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. Orthophosphates, called NAPCO-310, are added to our drinking water to help with the hardness, taste and color. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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. SJSUD is 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.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 2020 - December 2020, our system lost an estimated amount of less than 5% of the 73,872,448 gallons of water pumped. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 936-653-4384.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

Notes:

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old..

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

2020 Water QUALITY Report

San Jacinto Special Utility District
PWS ID #2040033

San Jacinto Special Utility District
936-653-4384
PWS ID # 2040033

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 936-653-4384.

What's the Quality of My Water?

San Jacinto Special Utility District is pleased to share this annual water quality report with you. 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. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2020. San Jacinto SUD's drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Texas and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to prepare reports like this every year.

Our water source is groundwater pumped from three deep wells, well 3 and 4 are located within the Coldspring City limits in San Jacinto County. Well #3 is located at 72 Church Ave, Well #4 is located at 200 Steen Lane and Well #6 is our newest well located at 300 South Sierra Road. Our wells draw from the Gulf Coast Aquifer. Our system has 140 miles of water service lines, which provide for about 1375 connections.

We are proud to announce that we have been recognized as a "State Of Texas Superior Water System"

San Jacinto SUD treats your water using disinfection to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water. We employ six employees. Four of the six employees serve as our water maintenance team, whom are always striving to provide the best possible service to customers. Our other two employees serve as our office staff, which always greet and meet the need of our customers as fast and as friendly as possible.

Information about Source Water

'TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of theses contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact - Wes Isbell at 936-653-4384 For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact San Jacinto Special Utility District by calling 936-653-4384 or by writing to this address: 70 Church Ave, Coldspring, TX 77331. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend a scheduled public meeting on September 20, 2021 at 6:00 pm, at our office in Coldspring.

Board of Directors: Fran Willett-President, Miller Thompson-Vice President, Rachel Torres-Sec./Treas., Heidi Fulcher-Director; Stephenie Darling-Director

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

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.

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 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

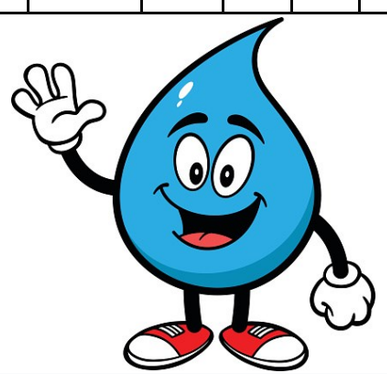
2020 Monitoring Results for San Jacinto Special Utility District

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)

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source Of Contamination
Arsenic	2020	3.3	3.3 - 3.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2020	0.0546	0.0546 - 0.0546	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2020	0.82	0.5 - 0.82	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2020	0.0007	0 - 0.0007	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2020	4	0-0	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories



Definitions and Abbreviations:

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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 (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 (MCLG*)**: The level of 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 (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

MFL: Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

NA: Not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

PPB: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion

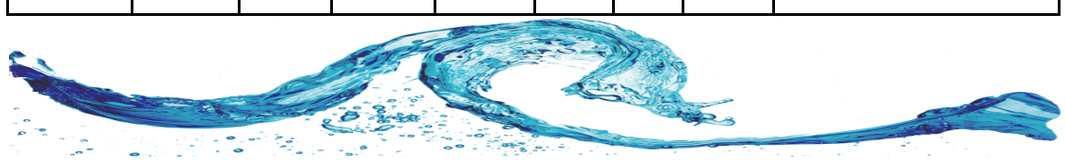
PPM: Milligrams per liter or parts per million

PPQ: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	1/17/2019	0	15	1.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural deposits
Copper	1/17/ 2019	1.3	1.3	0.0676	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.



Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine (free)	2020	1.11	0.98-1.24	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.