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, 2026

Ladies and Gentlemen:

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

Customers can now use our website www.CombineWSC.com to sign up for e-billing, e-pay, auto-pay, text-to-pay, and alerts. If you have any questions or need assistance, please call our office.

Yours truly,

Board of Directors – Roger Little
Terry Bruce
Brad Wood
Patty Rattan

COMBINE WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 40, CRANDALL, TX 75114
410 FM 1389 SOUTH, COMBINE, TEXAS 75159
PHONE (972)476-9032
SHELLEY@COMBINEWSC.COM

EMERGENCY NUMBER (214)543-8604

2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

OFFICE HOURS:

MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY
9:00 AM TO 4:00 PM

PLEASE LEAVE PAYMENTS IN THE DROP BOX OR VISIT US ONLINE AT WWW.COMBINEWSC.COM TO MAKE A PAYMENT.

2025 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 HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk of infections.

You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines of appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available on the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791 or by visiting bit.ly/EPAsafedrinkingwater (case sensitive).

Public Participation Opportunities

Date:	Tuesday, April 6, 2027
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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791 or visiting bit.ly/EPAsafedrinkingwater (case sensitive).

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA regulates the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

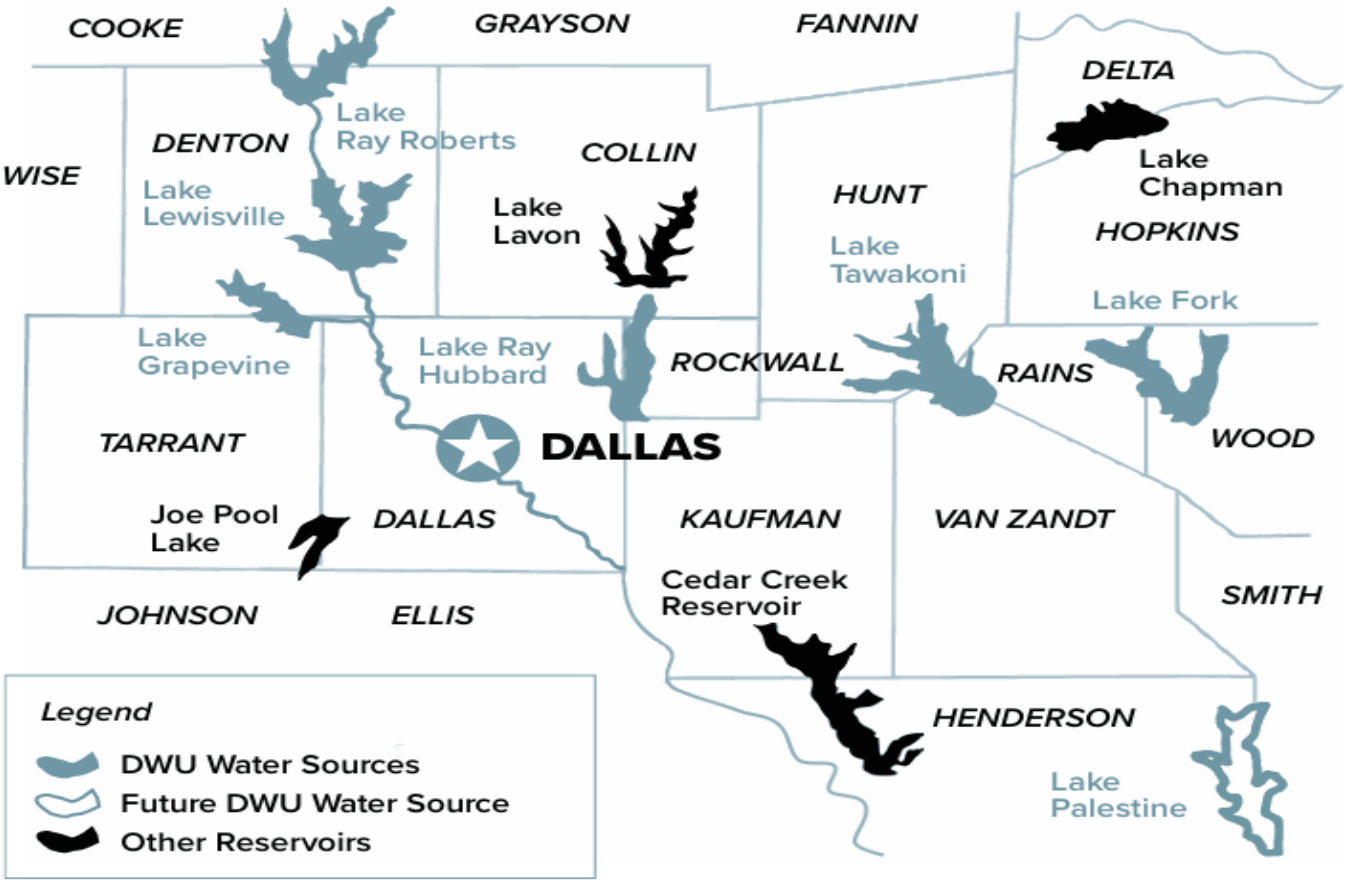
Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 972-476-9032 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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 the City of Dallas water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Water Quality Report (also known as Consumer Confidence Report). For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts call 972-476-9032.

During 2025, DWU continues to monitor for cryptosporidium in both treated and untreated water. DWU began monitoring cryptosporidium in 1993. Since then, the contamination has only been found in the untreated water supply. Cryptosporidium has not been found in the City of Dallas treated drinking water. To protect your drinking water, the City of Dallas works to protect the watershed from contamination and optimizes treatment processes. Although DWU's water treatment process removes cryptosporidium, immunocompromised persons should consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. To request more information on cryptosporidium, please call thew U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visit http://bit.ly/3zyQwTB (case sensitive)

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 water from the City of Seagoville. City of Seagoville provides surface water from Dallas Water Utilities located in Dallas, Texas who uses water from the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, and Lake 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, 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.

*Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, and odor problems. These type of problems are not necessarily cause for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact Combine Water Supply Corporation at 972-476-9032.

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 with symptoms that include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

Some of the ways cryptosporidium can 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 without 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 for materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Combine Water Supply Corporation is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of material used in plumbing components. 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 are available from the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD(5323) or at http://bit.ly/3U9vVPf (case sensitive).

Combine Water Supply Corporation submitted the initial inventory to TCEQ on March 4, 2025, and made it available to the public through an online platform at www.CombineWSC.com. The list is being updated continuously as new information is available. Currently, Combine Water Supply Corporation inventory contains no known lead service lines.

Property owners are responsible for maintaining the private portion of the service lines, including replacing any lead plumbing inside their premises. 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

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 because 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 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).

Definitions

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running the 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.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average: The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDGLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

ND: Not detected

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

pCi/L: Picocuries 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 contaminants in drinking water.

Turbidity: A measure of the clarity of drinking water. The lower the turbidity, the better.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Total Chlorine Residual	2025	2.07	ppm	1.95 – 2.15	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 - 2023	0.225	0.00803 - 0.958	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	1.85	0 - 25.4	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	160 BEASLEY RD, COMBINE, TX	2025	7	0 - 9.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	545 FM 1389, COMBINE	2025	8	2.1 - 6.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	160 BEASLEY RD, COMBINE, TX	2025	15	10.7 - 16.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	545 FM 1389, COMBINE	2025	16	12.2 - 17	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	11/5/2025	5.64	3.38 - 5.64	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	1/6/2025	0.502	0.502	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	1/6/2025	0.502	0.502	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE	11/5/2025	0.0726	0 - 0.0726	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
10/17/2024 - 3/3/2025	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state
10/17/2024 - 3/3/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL	
10/17/2024 - 3/3/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL REPORTING-INITIAL	
7/1/2025	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

UCMR 5: Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 5

The UCMR program was developed in coordination with the Contaminate 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 and stored in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) 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. The table below contains contaminants that were detected. For additional information visit: https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or call Combine Water Supply Corporation at (972)476-9032.

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL			MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminants
		Average	Minimum	Maximum				
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	Disposal of waste and sewage sludge and as a result of fire-fighting activities and training. Industrial processes that manufacture or use fluorochemicals
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2024	0.0041	0.0033	0.0054	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	0.0088	0.0065	0.0112	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	0.0044	0.0039	0.0050	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOS)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	0.0047	0.0041	0.0056	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	
Lithium	2024	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	ppt	

ND – Not Detected

Water Quality Data Report for 2025

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. DWU is a "Superior" Rated Water System by the TCEQ. All three water treatment plants are optimized and certified by meeting the Texas Optimization Program and Partnership for Safe Drinking Water criteria. Dallas water meets or exceeds federal, state and local water requirements.

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL						Source of Contaminants
		Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2025	0.627	0.553	0.686	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N)	2025	0.671	0.587	0.802	10	10	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as N)	2022	0.006	0	0.017	1	1	ppm	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2025	0.037	0.036	0.038	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2025	45.2	0	76.8	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Aluminum	2025	5	0	8	50 - 200	N/A	ppb	Secondary MCL
Manganese	2025	2.27	0	6.8	50	N/A	ppb	Secondary MCL
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross beta particle activity	2023	5.7	5.3	6.2	50	0	pCi/L***	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Organic Contaminants								
Atrazine	2025	0.1	0.1	0.1	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2025	0.03	0	0.08	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff.
Disinfection Byproducts		Highest LRAA						
Total Haloacetic Acids	2025	15.1	1.4	16.4	60	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2025	19.7	6.5	21	80	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	2025	0	0	0	10^	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon					TT (no MCL) ****			
Total Organic Carbon	2025	3.05	2.21	4.05	35% removal/SUVA ≤2		ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfectant					MRDL*	MRDLG*		
Total Chlorine Residual	2025	2.97	2.75	3.18	4	4	ppm	In distribution system - Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper		90th Percentil	# of sites exceeding action level					
Lead	2024	1.1	0		AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2024	0.39	0		AL=1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity		Level Dete	Limit (TT)		Violation			
Highest single measurement	2025	0.16	1 NTU		N			Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2025	100%	95% of reading ≤ 0.3NTU		N			Soil runoff.
Total Coliform		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples			5 % or more of monthly samples		Unit of Measure	
Total Coliform Bacteria	2025	1.80%					Found/Not Found	Naturally present in the environment.

* as annual average
** 90 percentile value in the distribution system

***50 pCi/L - 4 mrem/yr

****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 set.

^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 1-800-426-4791.

CONTAMINANT	YEAR OF RANGE	LEVEL						Source of Contaminants
		Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	
Chloroform	2025	4.57	1.92	8.99	N/A	70	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2025	0.65	0	1.95	N/A	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2025	4.43	3.42	5.97	N/A	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2025	3.5	2.76	4.79	N/A	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.