

2023 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

SOUTH GRAYSON SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

903.482.6231

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (903)482-6231.

We are pleased to provide you with the South Grayson Special Utility District's 2023 Water Quality Report. Our State certified lab and highly trained personnel completed an extensive number of tests to provide the results found on the tables located on the following pages. Our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal (EPA drinking water requirements). This report is a summary of the quality of water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. EPS requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible of certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Bobby Clay, General Manager 903-482-6231.

South Grayson SUD's drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Aquifer: Paluxy, Woodbine located in Grayson County, Texas. We do not receive or purchase water from another system. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) 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 View 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/>.

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. 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

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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. Lastly Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point to use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune-compromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 South Grayson SUD has a fluoride concentration of 2.2 mg/L. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a 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.

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For more information, please call Bobby Clay of South Grayson SUD at 903-482-6231. 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.

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>.

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.

South Grayson Special Utility District is committed to providing you with high quality water and service. We welcome any questions or comments regarding this Water Quality Report or our service. Feel free to call our office at 903.482.6231 during regular business hours or attend our regular monthly Board of Directors Meeting every third Thursday of the month at 2:00 p.m.; located at 209 B.H. Cooke Lane Van Alstyne, TX 75495.

Sincerely,
Bobby Clay
General Manager

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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Dates	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2023	0.012	0.0012 – 0.0012	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2023	2	2 - 2	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	2.74	1.35 – 2.74	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)	2023	2	0.0552 – 1.94	10	10	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
Combined Radium 226/228	2022	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	08/07/2017	3.1	3.1 - 3.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2023	1.53	.95 – 2.14	4	4	mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2022	0.0005	0 – 0.0005	10	10	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection By – products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	4	4.4 – 4.4	No Goal 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)	2023	13	12.6 – 12.6	No Goal Total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.								

Lead and Copper	Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over All	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.15	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	1.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	11/10/2021	1.3	0 – 1.3	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
South Grayson Special Utility District
209 B.H. Cooke Lane
Van Alstyne, TX 75495

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.

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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)
ppm	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppb	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
Ppq	parts per quadrillion, or pictograms 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.
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
n/a	Not applicable