

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) SHADY GROVE SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID Number: TX 1160042

PWS Name: Shady Grove SUD

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, 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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd Monday Every Month

Time: 6:00 PM

Location: 3516 FM 499, Greenville

Phone Number: 903-454-8733

Contact: Jeremy Whitson

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Shady Grove SUD is Purchased Surface Water from The City of Greenville in Hunt County (PWSID 1160004). The City's water treatment plant intakes water from Greenville Reservoir #5 & Lake Tawakoni.

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 on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Jeremy Whitson.

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 Viewer at the following URL:
<https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov>

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. **903-454-8733** para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

WATER SOURCES

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.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

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.

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.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents, such as calcium, sodium, and iron, are commonly found in drinking water and can affect its taste, color, or odor. These constituents are known as secondary constituents and are regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), rather than the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Secondary constituents are not generally considered to pose a health risk at the levels typically found in drinking water. Therefore, they are not required to be included in this Consumer Confidence Report; however, they may affect the appearance, taste, or odor of your drinking water.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 Shady Grove SUD office.

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

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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).

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. SHADY GROVE 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 SHADY GROVE SUD at 903-454-8733. 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 by visiting 3516 FM 499 in person or by web with the following URL: https://shadylgrovesud.com/documents/173/Lead_Copper_Service_Line_Inventory_2025.pdf

Definitions

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:

Action Level (AL) - 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.

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 Goal (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 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 residual disinfectant level goal (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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (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.

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

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

Abbreviations

- **Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- **LRAA** - Locational Running Annual Average.
- **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
- **pCi/L** - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppb:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- **ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- **ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- **RAA** - Running Annual Average.
- **ppq** - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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Disinfectant Residual

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

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chloramine	2025	2.58	ppm	.80-4.0	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 back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Microbiological	Year	Result	MCL	MCL G	Typical Source
E. COLI	2025	0 sample(s) returned as positive	0 sample(s) returned as positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
COLIFORM (TCR)	2025	0 sample(s) returned as positive	0 sample(s) returned as positive	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2022 - 2024	0	0	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022 - 2024	0	0	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 (HAA5)	3501 CR 4106, GREENVILLE	2025	36	18.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3516 FM 499, GREENVILLE	2025	30	19.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	3501 CR 4106, GREENVILLE	2025	31	30.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	3516 FM 499, GREENVILLE	2025	31	31.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	1/28/2025	1.01	0 - 1.01	UG/L	0	0.06	By-product of drinking water disinfection
NITRATE	7/29/2024	0.122	0.12 - 0.122	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	11/3/2021	0.758	0.758	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE	11/3/2021	0.492	0.492	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	1/15/2025	.07	.07	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	1/15/2025	.108	.108	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
ATRAZINE	2025	0.1	0.1-0.1	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on new crops.
CHROMIUM	2025	0.0001	0.0001-0.0001	ppm	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural stone.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	1/17/2023	4.4	4.4	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium	2011	1	1	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

UCMR5

UCMR 5 specifies monitoring for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MC LG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
PFBA (ppt)	2023	4	NA	.008	.008	N	Naturally occurring process from manufacturing processes.
PFPeA (ppt)	2023	3	NA	.0034	.0034	N	Naturally occurring process from manufacturing processes.
PFHxA (ppt)	2023	3	NA	.0035	.0035	N	Naturally occurring process from manufacturing processes.
PFHxS (ppt)	2023	10	10	.0036	.0036	N	Naturally occurring process from manufacturing processes.
PFOS (ppt)	2023	4	0	.0061	.0061	N	Naturally occurring process from manufacturing processes.

Turbidity

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

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Range Detected	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2025	Turbidity	0.24	.08-.23	100	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	1/21/2025	6.24	3.23 - 6.24	PPM	0	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Contaminants

An unregulated contaminant is a substance (chemical, physical, biological, or radiological) suspected to be present in drinking water, but for which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not established a legally enforceable health-based standard (Maximum Contaminant Level) under the Safe Drinking Water Act

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2025	Calcium	35.9	35.9	35.9	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Potassium	3.94	3.94	15.2	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Sodium	17.3	17.3	17.3	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2023	Magnesium	2.81	2.81	2.81	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Total Hardness as CaCO3	101	101	101	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.

Violations

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

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
10/17/2024 - 11/5/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL	
10/17/2024 - 11/5/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL REPORTING-INITIAL	
12/30/2024 - 2/5/2025	LEAD & COPPER RULE	LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	Failed to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification
7/1/2025 - 1/30/2026	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

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 23,034,264 gallons of water. This is an estimated 24% of total water purchased. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-454-8733.