

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, 2020

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. This report is produced to provide information about the Combine Water Supply Corporation water system including source water, the levels detected contaminants and compliance with drinking water rules. This report is also produced in order to answer your water quality questions.

Take advantage of the free e-billing, customers will still receive a paper bill. Sign up online at www.CombineWSC.com.

If you have any questions, please call our office.

Yours truly,

Board of Directors – Bill Harrell
Jeff West
Roger Little
Terry Bruce
Brad Wood

**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

2019 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 TO
MAKE A PAYMENT.**

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

www.COMBINEWSC.com

Phone (972)476-9032

Special notice for the elderly, infants, cancer patients, people with HIV/AIDS and other immune problems

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: Tuesday, April 6, 2021
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

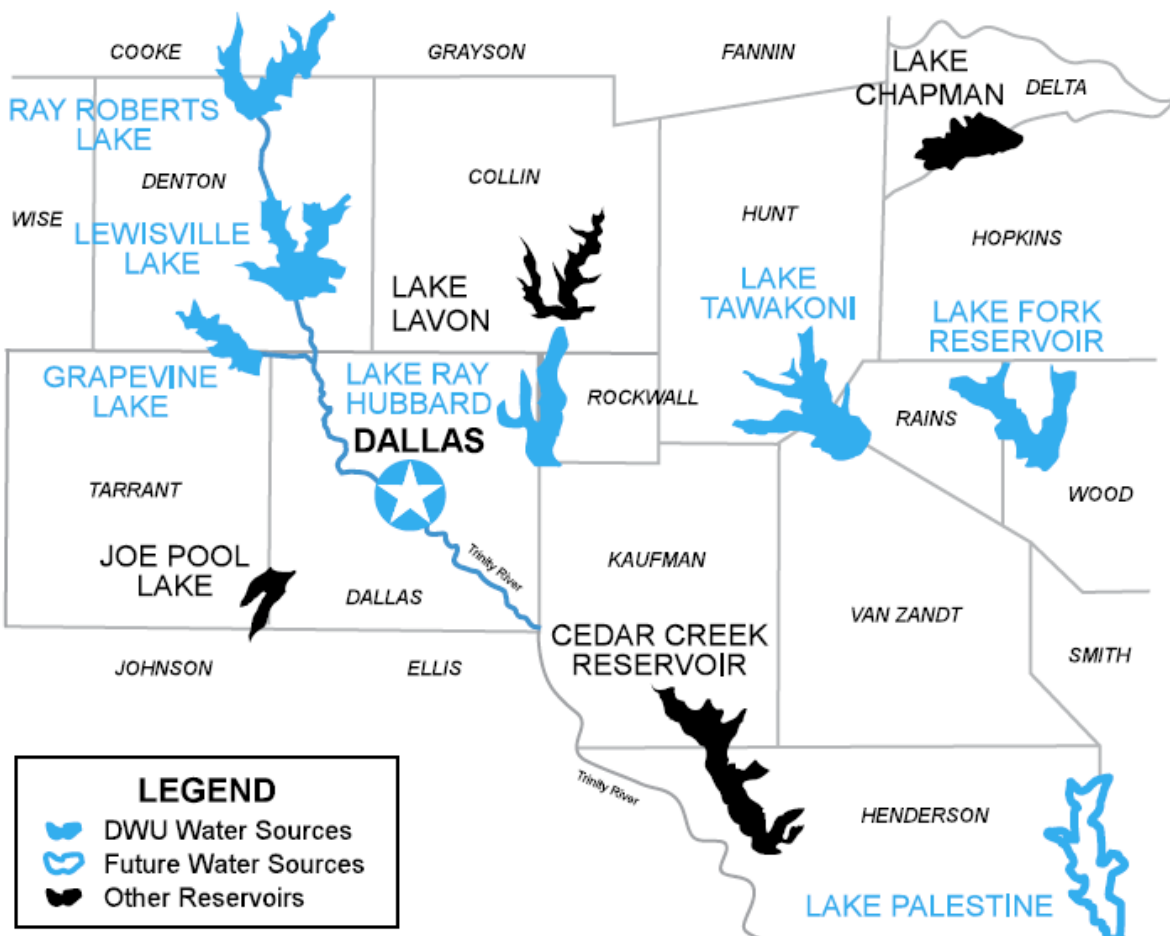
Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 972-476-9032 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

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 2019 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. Combine Water Supply provides purchased surface water from Dallas Water Utilities who 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.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a tiny intestinal parasite found naturally in the environment. It is spread by human and animal waste. If ingested, cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an intestinal infection (symptoms include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps). Some of the ways cryptosporidium can be spread include drinking contaminated water, eating contaminated food that is raw or undercooked, exposure to the feces of animals or infected individuals (i.e. changing diapers with washing hands afterward), or exposure to contaminated surfaces. Not everyone exposed to the organism becomes ill.

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.

2019 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
	2019				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	0	0		0	N	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	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

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)*	2019	7	1.7 – 9	No goal for the total	60	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 sample results collected at a location over a year.								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	16	12.2 – 16.1	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 TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.								
Inorganic Contaminates	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2019	1	0.684– 0.87	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	2019	0.186	0 – 0.186	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Surface Water Report from City of Dallas

Water Quality Data Report for 2019

This is a summary of water quality data for Dallas Water Utilities. The list includes parameters which DWU currently tests for, in accordance with Federal and State Water Quality Regulations. The frequency of testing varies depending on the parameters and are in compliance with established standards. Dallas Water Utilities is a "Superior" Rated Water System by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. All three water treatment plants have been recognized for their commitment to superior water quality by the AWWA Partnership for Safe Drinking Water Program. In addition, Dallas actively participates in the Texas Optimization Program to achieve the safest water possible. Dallas water continues to meet and exceed all Federal and State water quality parameters.

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminants
		Average	Minimum	Maximum				
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2019	0.361	0.170	0.472	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N)	2019	0.704	0.554	0.898	10	10	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as N)	2013	0.017	<0.004	0.032	1	1	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	2019	5	<1	13	10*	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Barium	2019	0.029	0.012	0.040	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross beta particle activity	2017	5.1	4.2	6.6	50	0	pCi/L****	Decay of natural or man-made deposits.
Organic Contaminants								
Atrazine	2019	0.1	<0.1	0.2	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Disinfection By Products								
		Highest LRAA						
Total Haloacetic Acid***	2019	21.3	0.0	33.1	60	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2019	28.3	8.0	63.6	80	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon								
Total Organic Carbon	2019	3.02	1.87	4.07	TT (no MCL) ***** 35% removal/SUVA ≤2		ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfectant								
Total Chlorine Residual	2019	2.63	Minimum 2.36	Maximum 2.96	MRDL 4*	MRDLG 4*	ppm	Unit of Measure In distribution system - Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper								
		90 th Percentile**	# of sites exceeding action level					Unit of measure
Lead	2018	0	0		AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2018	0.38	0		AL=1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity								
		Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits		Turbidity Limits		Unit of Measure	
Turbidity	2019	0.36	99%		0.3 (TT)		NTU	Soil Runoff.
Total Coliforms								
		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples			5 % or more of monthly samples		Unit of Measure	
Total Coliforms Bacteria	2019	0.8%			Found/Not Found			Naturally present in the environment.
* as annual average ** 90 percentile value in the distribution system *** Haloacetic Acids - five species **** Treatment technique requires 35% removal or SUVA ≤2. The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements. ***** 50 pCi/L - 4 mrem/yr *The MCL for Bromate is the running annual average of monthly averages, computed quarterly (30 TAC §290.114(b)(5)(C)).								
Unregulated Contaminants								
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.								
CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminants
Chloroform	2019	16.18	1.74	44.20	N/A	70	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2019	5.56	2.78	10.60	N/A	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2019	2.91	2.40	3.50	N/A	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
UCMR 4: Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 4								
The UCMR program was developed in coordination with the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The CCL is a list of contaminants that are not regulated by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, are known or anticipated to occur at public water systems and may warrant regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Data collected through UCMR are stored in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOOD) to support analysis and review of contaminant occurrence, to guide the CCL selection process and to support the Administrator's determination of whether to regulate a contaminant in the interest of protecting public health. For additional information visit: https://www.epa.gov/dwu/cm/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule								
CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminants
HAA5	2019	6.02	3.22	12.66	60	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6Br	2019	5.50	3.36	9.59	N/A	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA9	2019	9.73	5.66	19.22	N/A	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Manganese (Total)	2019	1.60	0.40	2.30	50	N/A	ppb	Industrial emissions, fossil fuel combustion, and erosion of manganese-containing soils. MCL is EPA secondary standard