2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
SHADY GROVE SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID Number: TX 1160042

PWS Name: Shady Grove SUD

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 Watch at the following URL:
http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Abbreviations

• NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
• MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
• pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
• ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
• ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
• ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
• ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Definitions

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.

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

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

NA: not applicable.

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

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

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; those 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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. Shady Grove SUD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.

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Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Chromium	.0014	.00100	.000400	.10	.10	ppm	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
2024	Barium	0.075	0.075	0.075	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Cyanide	.02	.02	.02	200	200	ppb	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories.
2024	Fluoride	0.094	0.094	0.094	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2024	Nitrate	0.122	0.12	0.122	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Nitrite	0.492	0.492	0.492	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2023	Beta/Photon emitters	4.4 I	4.4	4.4	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Atrazine	0.2	0.2	0.2	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR Report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2024	Chloramines	2.54	0.7	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Total Haloacetic Acids	34	18.8	45	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Total Trihalomethanes	30	17.2	36.9	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

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

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Chloroform	20.7	14.7	26.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Bromodichloromethane	6.91	5.47	8.62	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Dibromochloromethane	1.30	1.01	1.61	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Lead	0	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Copper	0	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Turbidity

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.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Turbidity	0.10	0.1	100	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Coliform

Year	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2024	0	0 Positive Monthly sample	0		0	NO	Naturally present in the environment

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2024	Bicarbonate	42.3	42.3	42.3	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2024	Chloride	23.7	23.7	23.7	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2024	Sodium	12.3	12.3	12.3	20,000	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2024	Sulfate	33.9	33.9	33.9	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2024	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	95.7	95.7	95.7	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2024, our system lost an estimated 27,247,854 gallons of water. This is an estimated 28% of total water purchased. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-454-8733.

Violations

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2024	02/05/2025	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.