

# 2000 Drinking Water Quality Report

F.M. 2861, Lake Proctor Dam

General Office & Proctor Water Treatment Plant

(254) 879-2258 or FAX

This annual Drinking Water Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report, is from your 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 and 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, 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).

### **YOUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE**

The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) has assessed our system and determined that our water is safe to drink. The analysis was made by using the data in the attached tables. If your water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**What's in the 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.

Contaminants that may be present in untreated water include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum use; and radioactive contaminants.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. A bottled water source has possibilities for contaminant exposure and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for

contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**Where do we get our water?**..... Upper Leon River Municipal Water District customers receive treated water supplied from Lake Proctor which is a surface water source.

The source water, or untreated water, is diverted immediately downstream of the U.S. Corps of Engineers' Lake Proctor Dam and is pumped approximately 3/4 of a mile to the Water District's Proctor Water Treatment Plant. At the treatment plant, the water receives full treatment as prescribed by federal and state regulatory agencies. Chemicals are added to encourage suspended particles in the water to clump together so they become heavy enough to settle to the bottom of the treatment basins. It is filtered through coal, sand, and gravel and disinfected prior to delivery to the District's distribution system which brings water to your tap. The entire process is monitored continually for compliance and quality control by certified and experienced operators who are always willing to answer your questions.

**En Español: Este reporte incluye la información importante sobre su agua beber. A obtener una copia de esta información o traducir en Español, llamar (254) 879-2258.**

## **DEFINITIONS: - *Understanding the Tables***

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - Maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

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

**Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant that, 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 measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

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

**pCi/L** - Picocuries per liter. Unit of measurement for radioactive substances. Equivalent to two atoms disintegrating per minute per liter

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

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

**ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**ppq** - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

### **Your comments are welcome**

There are many opportunities available to learn more about water quality, water treatment, and the Upper Leon River Municipal Water District.

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.

The Board of Directors' regularly scheduled meeting is the fourth Monday of each month. The **January 28<sup>th</sup>** and **February 25<sup>th</sup>, 2002** meetings will have time allotted for **Public Participation** with regard to this published Consumer Confidence Report. Call the General Office at the above number for further details or other opportunities.

**Our Drinking Water is Regulated.....**by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TNRCC to achieve solutions.

**About The Attached Table(s)** . . . . The attached tables contain all of the chemical constituents which were detected in you drinking water during the reporting period indicated in the tables. **The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to ninety seven (97) constituents in your drinking water and of those tested only six (6) constituents were detected. It's important to understand that a "detect" indicates 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.** The Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) is available for additional information.

**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 ).....**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 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. A distribution system conveying the water to a service or the localized plumbing including hot water heaters may also cause T & O concerns. Whatever the cause of these tastes and odors, be assured that Upper Leon River Municipal Water District continually studies the best ways to treat our water and provide a safe, reliable supply to your tap.

**INORGANICS**

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sample Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Possible Source of Constituent
2000	Arsenic`	2.7	2.700 - 2.7000	50	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchard; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2000	Barium	0.108	0.1080 - 0.1080	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2000	Fluoride	0.3	0.3000 - 0.3000	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2000	Nitrate	0.19	0.1900 - 0.1900	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2000	Selenium	7.3	7.3000 - 7.3000	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

**ORGANICS - NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED****THMs - NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED****Unregulated Contaminants****LEAD & COPPER**

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2000-2000	Chloroform	16.85	16.500 - 17.200	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2000-2000	Bromoform	34.1	30.400 - 37.800	ppb	
2000-2000	Bromodichloromethane	50.1	49.200 - 51.000	ppb	
2000-2000	Chlorodibromomethane	35.5	0.0000 - 71.000	ppb	

**TURBIDITY**

Year	Constituent	The 90 <sup>th</sup> 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	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

**COLIFORMS** - What are coliforms? - Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing

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
1999	Turbidity	0.53	100.00	0.5	NTU	Soil runoff.

Violation	Health Effects	Duration
Surface Water Treatment Technique	** See Turbidity explanation above	10/1/2000 to 10/31/2000

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. Coliform bacteria are more hardy 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 following 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.

Year	Constituent	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2000	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

**FECAL COLIFORM - NOT DETECTED**