

# Combine Water Supply Corporation

P. O. Box 400 \* 410 FM 1389 South  
Crandall, Texas 75114 \* Seagoville, Texas 75159  
Phone 972-476-9032 \* Fax 972-474-6767

June 1, 2019

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 converting meters to radio read meters. We will do our best to keep the customer downtime to a minimum. Also, please take advantage of the free e-billing, customers will still receive a paper bill. Sign up online at [www.CombineWSC.com](http://www.CombineWSC.com).

If you have any questions, please call our office.

Yours truly,

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

**COMBINE WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION  
P.O. BOX 40, CRANDALL, TX 75114  
410 FM 1389 SOUTH, COMBINE, TEXAS 75159  
PHONE (972)476-9032      FAX (972)474-6767**

**EMERGENCY NUMBER (972)388-6345**

# **2018 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  
OR VISIT US ONLINE AT [WWW.COMBINEWSC.COM](http://WWW.COMBINEWSC.COM) TO  
MAKE A PAYMENT.**

# 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

[www.COMBINEWSC.com](http://www.COMBINEWSC.com)

Phone (972)476-9032

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## ***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.

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## **Public Participation Opportunities**

Date: Tuesday, April 7, 2020  
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.

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## **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.

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**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.

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## **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 2017 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.

**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.

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

**Level 1 Assessment**: A Level 1 assessment is the 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 (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

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

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

**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).

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

## 2018 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
	2018				4.0	4.0		Ppm	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.	0		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

### Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/26/2017	1.3	1.3	0.37	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

## Regulated Contaminants

<b>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*</b>	2018	9	4.6 – 10.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>	2018	17	14.1 – 19.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Inorganic Contaminates</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)</b>	2018	1	0.691– 0.691	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)</b>	2018	0.101	0 – 0.101	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits



# 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	Source of Contamination
0	1.2% of monthly samples are positive.			0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

## Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
Lead	2018	15	0	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2018	1.3	0.380	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

## Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Year of Range	Average Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2018	21.7	3.3 – 29.4	N/A	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	24.2	5.8 – 52.0	N/A	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Year of Range	Average Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
Barium	2018	0.027	0.021 - 0.032	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	2018	5	<1 – 12.0	0	10	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chromium (Total)	2018	1.0	1.0 - 1.0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of
Cyanide	2018	14	0 – 43	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories, discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	2018	0.627	0.520 – 0.765	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]	2018	0.501	0.334 – 0.774	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2013	0.017	<0.004 - 0.032	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Year of Range	Average Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
Gross Beta particle activity	2017	5.1	4.2 – 6.6	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.

Organic Contaminate	Year of Range	Average Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2018	0.3	0.10 - 0.20	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2018		0.11 – 0.17	4	4	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

### Total Organic Carbon

	Year of Range	Average Level	Range of Levels		Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon	2018	3.21	2.31 – 4.09	TT (no MCL) 35% removal/SUVA < 2	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment.

### Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimal Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Contamination
Total Chlorine Residual	2018	2.37	2.05	2.84	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	In distribution system - Water additive used to control microbes.

### Turbidity

	Year	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	2018	0.20	100%	0.3 (TT)	NTU	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

## Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Year of Range	Average Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
<b>Chloroform</b>	2018	8.55	1.29 – 21	70	N/A	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Bromodichloromethane</b>	2018	4.28	2.46 – 6.22	0	N/A	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Bromoform</b>	2018	0.77	0 – 2.30	0	N/A	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Dibromochloromethane</b>	2018	3.41	2.79 – 3.95	60	N/A	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Cylindrospermopsin</b>	2018	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	Cyanobacteria which are found naturally in lakes, streams, ponds, and other surface waters.
<b>Anatoxin-a</b>	2018	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	Cyanobacteria which are found naturally in lakes, streams, ponds, and other surface waters.
<b>Total Microcystins</b>	2018	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	Cyanobacteria which are found naturally in lakes, streams, ponds, and other surface waters.