

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, 2025. During 2025 our water department distributed 159,249,558 gallons of water to our customers.

Our drinking water is obtained from LAKE TAWAKONI located within Hunt County.

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 Confidence 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 contaminants. 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/DWW/>

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](mailto:droberts@ccsud.com) or by mail at PO BOX 2829 Quinlan, TX 75474

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para Asistencia en Espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 356-3321.

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](http://WWW.CCSUD.COM).

#### Information about your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

#### Lead Service Line Inventory

CCSUD has developed an inventory of both company-owned and customer-owned service lines. This inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. To access the inventory, please visit the office at 10446 FM 751, Quinlan, TX 75474.

#### 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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

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.

#### 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 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 be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

#### 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 2025 CCR is to be delivered to you by July 1st of 2026 We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

You will also find this CCR on our website at: [www.ccsud.com](http://www.ccsud.com)

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Combined Consumers SUD  
P.O. Box 2829  
Quinlan, TX 75474



## Annual Water Quality Report 2025

### Consumers Confidence Report

Public Water System #1160052

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Paul Cantrell – Director

Drew Roberts – General Manager

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of August, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

**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	2024	1.3	1.3	0.27	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2024	0	15	10.6	2	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

#### Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	4/15/2025	0.049	0.049	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	4/15/2025	75.9	75.9	200	0	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Dibromochloromethane	11/17/2025	1.85	0-1.85	0	0.06	UG/	
Fluoride	4/15/2025	0.128	0.128	4	4.0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate measured as Nitrogen]	4/15/2025	0.295	0.295	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate measured as Nitrogen]	02/07/ 2022	0.113	0.113	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Simazine	4/15/2025	0.076	0.076	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff.

#### Radioactive Contaminants

	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Typical Source
Combined Radium 226/228	2/07/ 2022	1.5	1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	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.

TOC	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	7/8/2025	22.5	2.86-22.5		0	Naturally present in the environment

**Turbidity** Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it's a good indicator of Water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Violation	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	12	0.24	October	N	PLANT- SHAWNEE SHORES	Yes

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
CL2 Gas Chlorine	2025	2.84	.5-5.5	4	4	ppm	N	Water additives used to control microbes.

#### Disinfectant Residuals

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	11077Lakeview Dr. Wills Point	2025	45	31.5	0	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	1617 Northshore Rd. Quinlan	2025	45	41.5	0	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	11077 Lakeview Dr. Wills Point	2025	34	29.9	0	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	1617 Northshore Rd. Quinlan	2025	36	41	0	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminate which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  
**Action Level Goal: (ALG)** The level of a contaminate 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 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.

**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  
**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)

**mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**na:** not applicable.

**NTU** nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

**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.

**ppq** parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

**ppt** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**RAA:** Running Annual Average

**LRAA:** Locational Running Annual Average

**Treatment Technique or TT** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

**Variances and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**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.**

**Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.**

**Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.**

**Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).**