

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).

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>.

Information about Source Water

Public Participation Opportunities

The City of Jamaica Beach Council Meetings are held on the 1st & 3rd Monday of the month at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers of City Hall located at:

City of Jamaica Beach
16628 San Luis Pass
Jamaica Beach, TX 77554
Or Call: (832) 756-2143

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following:
<http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the 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 USW Utility Group at 832-756-2143.

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:
<http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWWW/>

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2021 for PWS #0840030. CITY OF JAMAICA BEACH purchases Surface Water from THE CITY OF GALVESTON. CITY OF GALVESTON provides purchased water from **Gulf Coast Water Authority via the Brazos River** located in **Galveston County**.

For more information regarding this report contact: USW Utility Group • 832-756-2143

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (832) 756-2143

2021 Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.199	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2020	0	15	1.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	2021	15	11.9 - 20.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	51	42.8 - 58.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2021	1	0.88 - 0.88	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2021	1.70	0.58 - 2.60	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Definitions and Abbreviations

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million.

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

City of Galveston Water Quality Test Results - PWS 0840003

*Internet access to the City of Galveston Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) is: <http://www.galvestontx.gov/consumerconfidencereport>.

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Disinfection By-Products	Year (Range)	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	2020	10.58	0	14.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	44.18	34.1	51	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*Required Additional Health Information about Trihalomethanes (TTHM) - Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead and Copper	Year	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2019	0	15	0	0	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.216	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Inorganic Contaminants	Year (Range)	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2020	0.107	0.107	0.107	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2020	0.38	0.38	0.38	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2020	0.26	0.19	0.33	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.02	0.00	0.02	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	05/0902018	5.4	5.4 - 5.4	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Organic Contaminants	Year	Highest Average	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2020	0.11	0.11	0.11	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Highest single Measurement	0.10 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

*Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2020	2.25	0.50	3.90	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

City of Galveston Water Quality Test Results - PWS 0840003

Unregulated Contaminants	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2020	3.60	1.6	7.0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2020	11.15	5.7	16.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2020	10.79	6.3	15.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2020	18.63	14.6	23.8	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

*Bromoform, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Coliform Bacteria						
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Containment Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Containment Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive	2.9	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

*What are coliforms? Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are harder than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption. Fecal coliform bacteria and in particular, E. coli, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (E. coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material. The following table indicates whether total coliform or fecal coliform bacteria were found in the monthly drinking water samples submitted for testing by your water supplier last year.

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents (No associated adverse health effects)							
Constituent	Year (Range)	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
Bicarbonate	2020	187	187	187	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
Calcium	2020	49	49	49	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2020	77	77	77	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
Copper	2020	0.0078	0.0078	0.0078	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Magnesium	2020	12.4	12.4	12.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2020	0.0028	0.0028	0.0028	NS	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2020	7.9	7.9	7.9	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium	2020	55.5	55.5	55.5	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
Sulfate	2020	68	68	68	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	2020	153	153	153	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2020	371	371	371	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	2020	173	173	173	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2020	0.142	0.142	0.142	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.