2025 Water Quality Report

The Annual Water Quality Report is for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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 people such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; people 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).

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

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. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact JARRELL SCHWERTNER WSC at 512-746-2114. 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.

A Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) has been prepared and is publicly accessible on the Jarrell-Schwertner WSC website: https://www.jswatersupply.com/documents/737/ The inventory found no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines in the water system.

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 on 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. There are areas in the northern and eastern parts of the Jarrell- Schwertner WSC that are served by surface water from Central Texas Water Supply Corporation. The source of their water is Lake Stillhouse Hollow located in Bell County. Lake Granger is the source for treated surface water purchased from the Lone Star Regional Water Authority.

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 are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. Information on the source water assessment can be found here: https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/2460011 and for 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 did not receive water from Sonterra Municipal Utility District in 2025.

System Water Loss

In early 2026 the Jarrell Schwertner WSC submitted an annual water loss report to the Texas Water Development Board from January 1 to December 31, 2025. The estimated water loss was 70,531,523 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	2025	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1	3	3	N	Runoff from herbicides used in row crops
	CTWSC	2025	0.1	0 - 0.1	3	3	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	0.27	0.27 - 0.27	3	3	N	
	SALADO	2025	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1	3	3	N	
Barium (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	0.0466	0.0387 - 0.0466	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	0.0487	0.0451 - 0.0487	2	2	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	0.056	0.056 - 0.056	2	2	N	
	SALADO	2025	0.0456	0.0398 - 0.0456	2	2	N	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	JSWSC	2025	20.7	5.9 - 20.7	0.06	N/A	N	Monitoring helps EPA to determine source and if regulation is needed
	CTWSC	2025	9	2.0 - 9.0	0.06	N/A	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	13.2	13.2 - 13.2	0.06	N/A	N	
	SALADO	2025	10.2	0.0 - 10.2	0.06	N/A	N	
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	SALADO	2025	5.6	1.0 - 5.6	0	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2011	1.0	1.0 - 1.0	0	5	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2017	2.41	2.41 - 2.41	0	5	N	
Cyanide (ppm)	JSWSC	2023	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	0.2	0.2	N	Discharge from platic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
	CTWSC	2025	0.14	0.14 - 0.14	0.2	0.2	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	0.2	0.2	N	
	SALADO	2024	0.04	.02 - .04	0.2	0.2	N	
Fluoride (ppm)	JSWSC	2023	2.12	0.22 - 2.12	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	CTWSC	2025	0.19	0 - 0.19	4	4	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	0.29	0.29 - 0.29	4	4	N	
	SALADO	2025	1.29	0.26 - 1.29	4	4	N	
Gross Alpha including Radon and Uranium (pCi/L)	JSWSC	2024	3.9*	3.0 - 3.9	0	15	N	Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2023	Less than 3.0	Less than 3.0	0	15	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	Less than 3.0	Less than 3.0	0	15	N	
	SALADO	2025	3.1*	0.0 - 3.1	0	15	N	
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)**	JSWSC	2025	47.2	11.6 - 47.2	No goal for the total	60	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
	CTWSC	2025	24.3	8.1 - 24.3		60	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	28.9	28.9 -28.9		60	N	
	SALADO	2025	5.7	1.2 - 5.7		60	N	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	4.64	0.05 - 4.64	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	0.3	0 - 0.3	10	10	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	0.68	0.68 - 0.68	10	10	N	
	SALADO	2025	4.08	0.0 - 4.08	10	10	N	
Selenium (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	Less than 0.003	Less than 0.003	50	50	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
	CTWSC	2025	Less than 0.003	Less than 0.003	50	50	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	Less than 0.003	Less than 0.003	50	50	N	
	SALADO	2025	Less than 0.003	Less than 0.003	50	50	N	
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)**	JSWSC	2025	53.8	15.1 - 53.8	No goal for the total	80	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
	CTWSC	2025	32.7	27.3 - 32.7		80	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	57	57 - 57		80	N	
	SALADO	2025	23.5	3.7 - 23.5		80	N	
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	JSWSC	2022	3.76	3.72 - 3.76	10	10	N	Monitoring helps EPA to determine source and if regulation is needed
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	Less than 0.25	Less than 0.25	10	10	N	
	SALADO	2022	Less than 0.05	Less than 0.05	10	10	N	
Thalium, Total (ppb)	JSWSC	2025	0.43	0 - 0.43	0.5	2	N	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Chromium (ppb)	JSWSC	2025	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion from natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	100	100		
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	100	100		
	SALADO	2025	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	100	100		
Chlorine (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	Average 1.97	0.51 - 3.9	4	4	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes in drinking water

*Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium (pCi/L) result also.

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

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	2025	1	NA	0	TT	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (Highest Number of Positive Samples)	JSWSC	2025	0	NA	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

TURBIDITY								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	WATER SOURCE	COLLECTION YEAR	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting limit)						TT* = 95% of		Soil runoff
	CTWSC	2025	100%	NA	NA	samples meet	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	100%	NA	NA		N	
						0.30 limit		
Turbidity (NTU)	CTWSC	2025	0.33	0.0 - 0.33	NA	TT*=1	N	Soil runoff
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	0.25	0.10 - 0.25	NA	TT*=1	N	

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. This is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of filtration.

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)	JSWSC	2025	Less than 0.02	Less than 0.02	NA	0.05 - 0.20	N	Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	0.748	0.02 - 0.748	NA	0.05 - 0.20	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	0.093	0.093 - 0.093	NA	0.05 - 0.20	N	
	SALADO	2025	Less than 0.02	Less than 0.02	NA	0.05 - 0.20	N	
Chloride (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	24.7	21.8 - 24.7	NA	300	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	62	50 - 62	NA	300	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	78	78 -78	NA	300	N	
	SALADO	2024	55	55 - 55	NA	300	N	
Copper (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	0.0228	0.002 - 0.0228	NA	1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	0.01	0.002 - 0.01	NA	1	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	0.002	0.002 - 0.002	NA	1	N	
	SALADO	2025	0.006	0.002 - 0.006	NA	1	N	
Iron (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	0.047	0.01 - 0.047	NA	0.3	N	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
	CTWSC	2025	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	NA	0.3	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	NA	0.3	N	
	SALADO	2025	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	NA	0.3	N	
Manganese (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	0.001	0.001 - 0.001	NA	0.05	N	Leaching from natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	0.071	0.001 - 0.071	NA	0.05	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	Less than 0.001	Less than 0.001	NA	0.05	N	
	SALADO	2025	Less than 0.001	Less than 0.001	NA	0.05	N	
Sulfate (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	39.8	34.4 - 39.8	NA	300	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
	CTWSC	2025	22	19 - 22	NA	300	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	56	56 - 56	NA	300	N	
	SALADO	2023	31	18 - 31	NA	300	N	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	328	262 - 328	NA	1000	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	314	287 - 314	NA	1000	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	389	389 - 389	NA	1000	N	
	SALADO	2023	372	320 - 372	NA	1000	N	
Zinc (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	0.029	0.01 - 0.029	NA	5	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
	CTWSC	2025	0.006	0.005 - 0.006	NA	5	N	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	Less than 0.005	Less than 0.005	NA	5	N	
	SALADO	2025	0.016	0.007 - 0.016	NA	5	N	

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	WATER SOURCE	COLLECTION YEAR	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	JSWSC	2025	16.3	4.0 -16.3	Monitoring helps EPA to determine source and if regulation is needed
	CTWSC	2025	9.4	3.1 - 9.4	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	20.8	20.8 - 20.8	
	SALADO	2025	5.6	1.0 - 5.6	
Bromoform (ppb)	JSWSC	2025	8.3	2.9 - 8.3	Monitoring helps EPA to determine source and if regulation is needed
	CTWSC	2025	10	1.0 - 10.0	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	2.1	2.1 - 2.1	
	SALADO	2025	5.9	1.0 - 5.9	
Chloroform (ppb)	JSWSC	2025	8.5	2.3 - 8.5	Monitoring helps EPA to determine source and if regulation is needed
	CTWSC	2025	15	4.2 - 15.0	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	20.9	20.9 - 20.9	
	SALADO	2025	1.8	1.0 - 1.8	
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	JSWSC	2025	5.8	1.3 - 5.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	CTWSC	2025	11.8	2.3 - 11.8	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	3.5	3.5 - 3.5	
	SALADO	2025	3.9	1.2 - 3.9	
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	JSWSC	2025	28.4	5.8 - 28.4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	CTWSC	2025	13.3	3.3 - 13.3	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	14.3	14.3 - 14.3	
	SALADO	2024	1.8	1.0 - 1.8	
Nickel (ppm)*	JSWSC	2025	0.0025	0.0022 - 0.0025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	0.0023	0.0019 - 0.0023	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	0.003	0.003 - 0.003	
	SALADO	2025	0.0038	0.0027 - 0.0038	
Sodium (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	19.8	13.8 - 19.8	Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	26.8	26.8 - 26.8	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	46.8	46.8 - 46.8	
	SALADO	2025	15.3	12.4 - 15.3	
Lithium (ppb)	JSWSC	2025	33.5	Less than 10 - 33.5	Natural geological sources, human activities and/or industrial processes
PFBS (perfluorobutane sulfonic acid) - (ppb)	JSWSC	2025	0.0036	0 - 0.0036	Synthetic chemical used in industrial and consumer products.
PFPeA (perfluoropentanoic acid)- (ppb)	JSWSC	2025	0.0067	0 - 0.0067	Synthetic chemical used in industrial and consumer products.

*MCLG is 0.1 mg/L.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	WATER SOURCE	COLLECTION YEAR	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH PERCENTILE)	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	AL*	SITES OVER AL*	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper, Free (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	0.1392	0 - 0.2413	1.3	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbingErosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	JSWSC	2025	0	0 - 7.5	0	15	0	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.

OTHER SUBSTANCES					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	WATER SOURCE	COLLECTION YEAR	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Bicarbonate (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	333	309 - 333	Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	190	152 - 190	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	149	149 - 149	
	SALADO	2023	329	329 - 329	
Bromacil (ppb)	JSWSC	2025	Less than 0.2	no detection	Runoff from herbicide use
	CTWSC	2025	Less than 0.2	no detection	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	Less than 0.2	no detection	
	SALADO	2025	Less than 0.2	no detection	
Calcium (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	93.4	59.4 - 93.4	Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	53.7	46.2 - 53.7	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	53.3	53.3 - 53.3	
	SALADO	2025	96.1	93.3 - 96.1	
Hexadecanoic Acid (ppb)	JSWSC	2021	3.0	3.0 - 3.0	Naturally present in palm oil as well as in butter, cheese, milk and meat
	CTWSC	2022	17	3.1 - 17	
	LSRWA-BRA	2023	6.1	6.1 - 6.1	
	SALADO	2022	2.8	2.8 - 2.8	
Lead (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	0.001	0.001	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	Less than 0.001	no detection	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	Less than 0.001	no detection	
	SALADO	2025	Less than 0.001	no detection	
Magnesium (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	24.7	13.3 - 24.7	Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	16.5	13.2 - 16.5	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	12.1	12.1 - 12.1	
	SALADO	2025	20.9	15.8 - 20.9	
Potassium (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	1.72	1.14 - 1.72	Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	4.74	4.35 - 4.74	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	4.79	4.79 - 4.79	
	SALADO	2025	1.48	1.24 - 1.48	
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	246	224 - 246	Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	192	105 - 192	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	168	122 - 168	
	SALADO	2023	270	270 - 270	
Total Hardness (as $CaCO_3$) (ppm)	JSWSC	2025	295	250 - 295	Erosion of natural deposits
	CTWSC	2025	202	170 - 202	
	LSRWA-BRA	2025	183	183 - 183	
	SALADO	2025	313	281 - 313	
2,4- D (ppb)*	CTWSC	2025	0.1	0 - 0.1	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)**	CTWSC	2025	5	5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*MCL is 70 ppb.

**MCL is 50 pCi/L.

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))
RAA	Running Annual Average.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average.
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 2026 **Jarrell, TX**

The Corporation has continued to grow in 2025 and there are plans to build a new pump station in the northern portion of the water system and add more water storage tanks within the system in the future.

Residential and commercial developers are approaching the Corporation for service. Build out is complete for the subdivisions started in 2019 and 2020 and 5 new developments are in progress which will add an additional 1,476 connections to the Corporation.

JSWSC continues to make water conservation a priority and water efficiency and reduction in water loss are important components of our water conservation plan. 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, https://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