

REGULATED AT THE SOURCE

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Possible Source of Substance		
Fluoride	0.54	0.20 – 0.54	4	4	No	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.		
* Nitrate – measured as Nitrogen	1.9	0.87 – 1.9	10	10			Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.		
Barium	.0427	.0326 – .0427	2	2			Discharge of drilling wastes: Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.		
Radium 228	<1	<1	0	5	No	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.		
Antimony	.222	0 – .222	6	6	No	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries: fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.		
Chromium	1.97	0 – 1.97	100	100	No	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.		
Selenium	1.92	0 – 1.92	50	50	No	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mine.		
Turbidity		Limit (Treatment Technique)		Level Detected		Violation		Possible Source of Substance	
Highest single measurement		1 NTU		0.31 NTU		No		Soil runoff.	
Lowest monthly % meeting limit		.3 NTU		100%					

Turbidity is a measurement 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.

*** UNREGULATED AT THE SOURCE**

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Possible Source of Substance
Source Water TOC	1.09	0.76	1.76	ppm	Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are noted elsewhere in this report. TOC is naturally present in the environment.
Drinking Water TOC	0.88	0.63	1.2		

REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substance	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Possible Source of Substance
Chlorine Residuals	1.67	.20 – 3.76	<4.0	4.0	No	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Substance	Highest Locational Running Annual Average	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Possible Source of Substance
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	53.0	0 – 142	No goal for the total	60	No	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	87.0	4.8 – 158		80	Yes		
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End		Violation Explanation			
TTHM /MCL, LRAA	10/01/2013	12/31/2013		Water Samples at DBP2-04 showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.			
Substance	Total Coliform MCL	Highest Monthly % of Total Coliform Positive Samples	Total No. of Positive E-Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples		Violation	Possible Source of Substance	
Coliform Bacteria	>5% per month	1.4%	0		No	Naturally present in the environment.	

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water. Coliform bacteria are hardier than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption. Fecal coliform bacteria and, in particular, E. coli, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (E. coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material. The preceding table indicates whether total coliform or fecal coliform bacteria were found in the monthly drinking water samples submitted for testing by your water supplier last year.

REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP

Substance	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile Values	# Sites Exceeding Action Level	Violation	Unit of Measure	Possible Source of Substance
Copper ²⁰¹²	1.3	1.3	0.32	0	No	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead ²⁰¹²	0	15	3.14	0		ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

*** SECONDARY & OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED**

Substance	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	SMCL	Unit of Measure	Possible Source of Substance
Bicarbonate	246	211	266	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Chloride	21.9	21.6	22.3	300		Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
Sodium	11.9	8.03	14.5	N/A		Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
Sulfate	26.8	26.2	27.2	300		Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCo3	246	211	266	N/A		Naturally occurring; soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	345	334	359	1,000		Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
pH (2012)	N/A	8.0	8.0	N/A	standard units	Expression of hydrogen ion concentration in water. The term is used to indicate the alkalinity or acidity of a substance as ranked on a scale of 0 to 14, with PH 7 being neutral. Acidity increases as the pH gets lower. Changes in acidity can be caused by atmospheric deposition (acid rain), surrounding rock, and certain wastewater discharges.
Conductivity @ 25 Degrees Celsius	541	466	583	N/A	µmhos/cm	Measure of the ability of water to pass an electrical current. Conductivity in water is affected by the presence of inorganic dissolved solids such as chloride, nitrate, sulfate and phosphate anions (ions that carry a negative charge) or sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron and aluminum cations (ions that carry a positive charge).

* **Unregulated contaminants** are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted.

Key Terms and Abbreviations:

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ALG (Action Level Goal): 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.

Avg (Average): Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

MCL (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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

ppb (parts per billion or micrograms per liter): One ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm (parts per million or milligrams per liter): One ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level Allowed based on aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor (not a Federally enforceable standard).

µmhos: Micromhos per centimeter

NOTE: All substances were sampled and analyzed during 2013 unless otherwise noted beside the name of the substance.

FACTS ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The City of San Marcos Water/Wastewater Utilities' goal and responsibility is to provide you safe and reliable drinking water.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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.

We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water. Please feel free to contact our Water Quality Manager at #512-393-8038 if you have any questions or would like to request a meeting regarding your drinking water.

ALL DRINKING WATER MAY CONTAIN CONTAMINANTS

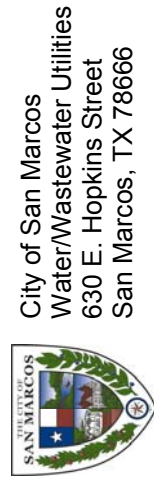
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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.



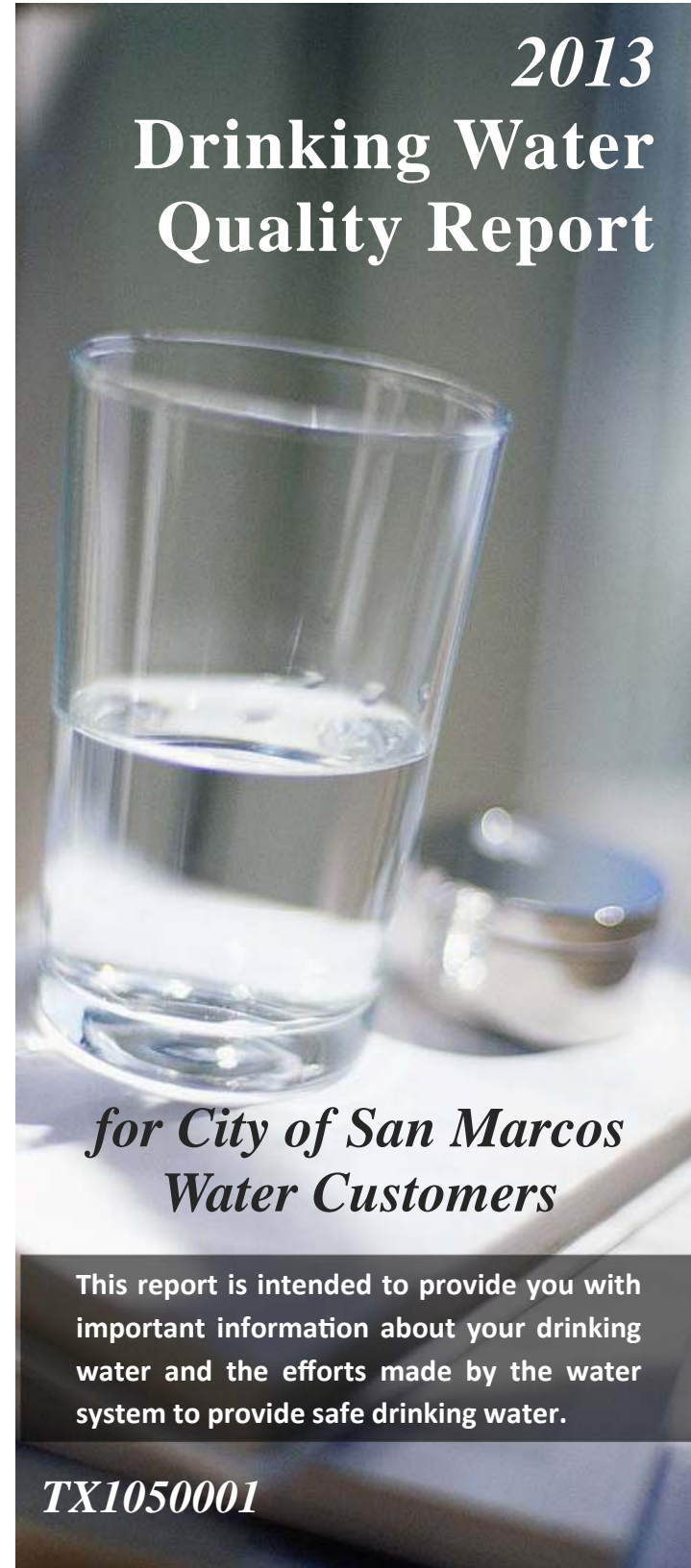
Requested in home by July 1st.



City of San Marcos
Water/Wastewater Utilities
630 E. Hopkins Street
San Marcos, TX 78666

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para toma. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (512) 393-8010.

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013.



2013 Drinking Water Quality Report

for City of San Marcos Water Customers

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.

TX1050001

www.sanmarcos.tx.gov/rainwater

The rebate amounts are \$0.50 per gallon of storage capacity for non-pressurized systems, and \$1.00 per gallon of storage capacity for pressurized systems, up to a maximum of 50% of the total system cost.

For more information, go to:

- Rainwater barrels or tanks
- Screened gutters
- Leaf screens
- First-flush diverters
- Primary filtration systems
- Tank pad/foundation
- Pumps
- Backflow devices installed at the City water meter.



Save Rain for a Sunny Day!

To encourage rainwater harvesting, the City offers a rebate for purchasing rainwater system components including:

The City offers FREE irrigation system check-ups for both residential and commercial water customers. City staff will evaluate your irrigation system to make sure it is operating as efficiently as possible. We'll check for leaks, make sure sprinkler heads are adjusted properly, check for high or low pressure, and make sure your timer is set correctly. After the evaluation we'll provide a customized report outlining problem areas, and provide recommendations for addressing them.

Irrigation system check-ups are scheduled Monday -Friday between the hours of 9 am and 4 pm. To schedule your check-up, call 512-393-8308.

Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Inorganic chemical 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.

Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include:

ence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include:

KINDS OF WATER SOURCES

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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily comes 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. In formation 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 IN HOME

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at: <http://gis3.iceq.state.tx.us/swa/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=> Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at: <http://dww.iceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Our drinking water is obtained from surface and ground water sources. Our ground water comes from the Edwards Aquifer (South BFZ) and our surface water comes from Lake Dunlap. 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 contamination 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 on source water protection strategies.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

CONSERVATION INFORMATION