

What quality is our source water?

Kingswood System
TX1050001—formerly TX1050087

REGULATED AT THE SOURCE

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Possible Source of Substance
Barium (2011)	.038	.038 - .038	2	2	No	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	0.18	0.18 - 0.18	4	4			Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
* Nitrate – measured as Nitrogen	1.02	1.02 – 1.02	10	10			Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium-228 (2011)	1.0	1.0 - 1.0	0	5	No	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

* Nitrate Advisory – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

How well did we treat the water?

REGULATED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Substance	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Possible Source of Substance
Chlorine Residuals	1.93	0.68 – 4.28	<4.0	4.0	No	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit of Measure	Possible Source of Substance
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2010)	1	1 – 1	No goal for the total	60	No	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm) (2010)	1.1	1.1 – 1.1		80			
Substance	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Total No Positive E-Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples		Violation	Possible Source of Substance	
Total Coliform Bacteria	>5% per month	0	0		No	Naturally present in the environment.	

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coli form 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.

Lead and Copper Test Results

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 (2011)	1.3	1.3	.241	0	No	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (2011)	0	15	1.65	0		ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Secondary & Other Unregulated Contaminants *

Substance	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	SMCL	Unit of Measure	Possible Source of Substance
NOTE: Samples for the following were collected on April 17, 2012.						
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	334	334	334	N/A	ppm	Dissolution of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	274	274	274	N/A		Naturally occurring; soluble mineral salts.
Chloride	13	13	13	300		Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
Sulfate	24	24	24	300		Sulfates occur naturally in numerous minerals, including barite, epsomite and gypsum. These dissolved minerals contribute to the mineral content of the drinking water.
Total Dissolved Solids	337	337	337	1000		Total concentration of dissolved substances in water. TDS is made up of inorganic salts, as well as a small amount of organic matter. Common inorganic salts that can be found in water include calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium.
Iron (2011)	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.3		Natural geologic sources (soluble iron in groundwater) and corroding water distribution systems.
Magnesium (2011)	15.4	15.4	15.4	N/A		Naturally occurring; small amounts of dissolved magnesium ion contribute to the tartness and taste of natural waters.
Conductivity @ 25 Degrees Celsius	632	632	632	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).
pH	7.2	7.2	7.2	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.

* 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 2012 unless otherwise noted by 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. Our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal (EPA) drinking water requirements.

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.

1. Purchase a new finished rain barrel/tank sold solely for the purpose of collecting rain water.
2. Return the completed application along with your receipt within 30 days of purchase date.
3. The City of San Marcos may call to schedule an inspection to confirm installation.
4. After inspection, you will receive your rebate check by mail.

Here's how it works:

- Be new finished barrels sold solely for the purpose of collecting rain water.
 - Be covered or screened to restrict access.
 - Have a UV-resistant coating or covering to restrict algae growth.
- The program is open to City of San Marcos water customers. Rebate is 50% of purchase price up to maximum of \$50 per barrel or tank. Up to 2 barrels or tanks may be rebated per customer.

Save Rain for a Sunny Day!

To encourage rainwater harvesting, the City offers a rebate for purchasing rain barrels or tanks. To qualify for the rebate, rain barrels or tanks must:

- Be new finished barrels sold solely for the purpose of collecting rain water.
 - Be covered or screened to restrict access.
 - Have a UV-resistant coating or covering to restrict algae growth.
- The program is open to City of San Marcos water customers. Rebate is 50% of purchase price up to maximum of \$50 per barrel or tank. Up to 2 barrels or tanks may be rebated per customer.

Is your irrigation system ready for summer?

CONSERVATION INFORMATION



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 through Friday between the hours of 9 am and 4 pm. To schedule your check-up, call 512-393-8308.



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 potable. Si tiene preguntas o dudas sobre este reporte en español, favor de llamar al tel. 512.393.8010 para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012.

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 sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

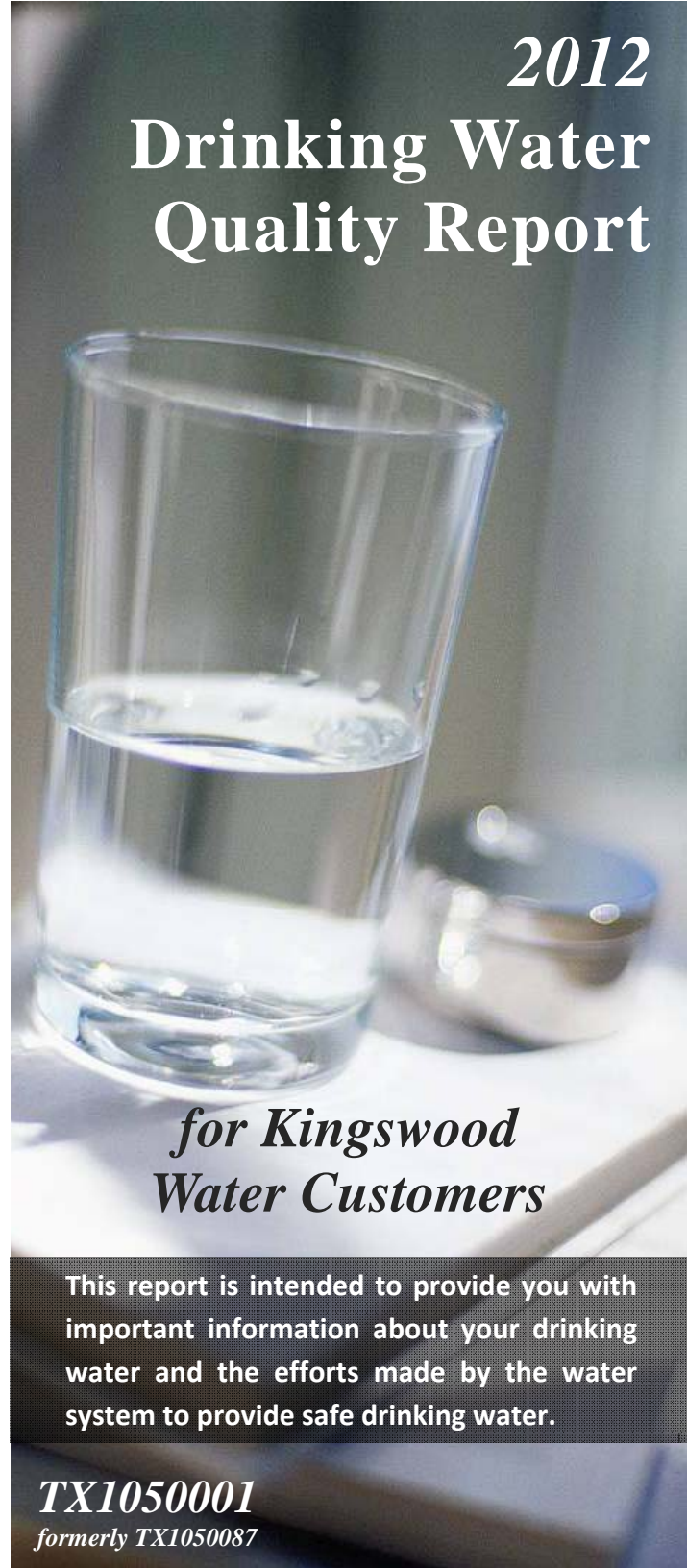
Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

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

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 immuno-compromised 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



2012 Drinking Water Quality Report

for Kingswood 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
formerly TX1050087

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. 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 IN HOME

Help Keep Water Costs Down

Report water waste. 393-8360

<http://gts3.ceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are 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.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the Water Quality Manager at #512-393-8038 or visit the following web site:

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?