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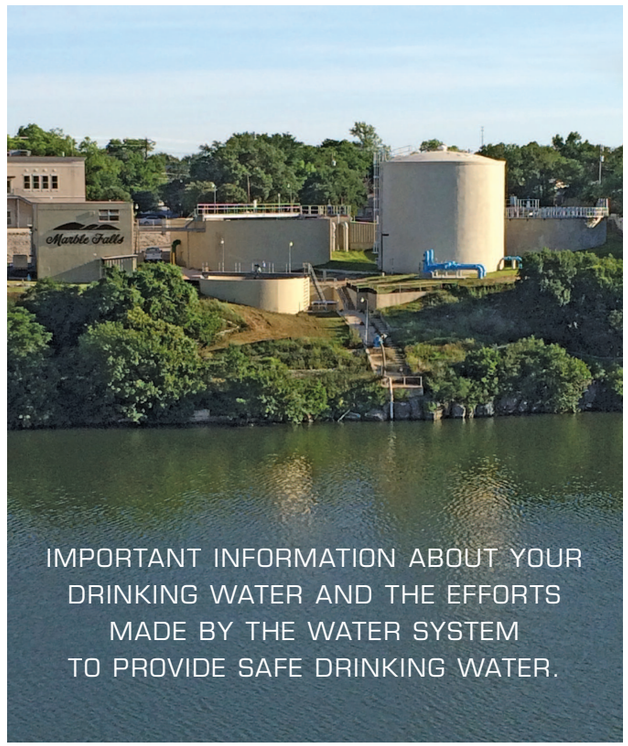
MARBLE FALLS, TX

CITY OF Marble Falls TEXAS
800 Third Street
Marble Falls, TX 78654

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

2015 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report



CITY OF Marble Falls TEXAS

TX 0270026

800 Third Street • Marble Falls, Texas

830-693-3615

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in this brochure. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Español

Esta informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o' comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. ***830-693-3615*** par hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. 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 Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the front office at (830) 693-3615.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Date: ***1ST and 3RD TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH***
Time: ***6 PM***
Location: ***COUNCIL CHAMBERS 800 Third Street Marble Falls***
Phone: ***830-693-3615***

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or request to schedule one, please call.

Source of 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. 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.

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)***.

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead***. In our water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development board for the time period of Jan-Dec. 2015, our system lost an estimated 62,940,692 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit call 830-693-3615.

ABOUT THE CHARTS

The charts list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 constituents.

ABBREVIATIONS:

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppm - parts per million, or mcrograms per liter (mg/L)
ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

DEFINITIONS:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs are feasible using the best available treatment technology .

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: Miligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: Not applicable

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

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)

YEAR	Constituent	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Unit of Measure
2015	Source Water (Lake Marble Falls)	6.625	4.9	8.1	ppm
2015	Drinking Water	3.92	3.07	5.19	ppm
2015	% Removal	40.6%	34.1%	52.8%	%

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Unit of Measure
2015	Chloroform	27	4.6	84.9	ppb
2015	Bromodichloromethane	13	7	30.5	ppb
2015	Dibromochloromethane	5.66	2.4	9.3	ppb
2015	Bromoform	1.5	ND	4.1	ppb

TURBIDITY

YEAR	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2015	Turbidity	0.49	100	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.49	No
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	0.3 NTU	88%	Yes

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	Contaminants	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure
2015	Barium	.0727	.0727	.0727	2	2	mg/l
2015	Manganese	.0047	.0047	.0047	NA	NA	mg/l
2015	Fluoride	0.17	0.17	0.17	4	4	mg/l
2015	Nitrate as N	0.08	0.08	0.08	10	10	mg/l
2015	Selenium	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.05	0.05	mg/l
2015	Mercury	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	2.0	ppb

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

YEAR	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	Unit of Measure
2015	Total Haloacetic Acids	39.5	10.2	129	60	ppb
2015	Total Trihalomethanes	52.5	20.8	125	80	ppb

DISFECTION RESIDUALS

YEAR	Constituent	Highest Avg.	Range Detected (Low to High)	MRDL (Based on running annual average)	MCLG (Based on running annual average)	Unit of Measure
2015	Chloramines	1.7	0.5- 4.0	4.0	0.8	mg/l
2015	Chlorine Dioxide	0.4 single reading	0.1- 0.7	0.8	0.4	ppm

SECONDARY AND OTHER NON REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	Constituent	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Limit	Unit of Measure
2015	Aluminum	.0324	.0324	.0324	0.2	mg/l
2015	Bicarbonate	149	149	149	N/A	mg/l
2015	Calcium	36.9	36.9	36.9	N/A	mg/l
2015	Chloride	44.0	44.0	44.0	300	mg/l
2015	Copper	.0298	.0298	.0298	1.3	mg/l
2015	Lead	.0004	.0004	.0004	.015	mg/l
2015	Hardness Ca/Mg	179	179	179	N/A	mg/l
2015	Magnesium	23.7	23.7	23.7	N/A	mg/l
2015	Nickel	.0014	.0014	.0014	0.1	mg/l
2015	pH	7.0	6.9	7.0	N/A	pH units
2015	Silver	.0004	.0004	.0004	.1	mg/l
2015	Sodium	34.8	34.8	34.8	20,000	mg/l
2015	Sulfate	78	78	78	300	mg/l
2015	Alkalinity as CaCO3	122	122	122	N/A	mg/l
2015	Total Dissolved Solids	287	287	287	1000	mg/l
2015	Total Hardness as CaCO3	179	179	179	N/A	mg/l

COLIFORM BACTERIA

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0 Positive Monthly Sample	0	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal Coliform or E.Coli positive.	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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 from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been setting 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 http:www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	of sites over Action Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
COPPER	2013	1.3	1.3	.211	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2013	0	15	4.53	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits