

Este Informe Incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable.Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobres este informe en espanol favor de llamar al tel. 903 356-3321 para hablar con una persona bilinque en espanol.

Combined Consumers is pleased to share this water quality report with you. It describes to you, the customer, the quality of your drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2018. During 2018 our water department distributed 138,191,569 gallons of water to our customers.

Our drinking water is obtained from LAKE TAWAKONI.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Drew Roberts (903-356-3321)

It is treated by means of sedimentation, filtration and disinfection to remove harmful contaminates. This water supplies the Quinlan and Wills Point areas. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The Information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch is at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWWW/>

For more Information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Drew Roberts, by calling 903-356-3321 via email at droberts@ccsud.com or by mail at PO BOX 2829 Quinlan, TX 75474

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend public meetings on the fourth Thursday of each month, at 4:30 p.m. in the District Office, at 10446 FM 751 Quinlan, TX. Find out more by visiting our website at WWW.CCSUD.COM.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include:

- Microbes 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 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

"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 water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in exposure by flushing your tap from 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> "

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS OR 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 Immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have under gone 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

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)

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below. The 2018 CCR is to be delivered to you by July 1st of 2019. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

You will also find this CCR on our website at: www.ccsud.com



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Combined Consumers SUD
P.O. Box 2829
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Annual Water Quality Report 2018

Consumers Confidence Report

Public Water System #1160052

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Lead and Copper 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 which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.187	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	4.91	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles.

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0 NTU	0.25 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	.96.24%	N	Soil runoff.

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)*	2018	42	27.8 – 68.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	44	21.2 – 76.3	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	2018	.0001 MG/L	0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; solder; test addition
Arsenic	2018	.001	0	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2018	0.062	0.062 - 0.062	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2018	.001	0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2018	123	123 – 123	200	200	ppm	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories. Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2018	0.1	0.131 - 0.131	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	0.0905	0.0905 – 0.0905	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Total Organic Carbon The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
CL@Gas Chlorine	2018	2.86	4.6	5.9	5.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additives used to control microbes.

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	2018	0.1 UG/L	0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level	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	1 positive monthly sample	1	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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.

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

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 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.

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

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) **na:** not applicable.

NTU nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity) **pCi/L** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) **ppb:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) **ppq** parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)