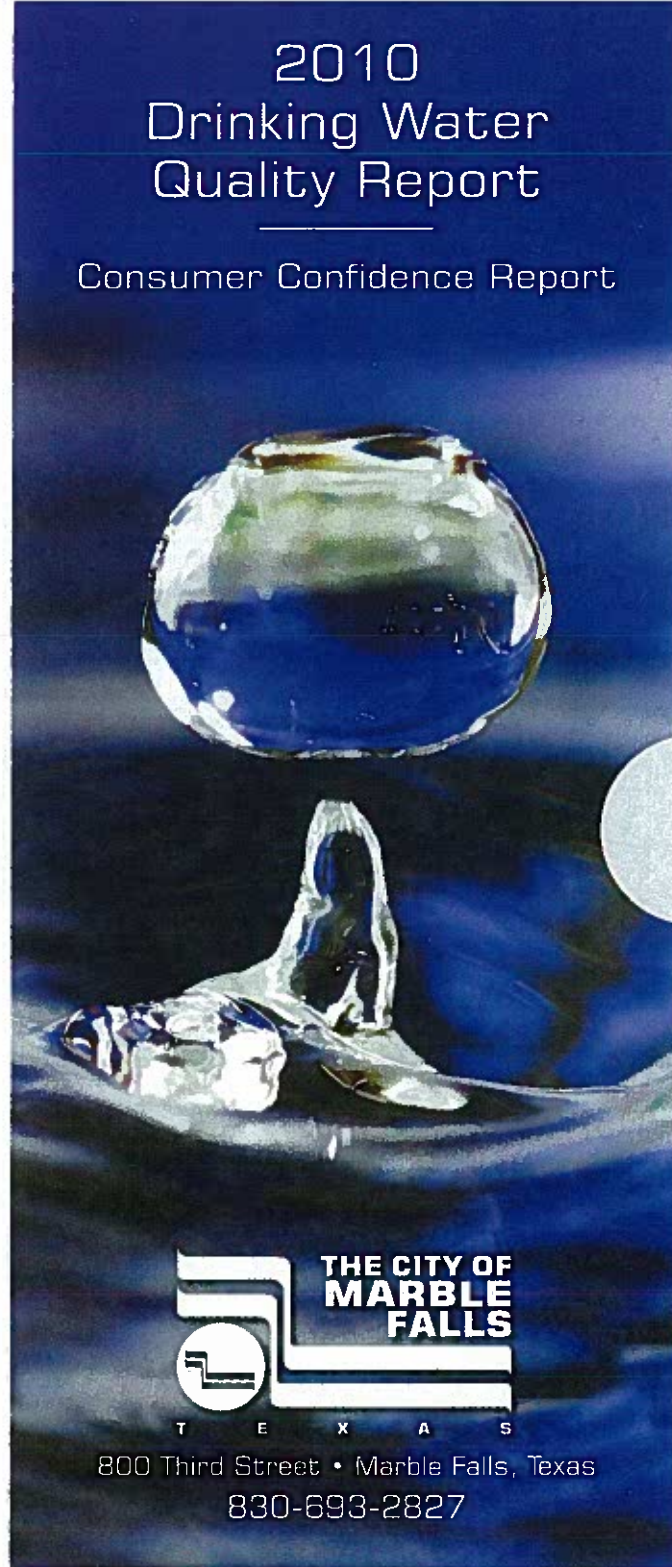


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MARBLE FALLS, TX

2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report



800 Third Street • Marble Falls, Texas
830-693-2827

SPECIAL NOTICE Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

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; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.**

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. **830-693-2551** par hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by CITY OF MARBLE FALLS is Surface Water. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on **Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>** For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. 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 know-ledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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 surces 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 sytems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Date: JULY 14, 2011
Time: 10 AM and 4 PM
Location: City of Marble Falls
Water Plant,
2502 Circle Drive
Phone: 830-693-2827 or
830-693-2551

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



800 Third Street
Marble Falls, TX 78654

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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

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

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

ppm - parts per million, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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 as 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: Milligrams 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.

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	1 positive monthly sample.	1	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.	1	N	Naturally present in the environment.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source
Chloramines	2.2	.5	3.8	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD: 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. This water supply 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

LEAD AND COPPER

DEFINITIONS:

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.

ACTION LEVEL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2010	1.3	1.3	0.341	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2010	0	15	4.38	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

YEAR	Contaminant	90th Percentile	No.Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure
2010	Lead	0.0044	0	0.015	mg/L
2010	Copper	0.34	0	1.3	mg/L

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure
2002	BARIUM	0.049	0.0487	0.0487	2	2	ppm
2002	Chromium	3.51	3.51	3.51	100	100	ppb
2010	Fluoride	0.21	0.214	0.21	4	4	mg/L
2009	Nitrate	0.07	0.07	0.07	10	10	mg/L
2002	Selenium	4.47	4.47	4.47	50	50	ppb

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)

YEAR	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure
2010	Source Water	4.61	4.05	5.46	ppm
2010	Drinking Water	3.03	2.44	3.3	ppm
2010	% Removal	34.00%	22.90%	44.10%	%

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Unit Measure
2010	Chloroform	13.8	13.8	13.8	ppb
2010	Bromodichloromethane	10.6	10.6	10.6	ppb
2010	Dibromochloromethane	5.3	5.3	5.3	ppb
2010	Bromoform	1.4	1.4	1.4	ppb

TURBIDITY

YEAR	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Turbidity	0.17	100	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.
		Limit (Treatment Technique)		Level Detected	Violation	
Highest Single Measurement		1 NTU		0.17	N	
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit		0.3 NTU		100%	N	

SECONDARY AND OTHER NOT REGULATED CONSTITUENTS

YEAR	Constituent	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	Limit	Unit of Measure
2002	Aluminum	79.6	79.6	79.6	50	ppb
2010	Bicarbonate	144	144	144	N/A	mg/L
2002	Calcium	40.8	40.8	40.8	N/A	ppm
2010	Chloride	27	27	27	300	mg/L
2007	Copper	0.037	0.0368	0.0368	N/A	ppm
2006	Lead	0.001	0.001	0.001	15ppb	ppm
2004	Hardness Ca/Mg	170	170	170	N/A	ppm
2002	Magnesium	15.1	15.1	15.1	N/A	ppm
2002	Nickel	1.17	1.17	1.17	N/A	ppb
2010	pH	7.3	7.3	7.3	N/A	units
2002	Silver	1.22	1.22	1.22	100	ppb
2010	Sodium	18.3	18.3	18.3	N/A	mg/L
2010	Alkalinity as CaCO3 1	118	118	118	N/A	mg/L
2010	Total Dissolved Solids	290	290	290	1000	mg/L
2001	Total Hardness as CaCO3	178	178	178	N/A	ppm

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

YEAR	Contaminant	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	Unit Measure
2010	Total Haloacetic Acids	26.1	26.1	26.1	60	ppb
2010	Total Trihalomethanes	31.1	31.1	31.1	80	ppb

DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

YEAR	Constituent	Highest Avg.	Range/Detects (LOW TO HIGH)	MRDL	MCLG	Unit Measure
2010	Chloramines	2.96	.5 - 3.9	4	<4.0	mg/L

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products	Collect Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2010	26.1	26.1-26.1	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)*	2010	31.1	31.1-31.1	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2010	0.21	0.21-0.21	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2010	0.19	0.19-0.19	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.