

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. Annual Water Quality Report is for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2024.

En Español

Esta informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este 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 City of Marble Falls provides surface water from Lake Marble Falls in Burnet County. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirement for your water system is 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 the front office at (830) 693-3615.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

DATE:

1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month

TIME:

6:00 P.M.

LOCATION:

COUNCIL CHAMBERS

800 Third Street

Marble Falls, Texas 78654

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 contaminant. 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 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 and mining activities occurring or be the result of oil and gas production.

In order to ensure 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 immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those that 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**.

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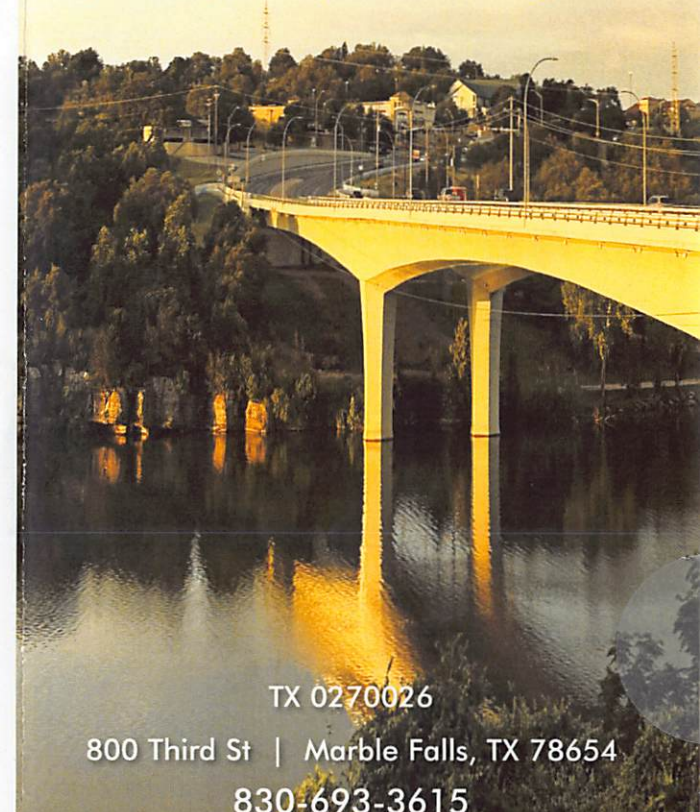
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED



2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

Important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide you safe drinking water.



TX 0270026

800 Third St | Marble Falls, TX 78654

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 97 constituents.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppm – parts per million, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
PCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

DEFINITIONS

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

Action Level: 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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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 bacterial 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 bacterial have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 as 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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

Mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

na: Not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,7750,000 gallons of water.

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

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in 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. 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 2024, our system lost an estimated 11,412,810 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit call (830) 693-3515.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Year	Constituent	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max Level	Unit of Measure
2024	Source Water Lake Marble Falls	6.92	4.86	10.60	ppm
2024	Drinking Water	3.57	3.09	4.02	ppm
2024	% Removal	45.7%	32.6%	66.3%	%

Regulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max Level	Units
2024	Chloroform	14.1	6.0	23.9	ppb
2024	Bromodichloromethne	11.3	8.5	13.2	ppb
2024	Dibromochloromethane	5.7	3.2	8.5	ppb
2024	Bromoform	2.1	<1.0	3.5	ppb

Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Level Detected	Limit	Units
2024	Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	139	na	mg/L
2024	Aluminum	.0243	0.2	mg/L
2024	Calcium	38.2	na	mg/L
2024	Chloride	50	300	mg/L
2024	Conductivity @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	486	na	UMHO/CM
2024	Copper, Free	.0131	1.5	mg/L
2024	Magnesium	18.7	NA	mg/L
2024	pH	7.5	na	mg/L
2024	Potassium	4.80	na	mg/L
2024	Sodium	26.0	20,000	mg/L
2024	Sulfate	46	300	mg/L
2024	Total Alkalinity	114	na	mg/L
2024	Total Dissolved Solids	293	1000	mg/L
2024	Total Hardness as CaCO3	172	na	mg/L

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level of Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Barium	2024	.0644	.0644	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;
Fluoride	2024	0.16	0.16	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2024	.33	.33	10	10	ppb	N	Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2024	10	10	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from leaching fertilizer, factories discharge from steel metal factories
Manganese	2024	.0163	.0163	na	na	ppm	N	Soil Run-Off

Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level of Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Beta Photonemitters	2022	5.4	5.4 – 5.4	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural manmade deposits

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source Contamination
0	1 Positive Monthly	1	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Reading	.70	1 NTU	N	Soil Run-off
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	99.4%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil Run-off

Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection By-Products	Collection	Highest Level of Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2024	39	<6.0 – 39.0	No Goal For the Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	2024	39.2	23.2 – 39.2	No Goal For the Total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Residuals

Disinfection Residuals	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2024	2.12	0.5 – 4.9	NA	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

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Lead and Copper	Year	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Over Action Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	.15	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposit; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022	0	15	3.4	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposit