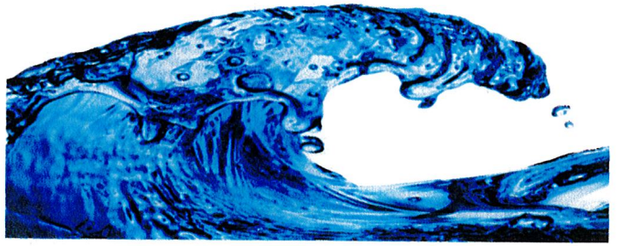
CITY OF GREGORY
P.O. BOX 297
GREGORY TX 78359

Annual Water Quality Report

Reporting Year 2023



City of Gregory

PWS ID NUMBER: TX2050001

361-643-6562

Your 2023 Annual Water Quality Report

The City of Gregory Water is providing this annual Drinking Water Quality Report to tell you about the quality of the water and how it compares to the guidelines set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). All drinking water providers are required by federal law to issue annual quality reports like this one to their customers.

Most importantly, we want you to know that when you drink tap water from our system, you are drinking clean high-quality water that meets strict government standards. This report will help you understand the steps taken every day by our experienced staff to deliver the safe drinking water that is essential to human survival.

Many people are surprised to learn that all drinking water, even bottled water, is likely to contain some level of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potentials health effects, please call the EPA's toll-free Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791**.

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

For information regarding This report, please contact:

Norma S. Garcia
City Secretary
361-643–6562

Public Participation Opportunity

You can learn more about your water system, offer your comments and present questions at the Gregory City Council meetings held at 6:30 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Monday of every month at the Gregory Housing Authority, 103 Garango Street.

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 comes primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before 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**.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosion. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact **Norma S. Garcia, City Secretary at 361-643-6562.**

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono **361-643-6562.**

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Sources of Drinking Water

The City of Gregory purchases water from San Patricio MWD. The sources of drinking water is purchased surface water from the Nueces River or Navidad River (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.
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 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 use
- 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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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. 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; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can particularly be 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**.

2023 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

To protect public health, the EPA has identified acceptable level for constituents in tap water. The TCEQ has assessed our water system and determined that our water is safe to drink. All constituents in our water are well below the federal and state maximum containment levels. The following table contains the chemical constituents found in drinking water coming the San Patricio Municipal Water District water filtration and treatment complex located between Gregory and Ingleside. The EPA requires all water systems to test for up to 97 constituents.

Year	Constituent	Amt Avg.	Max. Detect Range	MCL.	MCLG	Possible Source of Constituent
REGULATED CONSTITUENTS – INORGANIC						
2023	Fluoride (ppm)	0.718	0.3-1.035	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2023	Nitrate (ppm)	2.8	2.6-3.0	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer; natural deposits.
2023	Nitrite (ppm)	0.006	0.004-0.012	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer; natural deposits.
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS (at entry point of distribution system)						
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	27.7	22.3-31.5	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids(ppb)	23.9	16.6-38.0	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TURBIDITY						
2023	Turbidity (NTU)	0.057	0.03-0.15	0.30		Soil runoff (no health affect)
COLIFORMS						
2023	There were no positive monthly samples for coliform bacteria. (No fecal coliform or E. Coli bacteria detected)					

Nitrate Advisory – Nitrate is drinking water at level 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 raise quickly for short periods for time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

2023 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectants and disinfectant by-product	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	22	11-26.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	30	20.3-38.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 and TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Inorganic contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	1	0.54-0.54	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.256	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2023	3.2	1.7-4.0	4	4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

Violations

Chlorine

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	07/01/2023	09/30/2023	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

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
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2022	03/28/2023	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

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.

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average or monthly samples that are taken

Maximum Contaminant Level or (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water and 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 and there is 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)

Abbreviations

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
Na or N/A: not applicable
NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
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 pictograms per liter
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Your Drinking Water Is Safe