

The Annual Water Quality Report is for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. 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.

The elected Board of Directors of the System meets every 3rd Tuesday of the month at 6:30 PM. The meeting is normally held at the Corporations' office located at 2393 County Road 311 in Jarrell, TX. Meeting notices are posted with Bell and Williamson Counties and at the Corporations' office.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 746-2114.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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 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.

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.

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.

Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents such as calcium, sodium or iron which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called *secondary contaminants* and are regulated by the State of Texas and not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary contaminants are not *required* to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. Please call (512) 746-2114 if you have any questions regarding these contaminants.

Important Health Information

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).

Lead in Home Plumbing

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>.

Exceedance of Fluoride Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system Jarrell Schwertner WSC has a fluoride concentration of 2.12 mg/L in 2023.

The wells that produced the concentration of 2.12 MG/L are in the southwestern area of the water system and affect 363 of the systems' 2,736 connections. Samples collected and affecting the remaining 2,373 connections have concentrations of Fluoride below 0.3 mg/L. The Southwestern area is considered south of the City of Jarrell of the west side of IH 35, CR314, CR 311, and FM 1105 up to CR 314.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 MG/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. *Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 MG/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 MG/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.*

For more information, please call Joe Simmons of Jarrell Schwertner WSC at (512) 746-2114. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

Source of Drinking Water

The source of drinking water primarily used by Jarrell Schwertner WSC is ground water. System-owned wells, in addition to the wells owned by Salado Water Supply Corporation, draw water from the Edwards Aquifer located in Bell and Williamson counties. Only those areas served by Central Texas Water Supply Corporation are supplied surface water. The source of their water is Lake Stillhouse Hollow located in Bell County.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (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 these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Joe Simmons at (512) 746-2114.

Purchased Sources

Jarrell Schwertner WSC customers along Royal, Blackberry, East Amity and the Live Oak Subdivision have received water from two outside sources. Those are either Salado Water Supply Corporation noted as SALADO in the report or Central Texas Water Supply Corporation noted as CTWSC.

Jarrell Schwertner WSC customers along CR 303, CR 322, CR 323, CR 382, CR 319, CR 318, East FM 487 (in Schwertner) and East FM 1105 (in Schwertner) receive water from Brazos River Authority Lake Granger plant through the Lone Star Regional Water Authority pipeline. This is noted as LSRWA-BRA in the report.

Emergency Source

Jarrell Schwertner WSC may take water from Sonterra Municipal Utility District which is shown as *SONTERRA* in the report. Water taken from Sonterra MUD is an emergency supply and would influence water quality in an area west and east of IH 35 near County Roads 310 and 311. Jarrell Schwertner WSC did not utilize this source as supply of water in 2020.

System Water Loss

In early 2024 the Jarrell Schwertner WSC submitted an annual water loss report to the Texas Water Development Board for January 1 to December 31, 2023. The estimated water loss was 141,009,511 gallons. The Jarrell Schwertner WSC does have an on-going program to lessen these losses. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call the WSC at (512) 746-2114.

Lab Results

Our water is monitored for many kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water. Remember that detecting a substance does

not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detections below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	WATER SOURCE	COLLECTION YEAR	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS	MCLG [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDL]	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Atrazine (ppb)	JSWSC	2023	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1	3	3	N	Runoff from herbicides used in row crops
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	1.1	1.1 - 1.1	3	3	N	
	CTWSC	2023	1.3	.13 - 1.3	3	3	N	
Barium (ppm)	SALADO	2023	0.0458	0.0506 - 0.0506	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2023	0.0477	0.0368 - 0.0477	2	2	N	
	SONIERRA	2023	0.0558	0.0507 - 0.0558	2	2	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	0.0485	0.0485 - 0.0485	2	2	N	
	JSWSC	2022	0.0526	0.0422 - 0.0526	2	2	N	
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	LSRWA-BRA	2017	2.41	2.41 - 2.41	0	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits
	JSWSC	2018	1.5	1.0 - 1.50	0	5	N	
	JSWSC	2021	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	N	
Cyanide (ppm)	JSWSC	2023	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	0.2	0.2	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
	SALADO	2023	Less than 0.02	Less than 0.02	0.2	0.2	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	Less than 0.02	Less than 0.02	0.2	0.2	N	
	CTWSC	2022	0.07	0.02 - 0.07	0.2	0.2	N	
	SONIERRA	2023	0.03	.03 - .03	0.2	0.2	N	
Fluoride (ppm)	JSWSC	2023	2.12	0.23 - 2.12	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	SALADO	2023	1.29	0.26 - 1.29	4	4	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	0.29	0.29 - 0.29	4	4	N	
	CTWSC	2022	0.24	0.22 - 0.24	4	4	N	
	SONIERRA	2022	1.94	0.69 - 1.94	4	4	N	
Gross Alpha Including Radon and Uranium (pCi/L)	JSWSC	2018	4.6	4.6 - 4.6	0	15	N	Erosion of natural deposits
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	Less than 3.0	Less than 3.0	0	15	N	
	JSWSC	2021	3.2	0.0 - 3.2	0	15	N	
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)*	JSWSC	2023	4.3	1.4 - 4.3	No goal for the total	60	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
	JSWSC	2022	2.3	1.5 - 2.3	No goal for the total	60	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	27.2	13.4 - 27.2	No goal for the total	60	N	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	SONIERRA	2023	0.88	0.14 - 0.88	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
	JSWSC	2023	4.45	0.07 - 4.45	10	10	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	10	10	N	
	CTWSC	2023	0.2	0.17 - 0.2	10	10	N	
	SALADO	2023	4.1	1.8 - 4.1	10	10	N	
Selenium (ppm)	CTWSC	2023	Less than 0.003	Less than 0.003	50	50	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	Less than 0.003	Less than 0.003	50	50	N	
	JSWSC	2022	0.0054	0.0054 - 0.0054	50	50	N	
	SONIERRA	2022	0.0033	0.0033 - 0.0033	50	50	N	
	JSWSC	2023	18.1	6.5 - 18.1	No goal for the total	80	N	
Total Trihalomethanes [THM] (ppb)*	JSWSC	2022	8.9	4.2 - 8.9	No goal for the total	80	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	62.1	41.2 - 62.1	No goal for the total	80	N	
	JSWSC	2023	18.1	6.5 - 18.1	No goal for the total	80	N	
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting limit)	CTWSC	2020	100%	NA	NA	TP* = 95% of samples meet 0.30 limit	N	Soil runoff
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	100%	NA	NA	TP* = 95% of samples meet 0.30 limit	N	
	CTWSC	2023	1.9	0.0 - 1.9	NA	TP*=1	N	
Turbidity (NTU)	LSRWA-BRA	2023	0.18	0.0 - 0.18	NA	TP*=1	N	Soil runoff
	JSWSC	2022	17.3	0 - 17.3	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion from natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)**	JSWSC	2023	1.57	1.43 - 1.67	4	4	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes in drinking water
	JSWSC	2022	1.62	1.0 - 2.3	4	4	N	

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all sample results collected at a location over a year.

**The value in the Amount Detected column is the annual average.

COLIFORM BACTERIA

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	WATER SOURCE	COLLECTION YEAR	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform (Highest Number of Positive Samples)	JSWSC	2023	0	NA	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (Highest Number of Positive Samples)	JSWSC	2023	0	NA	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES								
These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	WATER SOURCE	COLLECTION YEAR	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	SMCL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Aluminum (ppm)	CTWSC	2023	0.0225	.0225 - .0225	NA	0.05 - 0.22	N	Erosion of natural deposits
	SALADO	2022	0.0204	0.02 - 0.0204	NA	0.05 - 0.20	N	
	SONTERRA	2023	0.0716	.0571 - .0716	NA	0.05 - 0.21	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	0.0855	0.0855 - 0.0855	NA	0.05 - 0.20	N	
	JSWSC	2022	0.269	0.02 - 0.269	NA	0.05 - 0.20	N	
Chloride (ppm)	JSWSC	2023	23	16 - 23	NA	300	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	SALADO	2023	21	17 - 21	NA	300	N	
	CTWSC	2023	137	89 - 137	NA	300	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	71	71 - 71	NA	300	N	
	SONTERRA	2023	70	70 - 71	NA	300	N	
Copper (ppm)	CTWSC	2020	0.0048	0.0048 - 0.0048	NA	1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	SALADO	2020	0.0024	0.0024 - 0.0024	NA	1	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2017	0.0028	0.0028 - 0.0028	NA	1	N	
	JSWSC	2022	0.0966	0.05 - 0.0966	NA	1	N	
Iron (ppm)	JSWSC	2022	0.199	0.01 - 0.199	NA	0.3	N	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	NA	0.3	N	
	CTWSC	2023	0.052	.052 - .052	NA	0.3	N	
Manganese (ppm)	CTWSC	2023	0.0031	.0031 - .0031	NA	0.05	N	Leaching from natural deposits
	JSWSC	2022	0.031	0.001 - 0.031	NA	0.05	N	
	SALADO	2022	0.003	0.001 - 0.003	NA	0.05	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	NA	0.05	N	
	SONTERRA	2023	0.0015	.0015 - .0015	NA	0.05	N	
Sulfate (ppm)	JSWSC	2023	33	18 - 33	NA	300	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
	SALADO	2023	31	18 - 31	NA	300	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	50	50 - 50	NA	300	N	
	CTWSC	2023	26	24 - 26	NA	300	N	
	SONTERRA	2023	53	52 - 53	NA	300	N	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	JSWSC	2023	342	336 - 342	NA	1000	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	SALADO	2023	372	320 - 372	NA	1000	N	
	CTWSC	2023	395	313 - 395	NA	1000	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	306	306 - 306	NA	1000	N	
	SONTERRA	2023	374	355 - 374	NA	1000	N	
Zinc (ppm)	CTWSC	2023	0.0067	.0067 - .0067	NA	5	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
	JSWSC	2022	0.191	0.005 - 0.191	NA	5	N	
	SONTERRA	2023	0.0157	.0078 - .0157	NA	5	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	Less than 0.005	Less than 0.005	NA	5	N	
	SALADO	2022	0.0271	0.005 - 0.0271	NA	5	N	
LEAD AND COPPER RULE								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	WATER SOURCE	COLLECTION YEAR	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH PERCENTILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	MCLG	AL*	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm)	JSWSC	2022	0.1264	0/20	1.3	1.3	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	JSWSC	2022	0	0/20	0	15	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
*Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.								

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	WATER SOURCE	COLLECTION YEAR	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	JSWSC	2023	4.2	4.2 - 4.2	Monitoring helps EPA to determine source and if regulation is needed
	CTWSC	2023	11.9	3.2 - 11.9	
	SALADO	2023	7.4	1 - 7.4	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	23	14.6 - 23	
	SONTERRA	2023	26.7	11.8 - 26.7	
Bromoform (ppb)	JSWSC	2023	4.8	2.2 - 4.8	Monitoring helps EPA to determine source and if regulation is needed
	CTWSC	2023	18.3	2.5 - 18.3	
	SONTERRA	2023	9.8	4.2 - 9.8	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	5.4	3.2 - 5.4	
	SALADO	2023	7.2	1.4 - 7.2	
Chloroform (ppb)	CTWSC	2023	8	1.3 - 8	Monitoring helps EPA to determine source and if regulation is needed
	JSWSC	2023	2.2	2.2 - 2.2	
	SALADO	2023	2.8	2.8 - 2.8	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	16	10.3 - 16	
	SONTERRA	2023	17.4	4.8 - 17.4	
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	JSWSC	2023	2.5	1.3 - 2.5	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	CTWSC	2022	10.3	7.1 - 10.3	
	SALADO	2022	4.7	4.7 - 4.7	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	6.3	3.4 - 6.3	
	SONTERRA	2023	8.6	3.4 - 8.6	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	JSWSC	2023	6.9	1 - 6.9	Monitoring helps EPA to determine source and if regulation is needed
	SALADO	2023	1.6	1.1 - 1.6	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	21	12.9 - 21	
	CTWSC	2023	14.9	3.1 - 14.9	
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	JSWSC	2022	Less than 1	Less than 1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	JSWSC	2023	1.8	1.8 - 1.8	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	12.9	5.9 - 12.9	
Nickel (ppm)	JSWSC	2022	0.0028	0.0014 - 0.0028	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2023	0.0015	0.0011 - 0.0015	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	0.0014	0.0014 - 0.0014	
	SALADO	2023	0.0022	0.0022 - 0.0022	
Sodium (ppm)	JSWSC	2022	13.9	11.5 - 13.9	Erosion of natural deposits
	SALADO	2023	13.2	13.2 - 13.2	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	43.8	43.8 - 43.8	
	CTWSC	2023	47	44 - 47	

OTHER SUBSTANCES					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	WATER SOURCE	COLLECTION YEAR	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Bicarbonate (ppm)	JSWSC	2023	333	309 - 333	Erosion of natural deposits
	SALADO	2023	338	285 - 338	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	122	122 - 122	
	CTWSC	2023	183	150 - 183	
Bromacil (ppb)	SALADO	2019	0.27	0.27 - 0.27	Runoff from herbicide use
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	Less than 0.2	no detection	
	JSWSC	2022	Less than 0.2	no detection	
Calcium (ppm)	SALADO	2023	90.5	90.5 - 90.5	Erosion of natural deposits
	JSWSC	2022	94.4	69.9 - 94.4	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	40.7	40.7 - 40.7	
	CTWSC	2023	47.3	29.7 - 47.3	
Hexadecanoic Acid (ppb)	CTWSC	2022	17	3.1 - 17	Naturally present in palm oil as well as in butter, cheese, milk and meat
	JSWSC	2021	3	3.0 - 3.0	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	6.1	6.1 - 6.1	
	SALADO	2022	2.8	2.8 - 2.8	
Lead (ppm)	SALADO	2020	0.0018	0.0018 - 0.0018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	Less than 0.001	no detection	
	JSWSC	2022	0.0154	0.0 - 0.0154	
Magnesium (ppm)	CTWSC	2023	21.8	21.7 - 21.8	Erosion of natural deposits
	JSWSC	2022	26.6	14.4 - 26.6	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	11.3	11.3 - 11.3	
	SALADO	2023	16	16 - 16	
Potassium (ppm)	CTWSC	2023	4.74	4.06 - 4.74	Erosion of natural deposits
	JSWSC	2022	1.42	1.16 - 1.42	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	4.39	4.39 - 4.39	
	SALADO	2023	1.17	1.17 - 1.17	
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	JSWSC	2023	273	254 - 273	Erosion of natural deposits
	SALADO	2023	283	240 - 284	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	141	100 - 141	
	CTWSC	2023	180	123 - 180	
Total Hardness (as CaCO₃) (ppm)	CTWSC	2023	208	164 - 208	Erosion of natural deposits
	JSWSC	2022	297	278 - 297	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	148	148 - 148	
	SALADO	2023	292	292 - 292	

Definitions and Abbreviations

AL.....	(Action Level) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ALG.....	(Action Level Goal) 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.
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.
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.
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) also, one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm.....	(milligrams per liter or parts per million) also, one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppq.....	(parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L))
ppt.....	(parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L))
SMCL.....	(Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level) Non-mandatory water quality standards established as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor.
TT.....	(Treatment Technique) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



THE PIPELINE

Spring 2024

Jarrell, TX

The Corporation has continued to grow in 2023. As noted last year the Corporation had entered into an agreement to construct and purchase water from the Brazos River Authority through the Lone Star Regional Water Authority. The project has been completed and the Corporation started taking water from LSRWA in 2023 through the new pump station on CR 303. Additionally, the Corporation can supply fire flow to the new subdivisions along HWY 487.

While the Corporation has seen increased growth over the last couple of years the future growth of the Corporation may see a greater increase. Developers working in the area have taken note of the available land and utilities and are approaching the Corporation for service. These types of developments will bring in subdivisions that will concentrate housing in smaller areas making these areas easy to serve. In the Fall of 2019 and 2020 the Corporation signed agreements for the development of four subdivisions. When all four subdivisions are fully built-out, this will add 1,524 additional connections to the Corporation.

Water loss continues to be an issue for the Corporation. Please continue to report any leaks or suspected leaks to our office at 512-746-2114. Our staff will investigate each reported leak and address them in an appropriate manner. If you notice your water pressure is low, please contact the office. Even if you do not see a leak this may be a sign of a water leak in your area. For water quality issues please contact the same number and report the problem. The Corporation maintains a website, www.jswatersupply.com. If there is a large area that is experiencing a water outage an explanation should be available on that site as well as instructions of any precautions to take also you can sign up for water outages alerts.

Thank you for your cooperation and please let us know if you have any questions.

Joe Simmons

General Manager

Jarrell Schwertner WSC