

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of all 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.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

We have two water sources. The first source is surface water from Lake Tawakoni. It is treated by means of sedimentation, filtration and disinfection to remove harmful contaminants. The water supplies the Cumby, Lone Oak and Cash areas south of Interstate 30. The second source is treated surface water purchased from North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD), which takes their raw water from Lake Lavon. This water supplies the Southeast Caddo Mills, Quinlan and Union Valley areas south of Interstate 30.

Source Water Assessment

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your 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 Clay Hodges, General Manager, at (903) 883-2695.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain

Definitions

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. In the tables on this page you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following 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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

ARA – annual running average

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 risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MFL – million fibers per liter.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – the highest level of a disinfectant

at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead And Drinking Water

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. Cash Special Utility District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Cryptosporidium and Drinking Water

Cash Special Utility District and North Texas Municipal Water District both test the source water and treated water for the presence of cryptosporidium. Cryptosporidium (Crypto) is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. Crypto comes from animal waste in the watershed and may be found in our source water. Crypto is eliminated by using a multi-barrier water treatment process including sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791. Cryptosporidium has not been detected in any of our samples tested.

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 this table. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html> or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 contaminants.

N/A – not applicable.

ND – not detected.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

Parts per billion (ppb) – micrograms per liter (µg/l) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Parts per million (ppm) – milligrams per liter (mg/l) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – a measure of radioactivity.

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

90th Percentile – 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.



PO Box 8129
Greenville, TX 75404

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

Cash Special Utility District is pleased to share this report with you. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis covers January 1 through December 31, 2015, and 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. Cash Special Utility District's drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Texas and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

In 2015 our water department distributed 539,535,807 gallons of water to our customers.

For More Information About Cash Special Utility District

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Clay Hodges, General Manager, by calling (903) 883-2695 or writing to: PO Box 8129, Greenville, TX 75404. You may also send email to cashwsc@argontech.net. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend public meetings on the fourth Monday of each month at 7 p.m. in the District Office at 172 FM 1564 East, Greenville, TX. Find out more on the Internet at www.cashwater.org.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (903) 883-2695 – para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



PWS ID: 1160018

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Year	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Cash SUD		NTMWD		MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
		Highest	Range	Highest	Range			
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
2015	Arsenic (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.7	0-0.7	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2015	Barium (ppm)	0.045 ¹	N/A	0.55	0.039-0.55	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2015	Chromium (ppb)	0.46 ¹	N/A	0.92	0.53-0.92	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
2015	Fluoride (ppm)	0.116	0.68-0.78	0.86	0.25-0.86	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2015	Nitrate (ppm)	0.63	0.08-0.38	1.79	0.05-1.79	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2010	Beta/Photon emitters (pCi/L)	ND	N/A	4.4	4.4-4.4	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Year	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Cash SUD		NTMWD		MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
		Highest	Range	Highest	Range			
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
2015	Atrazine (ppb)	0.23 ¹	N/A	0.19	0.13-0.19	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2015	Simazine (ppb)	ND	N/A	ND	N/A	4	4	

Year	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Cash SUD		AL	Source of Contaminant
		90th Percentile	Sites Above AL		
LEAD AND COPPER					
2013	Lead (ppb)	5.19	1	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2013	Copper (ppm)	0.309	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL								
Year	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Cash SUD		NTMWD		MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
		Average	Range	Average	Highest			
2015	Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2.17	1.6-2.4	N/A	N/A	4.0	<4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes
2015	Chlorine Dioxide (ppm)	ND	N/A	0	0.03	0.8	0.8	Disinfectant
2015	Chlorite (ppm)	ND	N/A	0.03	0.33	1.0	N/A	Disinfectant

TURBIDITY							
Year	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Highest Single Measurement		Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits		Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
		Cash	NTMWD	Cash	NTMWD		
2015	Turbidity (NTU)	0.31	1	100%	99%	0.3	Soil runoff

NOTE: Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Cash SUD		NTMWD		MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
		Highest	Range	Highest	Range			
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON								
2015	Source Water	10.4	6.04-10.4	7.6	3.82-7.6	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
2015	Drinking Water	3.98	3.56-3.58	6.32	1.45-6.32	N/A	N/A	
2015	Removal Ratio	66.2%	39.2-66.2%	62%	21.9-62%	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed. NOTE: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA), which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Year	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Cash SUD		MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
		Level Detected				
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
2015	Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive monthly samples)	0	1 positive sample/month	0	0	Naturally present in the environment

Year	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Cash SUD		MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
		Highest	Range			
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
2015	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	50.1	17.4-50.1	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2015	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	70.1	21.1-70.1	80	N/A	

Year	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Cash SUD		MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
		Highest	Range			
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
2015	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	15.4	8.6-15.4	N/A	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2015	Bromoform (ppb)	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	
2015	Chloroform (ppb)	61.3	9.2-61.3	N/A	N/A	
2015	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	4.04	2.01-4.04	N/A	N/A	

NOTE: Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no MCL for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED (No associated adverse health effects)							
Year	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Cash SUD		NTMWD		Secondary Limit	Source of Contaminant
		Highest	Range	Highest	Range		
2015	Acetone (ppb)	ND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Natural process and human activities or vehicle exhaust, tobacco smoke, landfills and burning waste
2015	Aluminum (ppm)	0.0047 ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.05-0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
2015	Calcium (ppm)	23.9 ¹	N/A	113	45.3-113	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015	Chloride (ppm)	38.8 ¹	N/A	142	16.1-142	250	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Iron (ppm)	ND	N/A	<0.02	0-0	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2015	Magnesium (ppm)	2.69 ¹	N/A	9.36	3.22-9.36	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015	Manganese (ppm)	0.0087 ¹	N/A	0.011	0.0014-0.011	0.05	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015	Metolachlor (ppb)	0.2 ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Broad spectrum herbicide used for general weed control in noncrop areas
2015	Nickel (ppm)	0.0016 ¹	N/A	0.0065	0.0028-0.0065	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	pH (units)	8.09	N/A	9.88 ⁴	6.75-9.88 ⁴	6.5-8.5	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2015	Potassium (ppm)	4.26 ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
2015	Sodium (ppm)	24.4 ¹	N/A	76.7	53.2-76.7	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Sulfate (ppm)	9.66 ¹	N/A	117	110-117	250	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	88.6	N/A	154	38-154	N/A	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2015	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	186	N/A	620	158-620	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2015	Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	136.6	N/A	300	100-300	N/A	Naturally occurring calcium.
2015	Zinc (ppm)	0.003 ¹	N/A	0.004	ND-0.004	5	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

Year	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	NTMWD		Source of Contaminant
		Highest	Range	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 2 (UCMR2)				
2009	N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppb)	0.0023	0-0.0023	Byproduct of manufacturing process

NOTE: 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 regulations are warranted.

¹ Result is a single sample.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.