



2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report (CCR))

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

GREY FOREST WATER SYSTEMS (TX 0150514)

PHONE NUMBER (210) 695-8781

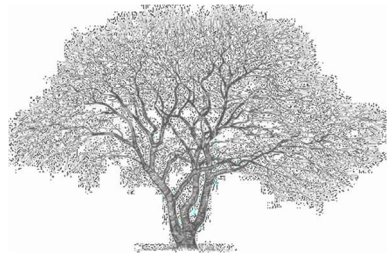


SPECIAL NOTICE

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 immuno-compromised people 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 Daryl 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 is 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 Daryl 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 2023, our system lost an estimated 822,732 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 goal or MRDLG 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 of the 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 occasions. |
| Treatment Technique or TT: | A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water. |

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GREY FOREST WATER SYSTEM

Public Water System ID: TX0150514

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. Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 210-695-8781.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Daryl Bratcher

Phone: 210-695-8781

Sources of Drinking Water

GREY FOREST WATER SYSTEM is Ground water.

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

| Source Name | Type of Water | Report Status | Location |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| 1 - NOTTINGHAM HILL | NOTTINGHAM HILL Ground water | | |
| 2 - ADJ TO 1 | Ground 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 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.

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:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed www.gfugas.com

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

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 system's business 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 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. GREY FOREST WATER SYSTEM 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 GREY FOREST WATER SYSTEM at 210-695-8781. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 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 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.

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

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

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

RAA: Running Annual Average.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

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

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

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

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 |
|-----------------|------|---------------|------|----------------|-----------------|
| Chlorine (Free) | 2025 | 1.13 mg/L | mg/L | 0.82-1.41 mg/L | 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.

| 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 | 2021 - 2023 | 0.109 | 0.008 - 0.125 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD | 2021 - 2023 | 1.5 | 0 - 5.3 | ppb | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Disinfection Byproducts | Sample Point | Period | Highest LRAA | Range | Unit | MC L | MCL G | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------|--|--------|--------------|-------|------|------|-------|---|
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | CITY HL:18502 SCENIC LOOP RD,GREY FOREST | 2024 | 1 | 1.2 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | CITY HL:18502 SCENIC LOOP RD,GREY FOREST | 2024 | 8 | 7.5 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCL G | Typical Source |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|------|-----|-------|---|
| BARIUM | 5/29/2024 | 0.0271 | 0.0271 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| DIBROMOCHLOROME THANE | 5/29/2024 | 3.5 | 2.1 - 3.5 | UG/L | 0 | 0.06 | |
| FLUORIDE | 5/29/2024 | 0.49 | 0.49 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NICKEL | 5/29/2024 | 0.0047 | 0.0047 | MG/L | 0 | 0.1 | |
| NITRATE | 5/29/2024 | 0.47 | 0.47 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| NITRATE-NITRITE | 8/1/2023 | 0.49 | 0.49 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Radiological Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCL G | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----------------------------|
| COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228) | 6/4/2021 | 1.34 | 1.34 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| COMBINED URANIUM | 6/4/2021 | 1.6 | 1.6 | µg/L | 30 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U | 6/4/2021 | 4 | 4 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U | 6/4/2021 | 4.6 | 4.6 | pCi/L | 0 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| RADIUM-228 | 6/4/2021 | 1.34 | 1.34 | PCI/L | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |

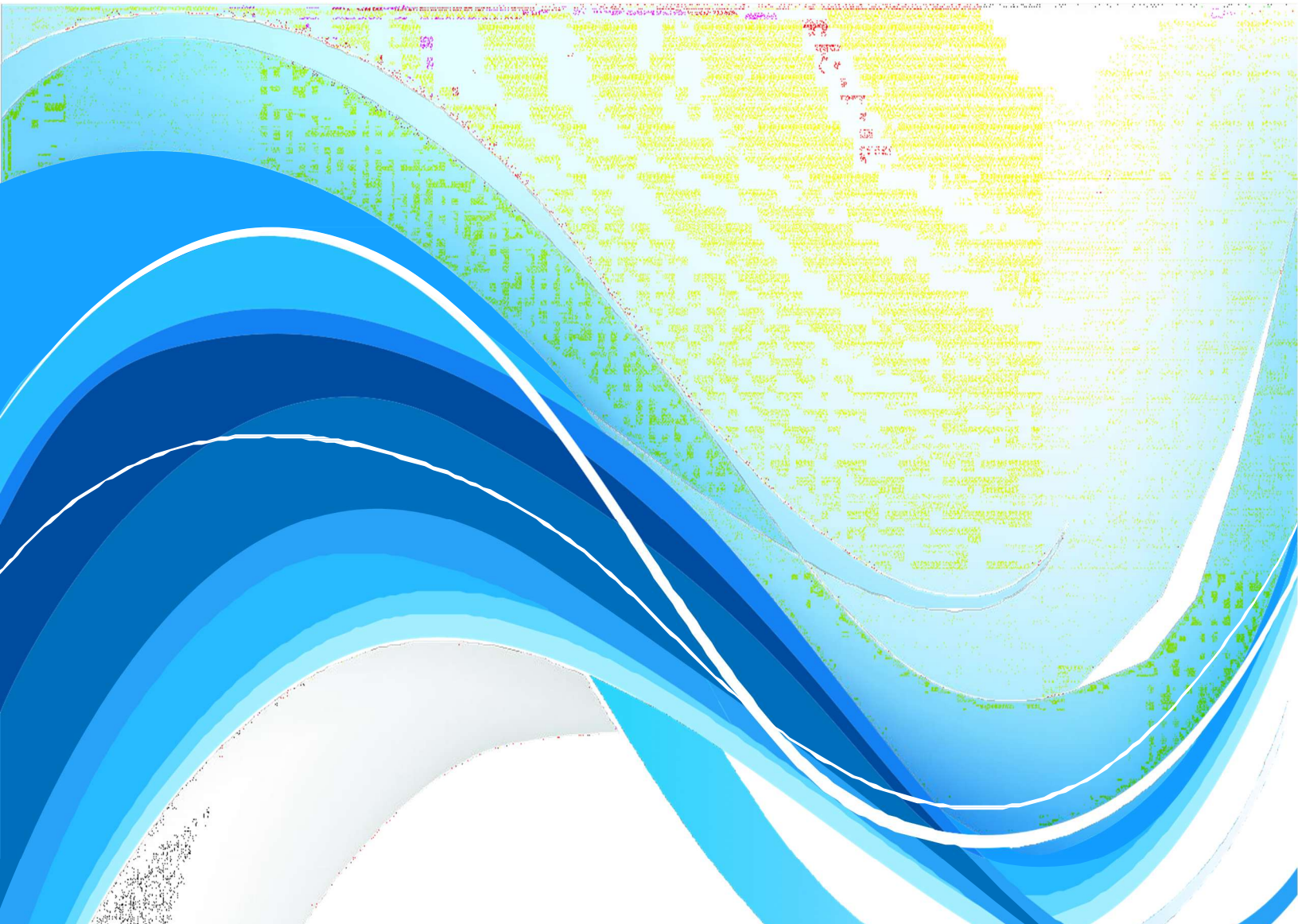
Violations

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

| Violation Period | Analyte | Violation Type | Violation Explanation |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 10/17/2024 - 5/30/2025 | PUBLIC NOTICE | PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION | Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state |
| 10/17/2024 - 5/28/2025 | LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS | LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL | |
| 10/17/2024 - 5/28/2025 | LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS | LSL REPORTING-INITIAL | |

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.



Grey Forest Utilities
PO Box 258
Helotes, TX 78023