Upper Leon River
Municipal Water District

2002 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 which is a surface water source.

The source 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. Approved 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 anthracite and sand and is disinfected in the treatment process prior to delivery to the 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.

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Español

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

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 Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791

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 - **N**ephelometric **T**urbidity **U**nits. 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

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION. . . . . The Board of Directors' regularly scheduled meeting is the fourth Monday of each month @ 6:30 PM. The meetings on June 23rd and July 28th will have time on the Agenda to discuss this report or other water quality related questions. Public participation is invited.

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.

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

. . . the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment has been completed and the report will be available this year. It allows us to focus on our source water protection activities.

About The 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 .

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.

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 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. 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 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	0.0850-0.0850	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Fluoride	0.1	0.1000-0.1000	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2002	Nitrate	0.06	0.0600-0.0600	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.
2000	Gross beta emitters	7.9	7.9000-7.9000	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Organics NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Disinfection Byproducts 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
2002-2002	Chloroform	9.4	4.8000-14.0000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2002-2002	Bromoform	5.25	3.2000-7.3000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants

2002-2002	Bromodichloromethane	17	13.0000-21.0000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2002-2002	Dibromochloromethane	16	15.0000-17.0000	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
2002	Turbidity	0.52	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	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Total Coliform NOT DETECTED

Fecal Coliform NOT DETECTED