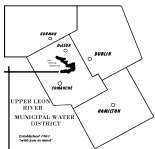
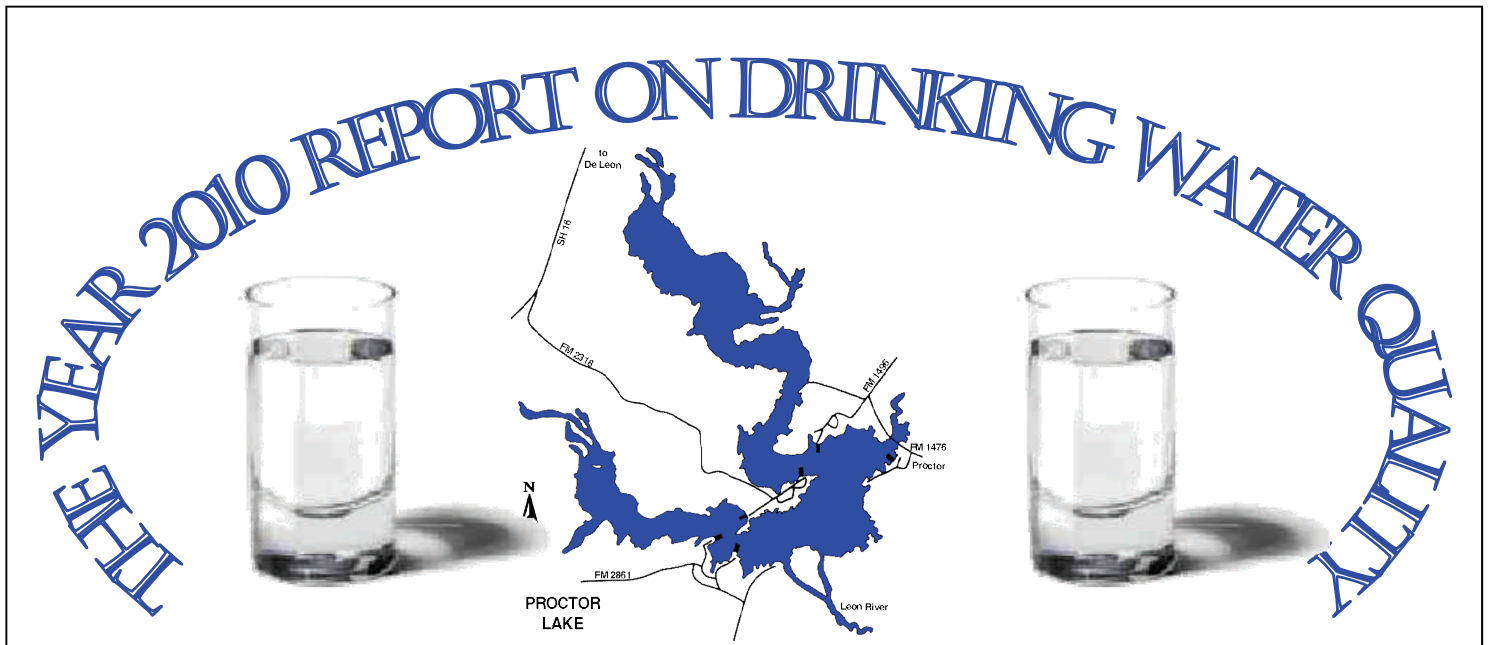


**Upper Leon River
Municipal Water District**

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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 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.



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

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS
POSTAGE
PERMIT NO. 500

Understanding the Tables

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS:

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.

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.

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

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

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter. Unit of 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 ($\mu\text{g/l}$) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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

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.*

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.

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: June 27th and July 25th, 2011; **TIME:** 6:30 PM;
LOCATION: General Office, 2250 Highway 2861, Comanche (by Lake Proctor Dam) For more information,
PHONE NO: (254)-879-2258.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (619) 813-4432 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

TASTE & ODOR (T & O). . . Water quality is often judged by its aesthetic qualities, specifically its taste or odor. 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.

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

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 1-800-426-4791.

Where do we get our drinking water? Upper Leon River MWD customers receive treated water supplied from Proctor Lake, 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.

A *Source Water Susceptibility Assessment* for Lake Proctor is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with Lake Proctor water based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/> . For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us at your convenience.

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.

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 materials, 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. 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 (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)*	2010	29	22.1 - 33.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2010	82	44.9 - 137	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

* Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

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	*See "Arsenic Source"
* Arsenic Source - Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.								
Barium	2/11/2009	0.0988	0.09088 - 0.0988	2	2	ppm	N	*See "Barium Source"
* Barium Source - Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.								
Fluoride	2010	0.17	0.17 - 0.17	4	4	ppm	N	*See "Fluoride Source"
* Fluoride Source - Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2010	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	10	10	ppm	N	*See "Nitrate Source"
* Nitrate Source - Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.								
Nitrate Advisory - 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 advice from your health care provider.								
Selenium	2/11/2009	5	5 - 5	50	50	ppb	N	*See "Selenium Source"
* Selenium Source - 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	2/8/2006	9.5	9.5 - 9.5	0	50	pCi/L	N	*See "Beta/Photon emitters Source"

* Beta/Photon emitters Source - Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
 Note: The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Lead	1.9	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Copper	0.082	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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. This water supply 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

TURBIDITY 2010	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.35 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	99.47%	N	Soil runoff.
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.				

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
Chloramine	2010	3.9	0.6	6.5	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing 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.

Contaminant	Year	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measurement	Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	2010	- 0 -	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month is the MCL.

Fecal Coliform	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA
-----------------------	---------------------------------------------------------

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	10/1/2010	12/31/2010	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.

STEPS TO CORRECT VIOLATIONS

Your water supplier, Upper Leon River MWD, works daily to maintain and improve their water treatment techniques and water delivery methods to meet and exceed State and Federal water quality standards. TThms are being monitored routinely and the disinfectant quality is being monitored and adjusted to provide the least potential for TThm development. Additionally, water system flushing has been made a priority in distribution system maintenance.

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. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromochloromethane 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	2010	3.60	1.80	4.60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	2010	12.64	8.10	19.82	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	2010	10.98	6.30	15.63	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	2010	15.62	11.00	22.86	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon

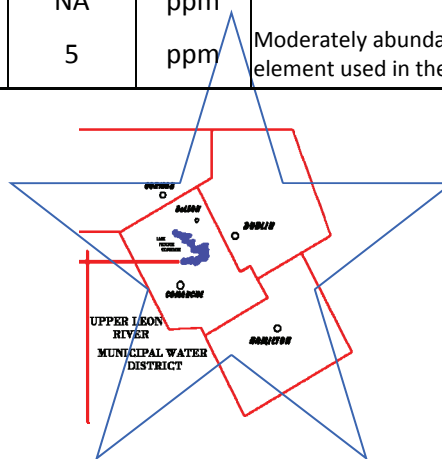
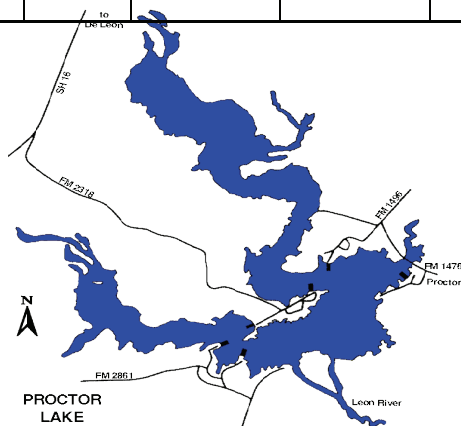
Total organic carbon (TOC) no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.						
Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source at Contaminant
2010	Source Water	8.40	7.70	9.76	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2010	Drinking Water	6.72	6.20	7.48	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2010	Removal Ratio	0.56	0.36	0.77	% 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.

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
Aluminum	2009	0.088	0.088	0.088	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
Bicarbonate	2010	84	84	84	NA	mg/L	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
Calcium	2009	48	48	48	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
Chloride	2010	121	121	121	300	mg/L	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
Magnesium	2009	17.6	17.6	17.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
Manganese	2009	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
Nickel	2009	0.001	0.001	0.001	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	2010	6.4	6.4	6.4	>7.0	units	Measurement of corrosivity of water
Sodium	2009	66	66	66	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproducts of oil field activity
Sulfate	2010	96	96	96	300	mg/L	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field industry
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	2010	69	69	69	NA	mg/L	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Total Dissolved Solids	2010	419	419	419	1000	mg/L	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	2009	192	192	192	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium
Zinc	2009	0.006	0.006	0.006	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry



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. Visit our website @ <http://www.ulrmwd.com>