

### 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.

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### 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.

### 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, 2021, 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.

### 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 [customers@cashwater.org](mailto:customers@cashwater.org). 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](http://www.cashwater.org).

### All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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. 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).

**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. (903) 883-2695 – para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

**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  
**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 (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.

**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. 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.



# 2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## CASH SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID: 1160018

### NTMWD Violation CHEMICAL MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR Violation Begin: Dec-21 Violation End: Dec-21

#### What Happened:

On December 5 and 26 of 2021, as a result of staff oversight in routine daily monitoring for chlorine dioxide/chlorite was not collected two out of the thirty-one days required in the month. Although this situation did not pose a safety risk and does not require you take any action, NTMWD is required to notify customers of the monitoring violation. All samples that were collected within the transmission system and those collected in-plant during December 2021 remained below regulatory requirements and have remained below these limits ever since this monitoring requirement was implemented over a decade ago.

#### What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time and no alternate water supply is needed.

#### What is being done?

District personnel have revised our sample validation procedures and sampling protocols to twice per day to ensure these samples are collected, above what is required by regulation.

The NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP water system PWS ID TX0430044 has violated the monitoring/reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems are required to collect and submit chemical samples of water provided to their customers, and report the results of the monitoring to the TCEQ on a regular basis.

We failed to monitor/report the following constituents: Chlorine Dioxide /Chlorite

This/These violation(s) occurred in the monitoring period(s) December 5 & 26, 2021

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water is safe from chemical contamination. We did not complete all monitoring/reporting for chemical constituents, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time. Potential health effects from long-term exposure above the MCL - Anemia; infants and young children: nervous system effects  
Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact Zeke Campbell, Assistant Director Water Treatment and Conveyance at 972-442-5405. North Texas Municipal Water District, E. Brown Street, Wylie, TX

## 2021 Monitoring Results

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<br>(Unit of Measure)                     | Cash SUD                   |              | NTMWD                                      |             | MCL                                      | MCLG                  | Source of Contaminant   |
|---|--|----------------------------|--------------|--|-------------|--|-----------------------|---|
|   |  | Highest                    | Range        | Highest                                    | Range       |  |                       |   |
| <b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>   |  |                            |              |  |             |  |                       |   |
| 2021  | Barium (ppm)   | 0.051*                     | N/A          | 0.038                                      | 0.037-0.038 | 2  | 2                     | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                |
| 2021  | Bromate (ppb)  | ND                         | N/A          | 69.2                                       | 5.27-69.2   | 10                                       | 5                     | By-product of drinking water ozonation  |
| 2021  | Chromium (ppb)                                       | 0.0014*                    | N/A          | ND   | N/A         | 100                                      | 100                   | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits  |
| 2021  | Cyanide (ppb)  | ND                         | N/A          | 86.9                                       | 86.9-869.9  | 200                                      | 200                   | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories                                    |
| 2021  | Fluoride (ppm)                                       | 0.13*                      | N/A          | 0.48                                       | 0.306-0.480 | 4  | 4                     | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 2021  | Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)                 | 0.325                      | 0.0616-0.325 | 0.802                                      | 0.110-0.802 | 10                                       | 10                    | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits                               |
| Year  | Contaminant<br>(Unit of Measure)                     | Cash SUD                   |              | NTMWD                                      |             | MCL                                      | MCLG                  | Source of Contaminant   |
|   |  | Highest                    | Range        | Highest                                    | Range       |  |                       |   |
| <b>ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>   |  |                            |              |  |             |  |                       |   |
| 2021  | Atrazine (ppb)                                       | ND                         | N/A          | 0.3  | 0.2-0.3     | 3  | 3                     | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops   |
| 2021  | Simazine (ppb)                                       | ND                         | N/A          | 0.12                                       | 0.08-0.12   | 4  | 4                     | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops   |
| Year  | Contaminant<br>(Unit of Measure)                     | Cash SUD                   |              | MCL  | MCLG        | Source of Contaminant                    |                       |   |
|   |  | Highest                    | Range        |  |             |  |                       |   |
| <b>DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS</b>  |  |                            |              |  |             |  |                       |   |
| 2021  | Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)                         | 29.2                       | 14.3-29.2    | 60   | N/A         | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |                       |   |
| 2021  | Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)                          | 51.9                       | 24.8-51.9    | 80   | N/A         |  |                       |   |
| Year  | Contaminant<br>(Unit of Measure)                     | Cash SUD                   |              | NTMWD                                      |             | MRDL                                     | MRDLG                 | Source of Contaminant   |
|   |  | Highest                    | Range        | Highest                                    | Range       |  |                       |   |
| <b>MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL</b>  |  |                            |              |  |             |  |                       |   |
| 2021  | Chlorine Residual (ppm)                              | 3.5                        | 2.2-3.5      | ND   | N/A         | 4.0                                      | <4.0                  | Disinfectant used to control microbes   |
| 2021  | Chlorite (ppm)                                       | ND                         | N/A          | 0.97                                       | 0-0.97      | 1.0                                      | N/A                   | Disinfectant  |
| Year  | Contaminant<br>(Unit of Measure)                     | Highest Single Measurement |              | Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits |             | Turbidity Limits                         | Source of Contaminant |   |
|   |  | Cash                       | NTMWD        | Cash                                       | NTMWD       |  |                       |   |
| <b>TURBIDITY</b>  |  |                            |              |  |             |  |                       |   |
| 2021  | Turbidity (NTU)                                      | 0.12                       | 0.39         | 100%                                       | 98.80%      | 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.   |  |                            |              |  |             |  |                       |   |
| <b>TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON</b>   |  |                            |              |  |             |  |                       |   |
| Year  | Contaminant<br>(Unit of Measure)                     | Cash SUD                   |              | NTMWD                                      |             | MCL                                      | MCLG                  | Source of Contaminant   |
|   |  | Highest                    | Range        | Highest                                    | Range       |  |                       |   |
| 2021  | Source Water (ppm)                                   | 3.11                       | 2.46-3.11    | 4.66                                       | 3.69-4.66   | N/A                                      | N/A                   | Naturally present in the environment  |
| 2021  | Drinking Water (ppm)                                 | 6.7                        | 4.85-6.7     | 4.01                                       | 2.01-4.01   | N/A                                      | N/A                   | Naturally present in the environment  |
| 2021  | Removal Ratio (% removal)                            | 51.52                      | 45.52-51.58  | 46   | 1.9-46.0    | 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<br>(Unit of Measure)                     | Cash SUD                   |              | NTMWD                                      |             | MCL                                      | MCLG                  | Source of Contaminant   |
|   |  | Level Detected             |              | Level Detected                             |             |  |                       |   |
| <b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>   |  |                            |              |  |             |  |                       |   |
| 2021  | Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive monthly samples) | 0                          |              | N/A  |             | 1 positive sample / month                | 0                     | Naturally present in the environment  |

PWS ID: 1160018

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.

\*Result s a single sample

| Year  | Contaminant<br>(Unit of Measure)         | Cash SUD        |                | AL      | Source of Contaminant  |  |  |
|---|--|-----------------|----------------|---------|--|--|--|
|   |  | 90th Percentile | Sites Above AL |         |  |  |  |
| <b>LEAD AND COPPER</b>  |  |                 |                |         |  |  |  |
| 2018  | Lead (ppm)                               | 0.0031          | 0              | 0.015   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits                                   |  |  |
| 2018  | Copper (ppm)                             | 0.1429          | 0              | 1.3     | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |  |  |
| Year  | Contaminant<br>(Unit of Measure)         | Cash SUD        |                | MCL     | MCLG   | Source of Contaminant                    |  |
|   |  | Highest         | Range          |         |  |  |  |
| <b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>   |  |                 |                |         |  |  |  |
| 2021  | Bromodichloromethane (ppb)               | 9.17            | N/A            | N/A     | N/A  | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |  |
| 2021  | Chloroform (ppb)                         | 19.9            | N/A            | N/A     | N/A  | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |  |
| 2021  | Dibromochloromethane (ppb)               | 2.56            | N/A            | N/A     | N/A  | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |  |
| NOTE: Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no MCL for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution. |  |                 |                |         |  |  |  |
| Year  | Contaminant<br>(Unit of Measure)         | Cash SUD        |                | NTMWD   |  | Secondary Limit                          | Source of Contaminant  |
|   |  | Highest         | Range          | Highest | Range  |  |  |
| <b>SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED (No associated adverse health effects)</b>  |  |                 |                |         |  |  |  |
| 2021  | Calcium (ppm)                            | 24.2*           | N/A            | 77.5    | 34.5-77.5  | N/A                                      | Abundant naturally occurring element.  |
| 2021  | Chloride (ppm)                           | 46.9*           | N/A            | 78.9    | 4.78-78.9  | 250                                      | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2021  | Magnesium (ppm)                          | 2.54*           | N/A            | 4.43    | 3.4-4.43   | N/A                                      | Abundant naturally occurring element.  |
| 2021  | Manganese (ppm)                          | 0.0075*         | N/A            | 0.038   | 0-0.038  | 0.05                                     | Abundant naturally occurring element.  |
| 2021  | Nickel (ppm)                             | 0.0057*         | N/A            | 0.006   | 0.004-0.006  | 0.1                                      | Erosion of natural deposits.   |
| 2021  | pH (units)                               | 7.84            | 7.76-7.84      | 9.12    | 7.56-9.12  | 6.5 - 8.5                                | Measure of corrosivity of water.   |
| 2021  | Potassium (ppm)                          | 3.73*           |                | ND      | N/A  | N/A                                      | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits  |
| 2021  | Sodium (ppm)                             | 25.9*           | N/A            | 81.1    | 33.0-81.1  | N/A                                      | Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.                                      |
| 2021  | Specific Conductance (micromhos) (µS/cm) | 298*            | N/A            | ND      | N/A  | 1600                                     | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence  |
| 2021  | Sulfate (ppm)                            | 12.2            | N/A            | 153     | 22.4-153   | 250                                      | Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.                 |
| 2021  | Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)          | 52.5*           | N/A            | 128     | 65-128   | N/A                                      | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.   |
| 2021  | Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)             | 159*            | N/A            | 444     | 186-444  | 1000                                     | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.   |
| 2021  | Total Hardness as CaCO3                  | 70.9*           | N/A            | 192     | 96-192   | N/A                                      | Naturally occurring calcium.   |
| 2021  | Zinc (ppm)                               | 0.006*          | N/A            | ND      | N/A  | N/A                                      | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.                        |

### 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

### 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.

### 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. Crypto-sporidium (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.