Water Assessment and Protection

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 7). For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact our office at 817-760-5200.

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.

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

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





WATER QUALITY

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 system's business office.

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 immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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 from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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.



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.



Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



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.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE IMPROVEMENTS



What is lead and how does it get in water?

Lead is a common naturally occurring metallic element that can be found in air, soil, and water. Lead was used for centuries in plumbing because of its pliability and resistance to leaks; in fact, lead's chemical symbol, Pb, is derived from the Latin word for plumbing.

Lead is not present when water flows from the treatment facility, nor is it present in the water mains. However, in some older homes, lead may be present in the pipe connecting the home to the water system – known as a service line -- or in the home plumbing. Lead in service pipes, plumbing, or fixtures can dissolve, or particles can break off into water and end up at the tap.

What does JCSUD do to protect my household from lead?

In order to prevent lead from dissolving into water from lead service lines or home plumbing, JCSUD monitors the water's chemistry in a process known as corrosion control. We sample water at homes considered high risk to ensure our corrosion control remains effective. Although corrosion control can reduce risks, the best way to assure your home is safe from lead exposure through water is to remove the potential sources of lead.

JCSUD will be required to meet new federal regulations related to lead. All public water systems must comply with the new rules starting October 16, 2024, and must create an inventory for every service connection that shows the pipe material for both the utility and customer-owned portions of the service line. Some of the key items that JCSUD customers need to know are listed below.

- An inventory of service line materials on both sides of the meter will be available online after October 16, 2024.
- Lead service lines on the system's side and the customer's side will need to be replaced.
- Customers with service lines classified as lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown, will receive notices annually.
- Customers with service lines classified as lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown will receive more communication when certain other activities occur, such as construction or service disruptions.
- The utility is to test all elementary schools and registered daycares for lead (20% a year for five years), and provide the school, and local and state health departments, with the results. This includes public, private, charter and parochial schools

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in 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>.



UCMR 5: EPA COLLECTS DATA TO DECIDE FUTURE REGULATIONS

Water utilities in the United States monitor for more than 100 contaminants and must meet numerous water safety and quality regulations. This rigorous testing is crucial as it provides a comprehensive understanding of the water quality, ensuring the safety of our drinking water. Under the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5), EPA selected 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and one metal/pharmaceutical – lithium, for testing.

JCSUD’s surface water entry points have a sampling schedule of January 2024, April 2024, July 2024, and October 2024. JCSUD groundwater sampling occurs in January 2024 and July 2024. Sampling results from January 2024 and April 2024 can be found below. As additional data are available, they can be viewed on the EPA website at <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder> where data will be updated quarterly.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Johnson County Special Utility District

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don’t yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our office at 817-760-5200 or 740 FM 3048, Joshua, TX 76058.

This notice is being sent to you by Johnson County Special Utility District. State Water System ID#: TX1260018

Date distributed: May 23, 2024

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
		Average	Min	Max				
11-Chloroelcosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications. These include non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil.
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
4,8-Dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)*	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	10	10	ppt	
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxahexanoic acid (NFDHA)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEESA)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)*	2024	3.20	3.00	3.40	10	10	Unitless**	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	7.54	5.30	9.00	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)*	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	10	10	ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	3.70	3.20	4.40	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)*	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	10	10	ppt	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	4.0	0	ppt	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	4.0	0	ppt	
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	3.93	3.30	4.90	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTDA)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	2024	< MRL	< MRL	< MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Lithium	2024	47.83	10.00	65.60	N/A	N/A	µg/L	Lithium is a naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters. Lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, in electrochemical cells, batteries and organic syntheses.

*Hazard Index of 1 with a mixture of two or more contaminants.

**PFBS is included in the calculated Hazard Index limit only when it is detected in combination with at least one additional detection of PFNA, PFHxS, or HFPO-DA

<MRL: Less than the Minimum Reporting Level MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level µg/L: Micrograms per liter (parts per billion)

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal ppt: parts per trillion



WATER CONSERVATION

JCSUD has continued to implement a variety of water conservation initiatives, employing a multifaceted approach to preserve this precious resource. JCSUD aims to reduce inefficient water consumption while maintaining service quality through innovative infrastructure upgrades and community outreach programs. Implementing advanced metering technologies has enabled more accurate monitoring and leak detection, ensuring minimal water wastage. Moreover, educational campaigns have empowered consumers to adopt water-saving practices in their daily lives, fostering a culture of sustainability within the community. By prioritizing conservation efforts, JCSUD not only safeguards water resources for future generations but also promotes environmental stewardship and resilience in the face of growing water scarcity challenges.

JCSUD has made substantial strides in water loss prevention, implementing comprehensive strategies to minimize leakage and maximize system efficiency. Through meticulous infrastructure maintenance and proactive leak detection programs, JCSUD has significantly reduced water loss, ensuring that the water supply reaches consumers reliably and efficiently. Advanced technologies such as acoustic sensors and pressure monitoring systems have been deployed to swiftly identify and address leaks, preventing wastage and preserving valuable resources. Additionally, regular system inspections and targeted repairs have bolstered the integrity of JCSUD's infrastructure, minimizing the risk of costly and disruptive water main breaks. Since March of 2022, over 80 million gallons of water have been conserved through water loss efforts. By prioritizing water loss prevention, JCSUD not only enhances operational sustainability but also strengthens its commitment to providing reliable and sustainable water services to the community.

2023

WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMS & INITIATIVES

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- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Social Media Campaigns | Print and Digital Campaigns |
| Press Releases | Public Presentations |
| Educational Programs | Facility Tours |
| Community Events | Enhanced Website Resources |
| Water Loss Mitigation | Pressure Monitoring Systems |
| AMI Network Project | District Metered Areas |



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.

ppb

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

pCi/L

Picocuries per Liter is a measure of radioactivity

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)

ppt

Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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	Average Level
Calcium	ppm	13.18
Iron	ppm	0.05
pH	ppm	8.39
Sodium	ppm	154.03
Total Hardness	ppm	42.56



Inorganic Contaminants

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	Highest Level Detected	Individual Samples Range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	ppm	2022	0.063	0.027 - 0.063	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	2023	1.96	0.272 - 1.96	4.0	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which at low levels promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Cyanide	ppb	2023	43.9	0 - 43.9	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	2023	1	0 - 0.678	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	ppb	2022	1.3	0 - 1.3	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronic production sites.
Chromium	ppb	2022	6.8	0 - 6.8	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Disinfectant	Unit of Measure	Year	Highest Level Detected	Individual Samples Range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	2023	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	pCi/L	2023	3.1	0 - 3.1	15	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	2023	2.26	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	2023	14	1.4 - 16.2	60	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM	ppb	2023	38	4.62 - 49.7	80	

Turbidity

Year		Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2023	Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.43	NTU	No	Soil runoff
2023	Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	NTU	No	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	MCLG	Typical Source
Copper	ppm	2022	0.14	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	ppb	2022	2.4	0	15	0	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	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Atrazine	ppb	2023	0.1	0 - 0.1	3	3	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops.