

Greetings from the Utility

The City of Mart is dedicated to providing an adequate supply of safe and reliable drinking water to its customers and visiting consumers. Our Utility employees take pride in delivering quality drinking water to your tap each and every day. The 2018 water quality report will provide you comfort in knowing that the City's owned and operated Water Treatment Plant is capable of maintaining the public's health to a high standard. Should you have any question please feel free to call the number listed in the report. We would love to hear from you.

Yours in Service,

Kevin Schaffer, City Manager

City of Mart Source Water & Source Water Assessment

The source of drinking water for the City of Mart comes from a municipal well in the Lower Trinity Aquifer. These wells are located northwest of town. Along with the well, the City of Mart also uses New Lake Mart as a source of surface water. New Lake Mart is also located northwest of town. After the water is taken from the well or from the surface water body, we treat it to remove several contaminants and we also add disinfectants to protect you against microbial contaminants. The TCEQ completed an assessment of the City of Mart's source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our 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 the City of Mart, contact us at (254) 876-2462



Why Did I Receive This Report?

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to include a requirement that water utilities annually notify customers about their drinking water quality. The law is very specific regarding delivery methods and what information must be included. The law requires water suppliers make a good effort to distribute the report to its citizens. This report may also be seen at local City facilities to ensure that the citizens of Mart are educated on the quality of potable drinking water provided by the City's water utility. If you have any questions about information contained in this report please contact the City of Mart at (254) 876-2462.

To participate in the public process, regular City Council meetings occur on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:30 pm in the Babe Aycock Room at Mart City Hall at 112 N Commerce, Mart TX 76664.

Drinking Water Information



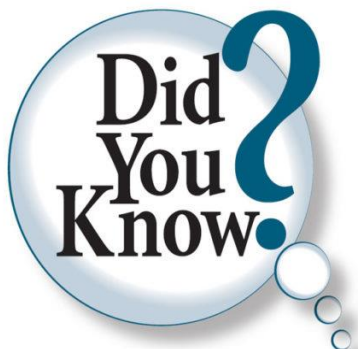
*The following information is for awareness purposes.
The exact wording shown below is required by State regulations.

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 (800-426-4791). 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.

- Microbial contaminants – viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation & wildlife
- Inorganic contaminants – salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, wastewater discharges, oil/gas production, mining or farming
- Pesticides & herbicides – which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses
- Organic Chemical contaminants – synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production
- Radioactive contaminants – naturally occurring or result of oil/gas production activities

Immunocompromised Persons Advisory

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 person 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 health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



In the U.S., tap water is tested more often and held to a higher safety standard than that of bottled water.



Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Lead	11/29/2017	0	15	2.85	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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 systems.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	24	7.5-30.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	60	20.7-73.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic*	2018	8	7.7-9	0	10	ppb	N	Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium	2018	0.0512	0.0512-0.0512	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;
Fluoride	2018	1	1.01-1.01	4	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2018	0.12	0.12-0.12	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

*While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's 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

Water Quality Test Results-cont'd

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/positron 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

Turbidity

	Limit [Treatment Technique]	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.38	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	98%	N	Soil runoff

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

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2018	0.11	0.11-0.11	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified THE CITY OF MART TX1550005:

1. The City of Mart failed to test the drinking water for total organic carbon, (TOC) in both the first and second quarter of 2018. TOC is the predecessor to HAA5s and TTHMs. While the corrective actions have been taken place so that this mistake is minimized, the levels of HAA5s and TTHMs never reached the MCL set forth by the TCEQ.
2. The City of Mart received a violation due to failure to provide the consumers with a public notification when a violation was handed down to the City of Mart. It is the duty of the City of Mart to keep the consumers informed. In the future, if and when violations occur, they will be posted on the City of Mart's website.
3. The City of Mart received a violation due to the failure to provide the community with a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR.) This report is designed to inform the community of the overall safety and quality of the water the community is receiving. In the future, the CCR will be posted on the City of Mart's website.
4. The City of Mart received a violation due to insufficient filtration reporting. While the filtration data was not reported properly for three separate months, none of the contaminants found in the water that was delivered to the community reached levels above the MCL for the past year.

Additional 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. The City of Mart 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Additional information for Nitrate

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 for advice from your health care provider

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Data Table Key: Unit Descriptions

mg/L	Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units