

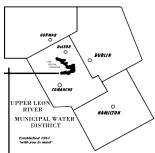
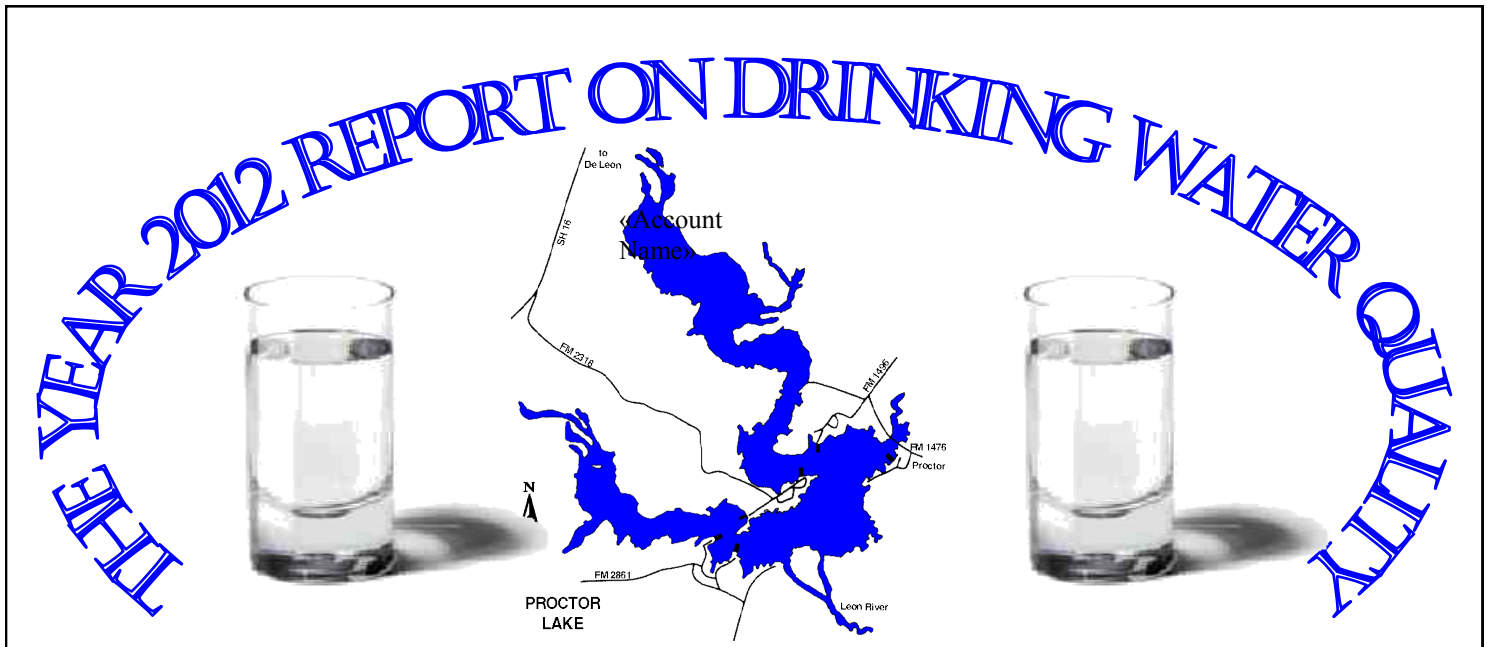
Upper Leon River MWD
PWS TX0470015

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

January 01 to December 31, 2012

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

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 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.



**Upper Leon River
Municipal Water District
Water Department
2250 Highway 2861
Comanche, Texas 76442**

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS
POSTAGE
PERMIT NO. 500

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Name»
«Bill To Address 2»
«Bill To City, St, Zip»

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS: The tables in this report contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require the following explanations.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (MRDL) - The highest level of 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 (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 contamination.

Avg - Average. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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

na - not applicable

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

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

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measurement for radioactivity)

ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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

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.

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.

Secondary Contaminants. . . .

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.

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 at the following times. . . .

DATE: July 22nd and August 26th, 2013; **TIME:** 6:30 PM; **LOCATION:** General Office, 2250 Highway 2861, Comanche (by Lake Proctor Dam) For more information, **PHONE NO:** (254)-879-2258.

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 and speak with Gary Lacy or Carroll Abbey, or visit the website www.ulrmwd.com.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar.

Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (619)813-4432

TASTE & ODOR (T & O). . . Water quality is often judged by its aesthetic qualities, specifically its taste and odor or color. Regardless of the source, water can be very safe to drink and still have an unpleasant taste and odor. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, odor, or color problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. Taste and odor are aesthetic qualities 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. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the Water Treatment Plant at (254) 879-2228.

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

Where do we get our drinking water? Upper Leon River MWD customers receive treated water supplied from Proctor Lake in Comanche County, which is classified as a surface water supply. This water receives full treatment at the District's Proctor Treatment Plant, 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 questions.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Gary Lacy or Carroll Abbey. Additional information on source water and assessments are available at both the Source Water Assessment Viewer located at <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=> and on the Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds EPA Drinking Water Requirements This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. 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.

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. 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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)*	2012	34	22.4 - 33.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2012	89	26.4 - 51.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2/11/2009	2.3	2.3 - 2.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2/11/2009	0.0988	0.0988 - 0.0988	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2012	0.2	0.16 - 0.16	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2012	0.13	0.13 - 0.13	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2/11/2009	5	5 - 5	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2012	6.8	6.8 - 6.8	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.

Combined Radium 226/228	2012	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2012	1.3	1.3	0.0695	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2012	0	15	3.21	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

See list of 'Definitions & Abbreviations' for further explanations

Additional Health 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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water but Upper Leon River MWD 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>.

Violations Table

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	1/1/2012	3/31/2012	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.25 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	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

Disinfectant

	Year	Avg Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
Chloramine	2012	3.4	0.7	6.0	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Total Coliform Bacteria	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
Fecal Coliform	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. Disinfectants can combine with TOC to form byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include THMs and HAA5s which are reported elsewhere in this report

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source at Contaminant
2012	Source Water	7.72	6.78	9.37	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2012	Drinking Water	5.88	5.1	7.11	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2012	Removal Ratio	0.7	0.42	1.11	% removal*	NA

*Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

TTHM & HAA5

	Quarter	Sample Results	Sample Units	MCL	MCLG	LRAA*	Units	
TTHM	12-Q4 10/1/2012 12/31/2012	51.9	ppb	100 ppb	n/a	40.2	ppb	TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of cancer.
TTHM	12-Q3 7/1/2012 9/30/2012	45.4	ppb	100 ppb	n/a	48.7	ppb	
TTHM	12-Q2 4/1/2012 6/30/2012	37.1	ppb	100 ppb	n/a	73.1	ppb	
TTHM	12-Q1 1/1/2012 3/31/2012	26.4	ppb	100 ppb	n/a	88.3	ppb	
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	12-Q4 10/1/2012 12/31/2012	31.8	ppb	60 ppb	n/a	28	ppb	Haloacetic acids (HAAs). Some people who drink water containing HAAs in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	12-Q3 7/1/2012 9/30/2012	25.7	ppb	60 ppb	n/a	28	ppb	
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	12-Q2 4/1/2012 6/30/2012	33.4	ppb	60 ppb	n/a	33	ppb	
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	12-Q1 1/1/2012 3/31/2012	22.4	ppb	60 ppb	n/a	34	ppb	
TTHM	Samples MIN	26.4	ppb	*Note: The LRAA is the Locational Running Annual Average				
	Samples MAX	51.9	ppb					
	Samples AVG	40.2	ppb					
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	Samples MIN	22.4	ppb					
	Samples MAX	33.4	ppb					
	Samples AVG	28.3	ppb					

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations (UCMR) Reporting

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

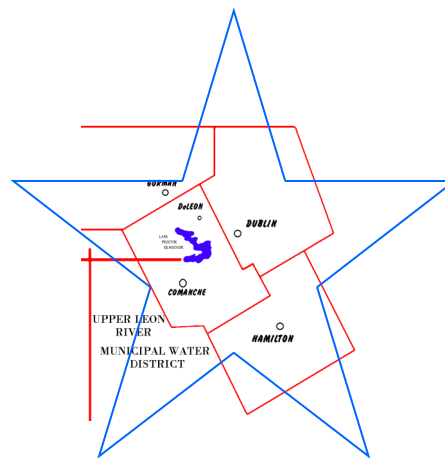
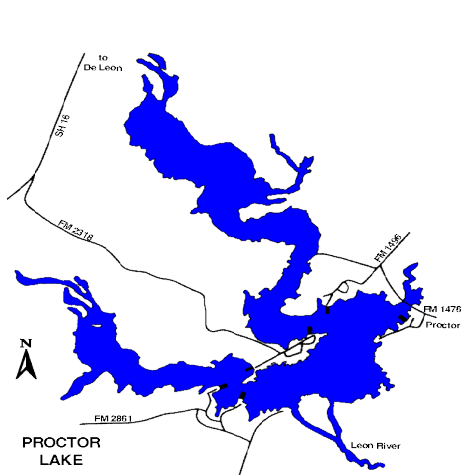
Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Contaminant	Year of Range	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Chloroform	2012	3.74	2.7	5.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	2012	10.26	4.6	20	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	2012	9.7	6.4	12.1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	2012	12.88	7.3	19.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Contaminant	Year of Range	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	06/19/12	106	106	106	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	06/19/12	129	129	129	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Chloride	06/19/12	70	70	70	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
Copper (Free)	09/13/12	0.044853	0.00672	0.181	1.0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	06/19/12	7.2	7.2	7.2	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
Sodium	06/19/12	40.0	40.0	40.0	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproducts of oil field activity
Sulfate	06/19/12	61	61	61	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field industry
Total Dissolved	06/19/12	315	315	315	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water



The General Office of the Upper Leon River Municipal Water District, and the Proctor Water Treatment Plant, are located adjacent to Lake Proctor Dam off of FM 2861. General Office hours are 8:00a to 4:30p, Monday thru Friday and the phone number is (254) 879-2258 or (254) 879-2259.

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