

2003 Drinking Water Quality Report

2250 Highway 2861 General Office & Proctor Treatment Plant (254) 879-2258

This annual Drinking Water Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report, is from you water supplier, **Upper Leon River Municipal Water District**. It provides detailed information about your drinking water so that you can be informed and have confidence in the product we deliver. The Water District employees take pride in producing and delivering water to your tap that meets or exceeds federal and state standards. The information being provided in this report is for the appropriate reporting year as required by federal and state guidelines. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the Water district's General Office, located adjacent to Lake Proctor Dam, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday thru Friday. The phone number is (254) 879-2258.



SPECIAL NOTICE

for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS, or other immune problems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Where do we get our water?.....

Upper Leon River Municipal Water District customers receive treated water supplied from Lake Proctor and treated at the Upper Leon River MWD Proctor Treatment Plant. At the treatment plant, the water receives full treatment as prescribed by federal and state regulatory agencies. The entire process is monitored continually for compliance and quality control by certified and experienced operators who are always willing to answer your questions.

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection activities.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that no water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Violations, should they exist, would have been listed in this report as a violation and details would be provided.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en español, favor de llamar a tel (254) 879-2258 par hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices.

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 (800) 426-4791

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

There will be a review of this Consumer Confidence Report by the Upper Leon River MWD Board of Directors in open meeting to be held: **DATE:** July 26th, 2004; **TIME:** 6:30 PM; **LOCATION:** General Office, 2250 Highway 2861, Comanche (by Lake Proctor Dam) For more information, **PHONE NO:** (254-879-2258).

Understanding the Tables

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units. This is the unit used to measure water turbidity.

Turbidity - a measurement of cloudiness of water. A good indicator of effectiveness of a filtration system.

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter. Unit of measurement for radioactivity.

ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (mg/l)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM YOUR LOCAL SUPPLIER

There are many opportunities available to learn more about water quality, water treatment, and the Upper Leon River MWD. For questions or concerns about water quality, to request a speaker for a group, or to book a tour of the facility, call the Proctor Water Treatment Plant @ (254) 879-2258 or visit the website www.ulrmwd.com.

Contact the General Office at the above number for further details or other opportunities to have your questions answered.

Secondary Constituents. . . . Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

TASTE & ODOR (T & O). . . Water quality is often judged by its aesthetic qualities, specifically its taste. Regardless of the source, water can be very safe to drink and still have an unpleasant taste and odor. Taste and odor are aesthetic qualities – not always health-related concerns – and microscopic organisms such as algae that can create these taste and/or odor problems are typically more abundant during the hot summer months. However, episode events may occur such as a change in temperature, or excessive rainfall and flooding, or any number of other reasons that may cause noticeable changes. Additionally, distribution systems conveying the water to a service or the localized plumbing including hot water heaters may also cause T & O concerns. Whatever the cause of unpleasant tastes and odors, be assured that the water treatment plant and distribution system operators and technicians, at Upper Leon River Municipal Water District, continually study the best ways to treat our water and minimize the impact of taste and odor episodes and to provide a safe, reliable supply to your tap.

About The Following Pages and Attached Table(s)

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. As noted, the attached tables contain all of the chemical constituents which were detected in you drinking water during the reporting period. **It's important to understand that a "detect" indicates only that a measurable quantity could be measured above the minimal detectable values but a detect does not necessarily indicate that the "detected level" poses a health threat or is a health concern.** Again, you may refer to the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) that is available for additional information.

Inorganics

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Arsenic	4	4.0000-4.0000	50	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2002	Barium	0.085	0.085-0.0850	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2003	Fluoride	0.2	0.2000-0.2000	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2003	Nitrate	0.14	0.1400-0.1400	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Selenium	11.3	11.3000-11.3000	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2003	Gross beta emitters	7.5	0.0000-7.5000	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.

NA = MCL not applicable - not regulated. Special Monitoring Requirement

Organics

NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Disinfection By-Products

NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2003-2003	Chloroform	5	5.0000-5.0000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain Contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2003-2003	Bromoform	8.3	8.3000-8.3000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain Contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants

Unregulated Contaminants (continued)

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2003-2003	Bromodichloromethane	14	14.000-14.000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain Contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2003-2003	Dibromochloromethane	19	19.000-19.000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain Contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2003	Turbidity	0.36	98.9%	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1999	Lead	4.1000	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
1999	Copper	0.0470		1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Total Coliform NOT DETECTED

Fecal Coliform NOT DETECTED

Violations NO VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Explanation	Health Effects	Duration	Steps to Correct