

2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

SOUTH GRAYSON SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

903.482.6231 – Public Water System(PWS) ID # TX0910064

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 2025 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> or southgraysonwater.org under forms and reports. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov/>

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. 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).

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.

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. SOUTH GRAYSON 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 SOUTH GRAYSON SUD at 903-482-6231. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed on our website located at <https://southgraysonwater.org> under Forms & Reports or our main office located at 209 BH Cooke Lane Van Alstyne, TX 75495, Monday thru Thursday 8a-4p and Friday 8a-12p.

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.

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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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Sources of Drinking Water

SOUTH GRAYSON SUD is Ground water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
10 - HAUN RD	PS 5 (RED RD)	Ground water	YES	Southgraysonwater.org Under Forms & Reports
11 - GT BAILEY LN	GT BAILEY LN	Ground water	YES	Southgraysonwater.org Under Forms & Reports
12 - GT BAILEY LN	GT BAILEY LN	Ground water	YES	Southgraysonwater.org Under Forms & Reports
13 - 209 BH COOKE LN	BH COOKE LANE	Ground water	YES	Southgraysonwater.org Under Forms & Reports
14 - 209 BH COOKE LN	BH COOKE LANE	Ground water	YES	Southgraysonwater.org Under Forms & Reports
3 - OLD CANNON	OLD CANNON /4.5 MI E OF VAN ALSTYNE	Ground water	YES	Southgraysonwater.org Under Forms & Reports
4 - KEPLER RD	BIG WELL (PS / 31 HALL ST)	Ground water	YES	Southgraysonwater.org Under Forms & Reports
5 - NEW CANNON	NEW CANNON (PS 3)	Ground water	YES	Southgraysonwater.org Under Forms & Reports
6 - HILL ST	NEW NORTH (216 HILL ST)	Ground water	YES	Southgraysonwater.org Under Forms & Reports
9 - HAUN RD	PS 5 (RED RD)	Ground water	YES	Southgraysonwater.org Under Forms & Reports

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	2025	.97	.21 – 2.20	4	4	mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Dates	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	9/2/2025	0.0061	0.0031 – 0.0061	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	9/2/2025	4.7	2.8 – 4.7	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	10/21/2025	1.34	1.34	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	9/2/2025	0.348	0.049 – 0.348	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Dibromochloromethane	9/2/2025	6.89	1.56 – 6.89	0.06	n/a	UG/L		a heavy, nonflammable, colorless to yellow liquid with a sweet odor

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	10/21/2024	0.8	0 – 0.8	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

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Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	4/26/2022	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.

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.

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Coliform Bacteria

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (µg/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	Health-Based Reference Concentration (µg/L) (recommended, not required in the CCR)	Health Information Summary (recommended, not required in the CCR)
Lithium	2024	29.06 ug/l	22.3 – 35.6 ug/l	10 ug/l	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
7/1/2025 - 4/17/2026	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time
7/2/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL	TCEQ reviewing at this time
12/30/2025 - 4/7/2026	LEAD & COPPER RULE	LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	Failed to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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)
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)

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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)
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
n/a	Not applicable
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions
RAA	Running Annual Average
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average