

2016 Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

City of Meadowlakes

Phone (830) 693-2951

www.meadowlakestexas.org

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

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.

SPECIAL NOTICE

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune compromised 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 3rd Tuesday of each month

Time: 5:00 PM

Location: City Hall – 177 Broadmoor

Phone Number: 830-693-2951 or 830-693-6840

(Please note that times and dates are subject to change, please contact us at the above numbers to verify.)

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required test and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (830)693-2951 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Lake Marble Falls

Source water assessment and its availability

The TCEQ is has completed the assessment of your source water and results indicate that it (Lake Marble Falls) is susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. This source water assessment information is available at: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview> or <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Mike Williams at 830-693-2951.

All drinking water may contain contaminants

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 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.

Required 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. 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, 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. EPA has established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs) that set non-mandatory water quality standards for 15 contaminants. EPA does not enforce these "secondary maximum contaminant levels" or "SMCLs." They are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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 or 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 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.

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na: not applicable.

NTU nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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

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

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

ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

<i>Year Sampled</i>		<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Action Level</i>	<i>90th Percentile</i>	<i># Sites Over AL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
2015	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.18	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservative; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2015	Lead	0	15	1.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Total Organic Carbon

<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Unit of Measure</i>	<i>Source of Contaminant</i>
2016	TOC in source water	6.84	5.67	10.9	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
2016	TOC in drinking water	4.17	3.1	8.61	ppm	Naturally present in the environment

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids which are reported as Disinfection By-Products.

Disinfection Byproducts

<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Level Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Unit of Measure</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Source of Contaminant</i>
2016	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	21	17.3-23	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2016	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	16	8.3-24.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Unit of Measure</i>	<i>Source of Contaminant</i>
2016	Xylenes	0	Not detected	N	10	10	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Inorganic Contaminants

<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Unit of Measure</i>	<i>Source of Contaminant</i>
2016	Arsenic	0	Not detected	N	0	10	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2016	Barium	0.0978	0.0978-0.0978	N	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Chromium	0	Not detected	N	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Fluoride	0.3	0.25-0.25	N	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2016	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.2	0.2-0.2	N	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Selenium	0	Not Detected	N	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Turbidity

<i>Sample Year</i>		<i>Limit (Treatment Technique)</i>	<i>Level Detected</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Source of Contamination</i>
2016	Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff
2016	Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

<i>Sample Year</i>	<i>Disinfectant</i>	<i>Average Level</i>	<i>Minimum Level</i>	<i>Maximum Level</i>	<i>MRDL</i>	<i>MRDLG</i>	<i>Unit of Measure</i>	<i>Source of Contaminant</i>
2016	Chloramines	2.0	1.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Secondary Drinking Water Regulations

<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>SMCL</i>	<i>Unit of Measure</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contaminant</i>
2016	Aluminum	0.0345	0.0345-0.0345	0.2	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2016	Chloride	33.0	33.0-33.0	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2016	Manganese	0.0237	0.0237-0.0237	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2016	pH	7.6	7.4-7.6	None	N/A	Measure of corrosiveness of water
2016	Sulfate	23	23.0-23.0	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; Common byproduct of oilfield activity
2016	Total Dissolved Solids	228	228-228	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water

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.

<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Average Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>Unit of Measure</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contaminant</i>
2016	Calcium	38.5	38.5-38.5	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2016	Magnesium	17.1	17.1-17.1	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2016	Sodium	15.9	15.9-15.9	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2016	Total Alkalinity	146	117-180	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts

Radioactive Contaminants

<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Unit of Measure</i>	<i>Source of Contaminant</i>
2016	Combined Radium 226/228	3	3-3	N	0	5	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
2016	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	3	2-3	N	0	15	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
2016	Uranium	1.5	1.5-1.5	N	0	30	Ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits
2016	Beta/Photon emitters	4.8	4.8-4.8	N	0	50	pCi/L*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

- EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles

Emergency Number

The City office hours are 8:00 am to 4:00 pm Monday through Friday. However, we have employees on site from 7:00 am to 3:30 pm on workdays and an employee on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Should you have a water or sewer-related emergency please call **830-693-2951**. The City has installed an automated emergency phone identification system. Please follow the instructions given by the answering system when reporting an emergency. Your call will be automatically forwarded to the on-call personnel.

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2015	02/17/2016	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Note: The violation listed above was reported in the 2015 report. However since the end date listed was in 2016 it is required to be listed in the report for this year as well. We are currently in compliance.

City of Meadowlakes

***“Dedicated to providing the citizens of
Meadowlakes the highest quality drinking water
possible.”***

*A Texas Commission on
Environmental Quality
“Superior Water
System”*

City of Meadowlakes-PWD
177 Broadmoor, Suite B
Meadowlakes, TX 78654-6611

**Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage Paid**

Marble Falls, TX 78654

Permit No. 36

Important information about your drinking water enclosed