The San Jacinto SUD has developed an inventory of both city-owned and customer-owned service lines. This inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. To access the inventory, please visit sanjacintosud.com, contact our office at 70 Church Ave. Coldspring, Tx 77331, or call our office staff at 936-653-4384.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. SAN JACINTO SUD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. 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 SAN JACINTO SUD at 936-653-4384. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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.

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.

2025 Water Quality Report San Jacinto Special Utility District 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.

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

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 **Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2025**. 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.

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 **August 17, 2026** at 3:00 pm, at our office in Coldspring.

Board of Directors: Fran Willett-President, Annette Kocurek-Vice President, Stephenie Darling-Sec./Treas., Danny Laird-Director; John Hays-Director

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 are 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 on 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/

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 **1501** connections.

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.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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

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.**

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

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

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 of 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.

MRL:minimum reporting level

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

na:not applicable.

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

RAA: Running Annual Average

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

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Variances & Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

2025 Monitoring Results for San Jacinto S U D

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).

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chlorine (free)	2025	1.08	ppm	.64-1.61	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis: therefore information provided in this table refers to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead & Copper	Period	90th Percentile of you water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2022-2024	0.055	0-0.055	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching form wood preservatives
Lead	2022-2024	0.00500	0-0.00500	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	Corner 150/Pine Ave 5, Coldspring	2025	0	0	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Corner 150/Pine Ave. 5, Coldspring	2025	0	0	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	3/8/2021	1.5	1.5	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Arsenic	1/28/2025	2	0-2	Ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits;Runoff from glass & electronics production waste
Barium	1/28/2025	0.0316	0.0308-0.0316	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries: Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochlo-romethane	1/28/2025	1	0-1	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	1/28/2025	0.75	0.75	PPM	4.0	4	Erosion of natural depositra; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate	1/28/2025	0.05	0-0.05	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use;Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits