

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 to December 31, 2019.

En Espanol

Esta informe incluye informacion 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 Marle 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 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 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 presense 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 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 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 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 lesson the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791**.

PRESORTED STANDARDIZED
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT NO. 25
MARBLE FALLS, TX



800 Third Street
Marble Falls, TX 78654

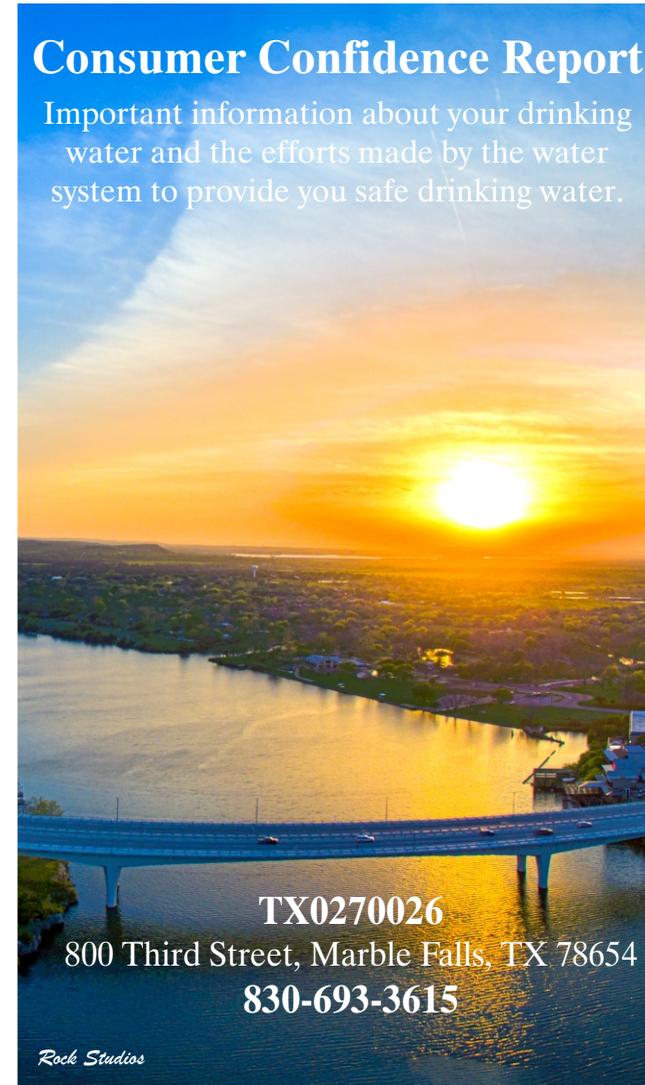
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED



2019 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.



TX0270026
800 Third Street, Marble Falls, TX 78654
830-693-3615

Rock Studios

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 system to test for up to 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 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 MCI violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria 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 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.

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

Mrem: millions 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 7,750,000 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

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 2016, our system lost an estimated 37,864,550 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit call (830) 693-3615.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Year	Constituent	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Unit of Measure
2019	Source Water (Lake Marble Falls)	5.03	4.08	6.51	ppm
2019	Drinking Water	3.01	2.36	3.69	ppm
2019	% Removal	39.51%	27.9%	55.9%	%

Regulated Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Units
2019	Chloroform	7.4	4.9	9.1	ppb
2019	Bromodichloromethane	10.2	8.2	12.2	ppb
2019	Dibromochloromethane	7.7	4.2	10.4	ppb
2019	Bromoform	4.0	1.5	6.8	ppb

Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Level Detected	Limit	Units
2019	Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	146	na	mg/L
2019	Aluminum	0.0228	0.2	mg/L
2019	Calcium	44.6	na	mg/L
2019	Chloride	38	300	mg/L
2019	Conductivity @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	515	na	UMHO/CM
2019	Copper, Free	0.0304	1.3	mg/L
2019	Magnesium	16.5	na	mg/L
2019	Nickel	0.0017	0.1	mg/L
2019	pH	7.0 - 7.4	na	mg/L
2019	Potassium	4.44	na	mg/L
2019	Sodium	27.7	20,000	mg/L
2019	Sulfate	66	300	mg/L
2019	Total Alkalinity	120	na	mg/L
2019	Total Dissolved Solids	286	1000	mg/L
2019	Total Hardness as CaCO3	179	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 Contamination
Barium	2019	.0684	.0684	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2019	0.10	0.10	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2019	0.56	0.56	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2019	120	120	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from leaching from plastics and fertilizer, factories discharge from steel metal factories
Manganese	2019	0.03	0.023	na	na	ppm	N	Soil Run off

Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2/22/2016	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximim 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	1 positive monthly sample	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Reading	0.3 NTU	1 NTU	Y	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	100%	0.3 NTU	Y	Soil Runoff

Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2019	0.0314	0 - 0.0314	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	26	12.8 - 37.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	30	21.6 - 37.5	80	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	2019	2.5	0.5 - 4.0	na	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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 settling 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	Year	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Over Action Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	3.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits.