2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report (CCR))

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

GREY FOREST WATER SYSTEMS (TX 0150514)

PHONE NUMBER (210) 695-8781

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 immunocompromised 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 providers.
Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Date: 4th Wednesday of posted Months

Time: 6:30 p.m.
Location: 14570 Bandera, Helotes 78023
Phone Number: (210) 695-8781

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.
For information regarding this report please contact:
Kelly at 210-695-8781.

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 (EPA)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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

Grey Forest Water System continues to operate as a Superior Water System for its citizens. We work diligently to ensure all consumers receive clean and safe water for the community.

SOURCE OF 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.
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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.
- 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.
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. (210) 695-8781.

- para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by GREY FOREST WATER SYSTEM (GFWS) is Ground Water from the Trinity Aquifer. TCEQ completed an assessment of GFWS source water and results indicate that some of GFWS sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for GFWS are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on Source Water Assessments and protection efforts for our system, contact Kelly at 210-695-8781. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW

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.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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. This water supply 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.

*In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan – Dec 2022, our system lost an estimated 777,595 gallons . If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call the utility phone number.

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

Action Level:	The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG):	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
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 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 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.
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.
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 are 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.
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 ofthe water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has been found in our water systems on multiple occassions.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	ALG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.09	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

Regulated Contaminants continued

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2021	0.0255	0.0255-0.0255	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	0.51	0.51-.051	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from-fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	1	.52 - .52	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2021	4	4-4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2021	1.34	1.34-1.34	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2021	1.6	1.6-1.6	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

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

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2022	Free Chlorine	1.02	0.71	1.90	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2022	5	5.1-5.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2022	1	1.1-1.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where sampling should occur in the future.

Grey Forest Utilities
PO Box 258
Helotes, TX 78023