

## 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF MART

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2019

For more information regarding this report contact:

CITY OF MART, provides surface water and ground water from Mart Lake and Lake Mart Well located in Mart TX.

Name: Andrew Poe

Phone: 254-876-2462

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (254) 876-2462.

### Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations

Action Level:

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

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 a 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 MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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)

mrem:

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na:

not applicable.

NTU

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

## Definitions and Abbreviations

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 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.     |
| ppq                        | parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)                                    |
| ppt                        | parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)                                       |
| Treatment Technique or TT: | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.     |

## Information about your 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.

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 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. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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>.

### Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Andrew Poe, 254-876-2462

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper          | 11/29/2017   | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.121           | 0               | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures |
| Lead            | 11/29/2017   | 0    | 15                | 2.85            | 1               | ppb   | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.                                   |

### 2019 Water Quality Test Results

| Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG                  | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination             |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)  | 2019            | 19                     | 2.6 - 42.7                  | No goal for the total | 60  | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

\*\* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year\*

|                              |      |    |             |                       |    |     |   |  |
|------------------------------|------|----|-------------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2019 | 58 | 41.2 - 70.9 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
|------------------------------|------|----|-------------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|--|

\* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| Arsenic                | 2019            | 8                      | 6.6 - 8.7                   | 0    | 10  | ppb   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAS standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

|          |      |        |                 |   |     |     |   |  |
|----------|------|--------|-----------------|---|-----|-----|---|--|
| Barium   | 2019 | 0.0426 | 0.0426 - 0.0426 | 2 | 2   | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Fluoride | 2019 | 0.7    | 0.69 - 0.69     | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units  | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination          |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|--------|-----------|---|
| Beta/photon emitters     | 05/14/2015      | 7.1                    | 7.1 - 7.1                   | 0    | 50  | pCi/L* | N         | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

\*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

### Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR):

| Disinfectant Residual | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation (Y/N) | Source in Drinking Water                 |
|-----------------------|------|---------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Monochloramines       | 2019 | 1.6           | 0.6-2.8                  | 4    | 4     | ppm             | N               | Water additive used to control microbes. |

**Turbidity**

|                                | Level Detected | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest single measurement     | 0.7 NTU        | 1 NTU                       | N         | Soil runoff.                   |
| Lowest monthly % meeting limit | 98%            | 0.3 NTU                     | N         | Soil runoff.                   |

information Statement: 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 system and disinfectants.

**Total Organic Carbon**

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

**Violations**

**Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)**

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children,

| Violation Type                    | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR) | 06/01/2019      | 06/30/2019    | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. |

**Mandatory Language for Monitoring and Reporting Violation  
Failure to Submit a Surface Water Monthly Operating Report (SWMOR)  
SURFACE WATER MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR**

The City of Mart WTP, PWS ID TX1550005, has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC), Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems that treat surface water and/or ground water under the direct influence of surface water are required to submit monthly operating reports with operational data of the treatment, disinfection and quality of the water provided to their customers.

This/These violation(s) occurred in the monitoring period(s) October 1-31 2018.

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe. We did not complete all monitoring and/or reporting for surface water constituents, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue: The City of Mart has implemented new standard operating procedures to ensure that all monitoring and reporting is conducted in accordance with all of the TCEQ requirements.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact Andrew Poe at 254-876-2462.

Posted /Delivered on:04/29/2020

---

**Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Failure to Report Monitoring Events to the State that are Not Related to *E. coli*-positive Sample Results –  
Template 3-5**

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

**Reporting Requirement(s) Not Met for City of Mart**

We are required to report the results of monitoring of your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis by TCEQ . Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During **6/2019** we did not report the results of monitoring for total coliform.

Our system failed to notify the state drinking water program as required by **7/10/2019**. Although public health was not impacted, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

**What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions.

**What is being done?**

The City of Mart has implemented new standard operating procedures to ensure that all monitoring, sampling, and reporting is conducted in accordance with all of the TCEQ requirements.

For more information, please contact Andrew Poe at 254-876-2462 or PO Box 360 Mart TX 76664.

*\*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.\**

This notice is being sent to you by **City of Mart**. State Water System ID# **1550005**

Date distributed: 04/29/2020



Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY OF TIER III PUBLIC NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS:

Public Water System (PWS) name: City of Mart WTP.

PWS ID: TX1550005

| Type of Violation | Time Period(s) of Violation | # Samples Required | # Samples Submitted |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 36/38             | October 1-31 2019           | N/A                | N/A                 |
| 3A                | June 1-30 2019              | 4                  | 0                   |
|                   |                             |                    |                     |
|                   |                             |                    |                     |
|                   |                             |                    |                     |

30 TAC 290.122(c) states that the owner or operator of a PWS who fails to perform required monitoring, fails to comply with a test procedure, or is subject to variance or exemption granted under §290.102(b) shall notify persons served by the system no later than one year after the PWS learns of the violation. The initial public notice shall be issued in the following manner:

Please indicate how the PWS provided this public notice to customers, mark all that apply:

**COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:**

- Mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered **OR**
- Reporting in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) **(At least one of these two options is required)**  
**AND** any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS such as (choose one or more below):
- Delivery of multiple copies for distribution to others (i.e. apartment building owners, large private employers)
- Continuous posting in conspicuous public places within the area served
- On the internet
- Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g., reverse 911)
- Delivery to community organizations

**NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:**

- Continuously post Notice in conspicuous places within affected PWS or service area **OR**
- Mail or direct delivery to each customer or service connection **(At least one of these two options is required)**  
**AND** any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS such as (choose one or more below):
- Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers



- E-mail to notify employees or students
- Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g., reverse 911)
- Delivery of multiple copies to central locations (e.g., community centers, large employers)
- On the internet

In accordance with 30 TAC §290.122(g), all public water systems that are required to issue public notice to persons in accordance with 30 TAC §290.122, and that sell or otherwise provide drinking water to other public water systems (i.e., consecutive systems), shall provide public notice to the owner or operator of the consecutive systems.

This PWS provides water to consecutive systems and those systems have been provided public notice.

Notice to Consecutive Systems was delivered on: \_\_\_\_\_ (date)  
by the following means: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

NOTE: 30 TAC 290.122(f) requires the PWS to provide a copy of the Public Notice issued and a signed Certificate of Delivery to the Executive Director within 10 days.

Date of Delivery to Customers: 4/29/2020 Phone: 254 876-2462  
 Certified by: (print name): Andrew Be Title: Public Works Director  
 Signature: [Signature] Date: 4/29/2020

**Submit a copy of the Public Notice delivered to customers and a copy of this completed Certificate of Delivery to the TCEQ at:**

**E-mail:** [pwspn@tceq.texas.gov](mailto:pwspn@tceq.texas.gov)  
**Mail:** TCEQ, Water Supply Division, MC-155  
 Attn: Public Notice  
 P.O. Box 13087  
 Austin, TX 78711-3087