

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

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, 2013. In 2013 our water department distributed 252,017,000 gallons of water to our customers. Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following: Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer. LAKE TAWAKONI. It is treated by means of sedimentation, filtration and disinfection to remove harmful contaminants. This water supplies the Quinlan and Wills Point areas. A source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. 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://dwwtceq.state.tx.us/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, 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 7:00 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.

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 starting with the 2013 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2014. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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 Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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 (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 contamination.

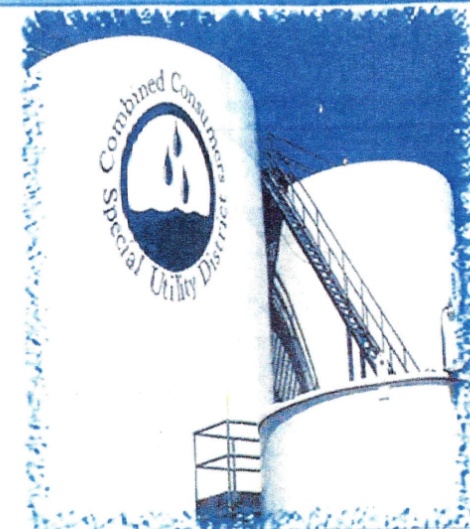
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

% Removal: The percent of total organic carbon removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of total organic carbon required by TCEQ to be removed.

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Annual Water Quality Report 2013

Consumers Confidence Report

Public Water System #1160052

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SYNTHETIC ORGANIC								
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides & herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2013	.24	.24-.24	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

TOTAL ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS				
Total Organic Carbon	Annual Average	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water	6.19	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment
Drinking Water	5.12	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment
Removal Ratio	31.2	%removal	N	NA

Disinfectant	Year	Average level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
CL@ Gas Chlorine	2013	2.47	5.8	4.0	4.0	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

VIOLATION TABLE			
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)			
Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notification	1/10/14	6/2/14	Lead and Copper Rule
STEPS TO CORRECT VIOLATION			
Combined Consumers SUD has taken the corrective and preventive measures as followed. Returned violation to compliance.			

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units **MFL** - Million fibers per liter **pCi/L** - picocuries per liter

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter **ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion **NA** - not applicable **ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Avg - regulatory compliance with some MCLS are based on running annual

TURBIDITY				
Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.49 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	.96.24%	N	Soil Runoff

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2013	.18	0.18-0.18	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)	2013	.11	0.11-0.11	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
Disinfectants & disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Running Annual Avg.	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2013	37.4	28.8-46.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	2013	45.78	38.8-48.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water chlorination

LEAD & COPPER								
Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	0.13	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits leaching from woods preservations; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2013	0	15	5.9	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosions of natural deposits