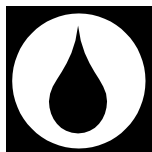


# Jacobia WSC



## 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019

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.

**JACOBIA WSC Purchases Surface Water from the City of Greenville.**

For more information regarding this report contact:

Toni Walker

903-454-3046

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 903-454-3046.

### Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ has completed a source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report 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 system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Toni at 903-454-3046.

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/>

### Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday Bi-Monthly

Time: 6:00 p.m.

Location: Nedlandville City Hall  
2469 CR 4311  
Greenville, Texas 75401

| Source Water Name          |                                      | Type of Water | Report Status | Location      |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| SW FROM CITY OF GREENVILLE | CC FROM TX1160004 CITY OF GREENVILLE | SW            | A             | Lake Tawakoni |

### Information about your Drinking Water

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

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 chemical, 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.

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.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised person such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; person 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 you 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your 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>.

### Water Quality Test Results

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Definitions:                                       | The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.   |
| Avg:   | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.   |
| Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or MCLG:            | 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.   |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:       | The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control on microbial contaminants.                        |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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)   |
| na:  | Not applicable   |
| NTU  | Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)   |
| pCi/L  | Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)  |
| ppb:   | Micrograms per liter of parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water   |
| ppm:   | Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water   |
| ppt  | Parts per trillion, or Nano grams per liter (ng/L)   |
| ppq  | Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (ng/L)  |

### Jacobia WSC -1160031 -2019 Regulated Contaminants

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG                  | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*                   | 2019            | 41                     | 41.3-41.3                | No goal for the total | 60  | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)               | 2019            | 28                     | 27.9-27.9                | No goal for the total | 80  | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| Inorganic Contaminants                     | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG                  | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]             | 2019            | 0.199                  | 0.199                    | 10                    | 10  | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

### Jacobia WSC – 1160031 – 2019 Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper          | 2017         | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.258                       | 0               | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead            | 2017         | 0    | 15                | 1.64                        | 0               | ppb   | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.                                   |

### Jacobia WSC – 1160031 – 2019 Disinfectant Residual Table

| Disinfectant | Year | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination           |
|--------------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| Chloramine   | 2019 | 3.40          | 2.8           | 3.9           | 4    | 4     | ppm             | N         | Water additive used to control microbes. |

### Jacobia WSC-1160031-2019 Coliform Bacteria

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. A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems.

| Maximum Contaminant goal | Total Coliform Maximum contaminant | Highest No. of positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination        |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 0                        | 1 positive monthly sample          | 1                       |   | 0                                      | N         | Naturally present in the environment. |

**City of Greenville -1160004-2018 Regulated Contaminants**

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products                                | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| <b>Arsenic</b>  | 2019            | 1                      | 0.78-0.78                | 0    | 10  | ppb   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.                    |
| <b>Barium</b>   | 2019            | 0.06                   | 0.06-0.06                | 2    | 2   | ppm   | N         | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| <b>Fluoride</b>   | 2019            | 0.3                    | 0.332-0.332              | 4    | 4.0 | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| <b>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]</b>                                     | 2019            | 0.269                  | 0.269-0.269              | 10   | 10  | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| <b>Cyanide</b>  | 2019            | 35                     | 35-35                    | 200  | 200 | ppb   | N         | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories                                      |
| <b>Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides</b> | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| <b>Atrazine</b>   | 2019            | 0.1                    | 0.1-0.1                  | 3    | 3   | ppb   | N         | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.   |

**City of Greenville – 1160004 - Lead and Copper**

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| <b>Copper</b>   | 2019         | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.16                        | 0               | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

**City of Greenville-Violations**

| Lead and Copper Rule  |                 |               |   |
|---|-----------------|---------------|---|
| The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials. |                 |               |   |
| Violation Type  | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation   |
| LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)  | 09/29/2018      | 03/01/2019    | We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. |

| Turbidity-City of Greenville   | Level Detected | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest single measurement     | 0.17 NTU       | 1 NTU                       | N         | Soil runoff.                   |
| Lowest monthly % meeting limit | 100%           | 0.3 NTU                     | N         | Soil runoff.                   |

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2019 our system lost an estimated 10,044,88 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call JWSC at 903-454-3046.

Footnote for City of Greenville: Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

<sup>2</sup>Footnote for City of Greenville: Nitrate Advisory – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

<sup>3</sup>Footnote for City of Greenville: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.