

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX 1210001

City of Jasper

Annual Water Quality Report for the Period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

For More Information Contact

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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

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Public Meeting

June 15, 2023

City Hall 9:00 a.m.

Este reporte incluye informacion important sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (409)384-4651

City of Jasper is Ground Water
Information about source water assessments

A source water susceptibility assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information 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 allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the source water assessment viewer available at the following

url: <http://gls3.tosq.state.be.us/awav/controller/index.jsp?wtrec>

Further details about source and source-water assessments are available in drinking water watch at the following

url: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
10-S Bowie st.	GW	Active	South Bowie st.
6-Plant 2/Plywood Mill	GW	Active	HWY.63 East
8-Plant1/Calvert st.	GW	Active	North Main st.
9-Prison	GW	Active	HWY. 190 East

Water Quality Test Results

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 or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,360,000 gallons of water
Ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

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 EPA's 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 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.

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 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 Statement:

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>.

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum contaminant Level goal	Total coliform MCL	Highest # of Positive samples	Fecal coliform or e.coli MCL	Total # of positive e.coli Or fecal coliorm samples	violation	Likely source of contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

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	90 th Percentile	# sites over (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/29/2022	1.3	1.3	0.385	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/29/2020	0	15	11.2	3	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems, erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions

Avg:

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL)

Maximum Contaminant level goal (MCLG)

Maximum residual disinfectant level or (MRDL)

the following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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.

Disinfectant Residual

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)	2022	2	0 -1.5	N	60	ppb	N	By product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	2	0 -1.4	N	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection date	Highest level Detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	violation	Likely source of contamination
Barium	10/27/2020	0.0825	0.0138 – 0.0825	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste
Fluoride	10/27/2020	1.3	0.46 – 1.3	4	4.0	ppm	N	Promotes strong teeth
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Decay of natural & man-made deposits
Beta/photon emitters	03/07/2017	5.4	0 – 5.4	0	50	pCi/L	N	Likely source of contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	03/07/2017	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Violations Table

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
Follow up /or routine tap M/R (LCR)	N/A	N/A	None

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2022	0.68	.25 -1.74	4	4	10 mll	none	additive to control microbes

Volatile Organic Contaminants

	Year	Highest Level	Range of Sample	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ethylbenzene	2020	0.9	0-0.9	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from Petroleum Refineries
Xylenes	2022	0.0012	0-0.0012	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories