

Combine Water Supply Corporation

P. O. Box 160 * 410 FM 1389 South

Seagoville, Texas 75159

Phone 972-476-9032 * Fax 972-474-6767

June 27, 2016

Ladies and Gentleman:

It's that time of year again for our annual report to all customers on the quality of the water we supply to our customers. Please find the report enclosed.

Our customers should be aware we are still in the process of replacing older water pipes, in addition to converting meters to radio read meters. We will do our best to keep the system downtime to a minimum, but there will still be short periods of low water pressure and/or service loss. The office now offers an alert system which will allow better communication with customers. Make sure your information is correct to take advantage of this new service.

If you have any questions, please call our office.

Yours truly,

Board of Directors – Albert Harlan – President
Bill Harrell – Vice President
Scott Stewart – Secretary/Treasurer
Jean Landess – Director
Jeff West – Director

**COMBINE WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 160
410 FM 1389 SOUTH
COMBINE, TEXAS 75159
PHONE (972)476-9032 FAX (972)474-6767**

EMERGENCY NUMBER (903)340-9601

2015 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

OFFICE HOURS:

**MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY
8:00 AM TO 4:00 PM**

CLOSED FROM 12:00 PM TO 2:00 PM

**PLEASE LEAVE PAYMENTS IN THE DROP BOX
WHEN OFFICE IS CLOSED OR VISIT US ONLINE AT
WWW.COMBINWSC.COM TO MAKE A PAYMENT ONLINE.**

DO NOT LEAVE CASH

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

www.COMBINEWSC.com

Phone (972)476-9032

Emergency (903)340-9601

SPECIAL NOTICE

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those who have undergone organ transplants, those who are undergoing treatment with steroids, and people with other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk of infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your health care provider. Additional guidelines of appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available on the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Monday, April 24, 2017
Time: 6:00 PM
Location: Combine Water Supply Office
410 FM 1389 South
Phone: 972-476-9032

To learn about the future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request a schedule for one, please call us.

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.

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 at (800)426-4791.

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 972-476-9032 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Source Water Assessment and Protection

TCEQ completed an assessment of Dallas' source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for Dallas' water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts call 972-476-9032.

During 2015 Dallas continued monthly testing for cryptosporidium in both treated and untreated water. Dallas Water Utilities began monitoring for cryptosporidium in 1993. It has been found only in untreated water supply. Cryptosporidium has not been found in Dallas treated drinking water. To protect your drinking water, Dallas works to protect the watershed from contamination and optimized treatment processes. Although Dallas' water treatment process removes cryptosporidium, immunocompromised persons should consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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. Dallas uses water from the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, and Lakes Ray Roberts, Lewisville, Grapevine, Ray Hubbard, Tawakoni, and Fork.

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 might have 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 necessarily causes for health concern. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

Lead and Copper

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 material 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Chlorine

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

Thallium

Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver. Our thallium levels are well below the MCL.

Definitions

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Containment 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.

Mrem/year: Millirem per year (measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
(mrem/yr) – millirem/year (a measure of radioactivity)

N/A: Not Applicable

ND: Not detected

Non-Regulated Contaminants: Non-regulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrences in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of turbidity in water.

(oocysts/L): oocysts per liter (an oocyst is the spore phase, inactive form of Cryptosporidium)

pCi/L: Pico-curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

POE: Point of entry. Sample measure at the point where water enters the distribution system.

Ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

ppm: Parts per million per milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppt: Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

Total Coliform: Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing is easily performed. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are hardier than many disease causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

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

Turbidity: A measure of the clarity of drinking water. The lower the turbidity, the better.

2015 Regulated Contaminants Detected – Combine Water Supply

Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimal Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
12.5% Lquichlor	2015	1.16	.62	2.50	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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. Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	3		0	Y	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	9/12/2014	1.3	1.3	0.5	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	9/12/2014	0	15	2.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	12	6.7 – 19.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	26	11.3 – 16.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminates	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Asbestos	05/16/2012	0.3978	0.3978 – 0.3978	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	1	0.522 – 0.522	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	0.306	0 – 0.306	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Report			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation Ends	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUANCY/AVAILABILITY /CONTENT	7/01/2015	09/25/2015	We failed to provide to provide you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

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 Begins	Violation Ends	Violation Explanation
LEAD COMSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2014	03/06/2015	We failed to provide the results to 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.

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation Ends	Violation Explanation
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	09/01/2015	09/30/2015	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	10/01/2015	10/31/2015	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.

Surface Water Report from City of Dallas

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	5% of monthly samples are positive.	1.1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	0.4	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2015	0	15	1.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	14	0 - 26.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	18	5.37 - 36.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2015	0.32	0 - 0.32	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	2015	1	0 - 0.95	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2015	0.041	0.013 - 0.041	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2015	0.86	0.78 - 0.86	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2015	155	23 - 155	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2015	0.5	0.521 - 0.536	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	1	0.304 - 1.01	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	09/05/2013	0.0315	0 - 0.0315	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2015	2.8	0 - 2.8	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	01/19/2011	7.2	4 - 7.2	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Combined Radium 226/228	01/19/2011	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2015	0.3	0 - 0.3	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2015	0.25	0 - 0.25	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.22 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: 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