

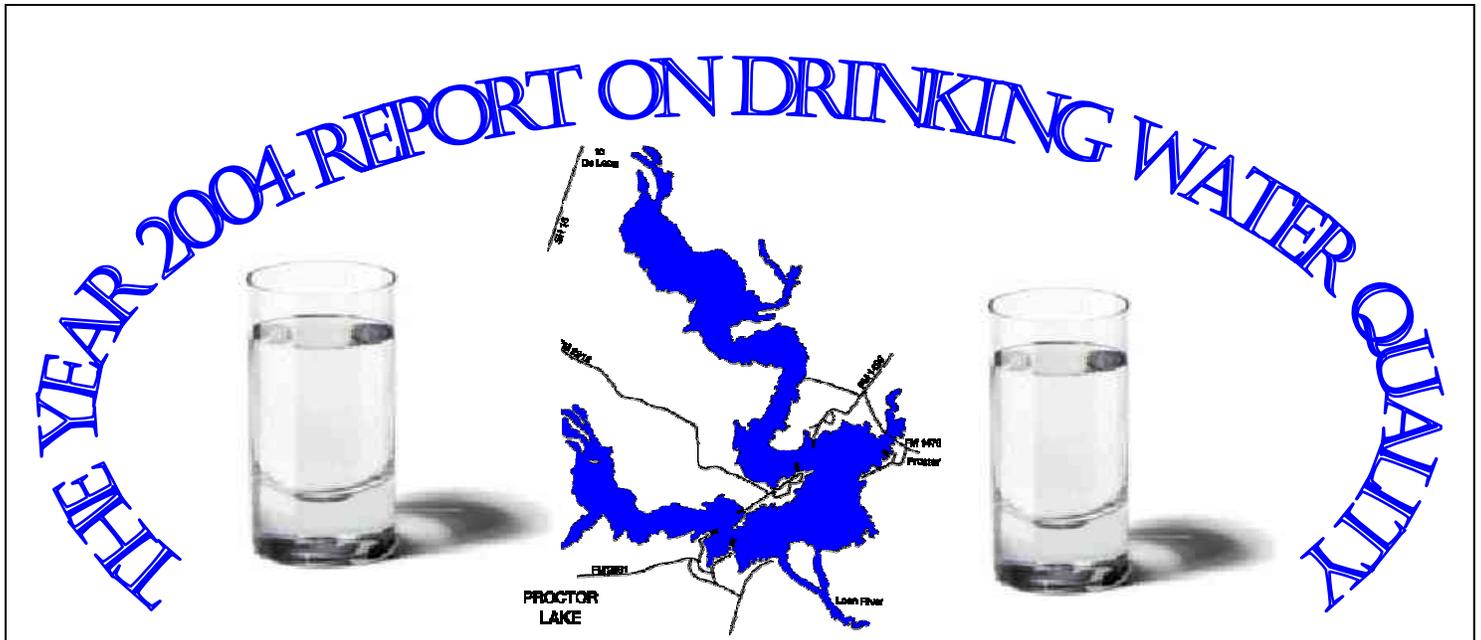
2004 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2250 Highway 2861

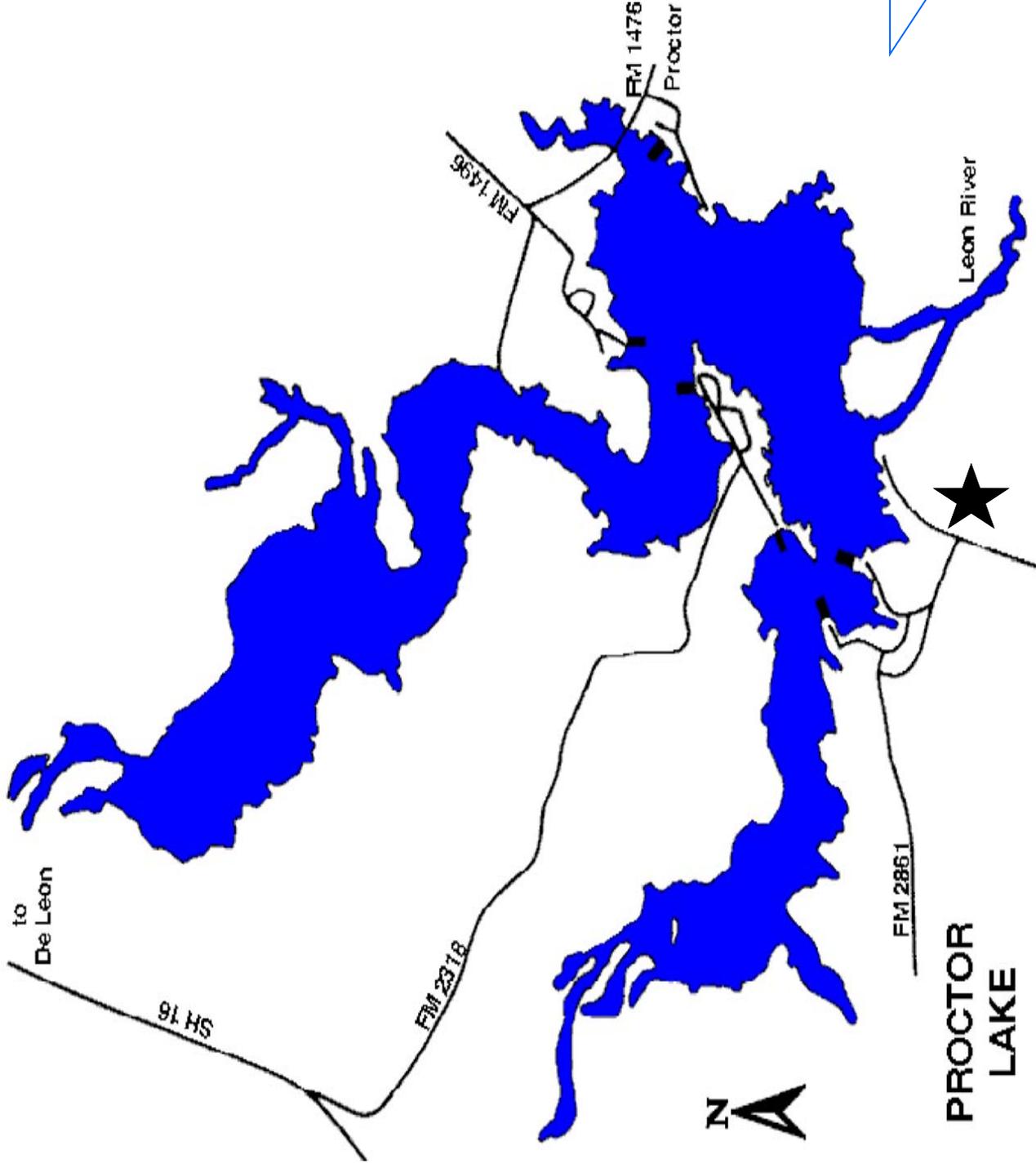
General Office & Proctor Treatment Plant

(254) 879-2258

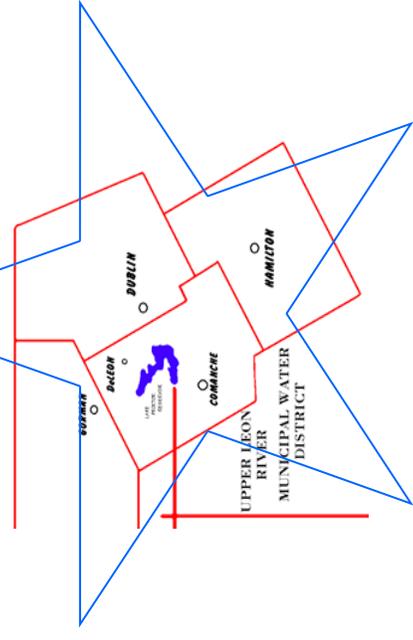
This annual Drinking Water Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report, is from you water supplier, **Upper Leon River Municipal Water District**. It provides detailed information about your drinking water so that you can be informed and have confidence in the product we deliver. The Water District 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.



**Upper Leon River
Municipal Water District
Water Department
P.O.Box 67
Comanche, Texas 76442**



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) 879-879-2258 or (254) 879-2259. Visit our website @ <http://www.ulmwd.com>



**SPECIAL NOTICE
for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CAN-
CER 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

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

Upper Leon River Municipal Water District customers receive treated water supplied from Lake Proctor, which is classified as a surface water supply. This water is treated at the Upper Leon River MWD Proctor Treatment Plant where it 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.

TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate susceptibility to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants are found in this drinking water report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

**Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal
(EPA) Drinking Water Requirement**

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 is 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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

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. (254) 723-5016 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

**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:** June 27th and July 25th, 2005; **TIME:** 6:30 PM; **LOCATION:** General Office, 2250 Highway 2861, Comanche (by Lake Proctor Dam)

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.

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

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.

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 Tables

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. As noted, the attached tables contain the contaminants which were detected in your drinking water during the reporting period. **It's important to understand that a "detect" indicates only that a measurable quantity could be measured above a minimal detectable value 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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2002 2002	Arsenic <i>* These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 50 ppb and there is currently no MCLG.</i>	4.000	4	4	10*	0 *	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2002 2002	Barium	0.085	0.085	0.085	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2004 2004	Fluoride	0.200	0.2	0.2	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2004 2004	Nitrate	0.070	0.07	0.07	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2002 2002	Selenium	11.300	11.3	11.3	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2003 2003	Gross beta emitters	3.750	0	7.5	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Organic Contaminants: NOT TESTED OR REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Constituent	Highest Avg Range of Detects (low - high)	MRDL	MCLG	Units	Source
2004	Chloramines	3.5 0.5 - 5.5	4	0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004 2004	Total Haloacetic Acids	29.450	22.1	35.5	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2004 2004	Total Trihalomethanes	26.675	18.4	30.8	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004 2004	Chloroform	3.600	3.6	3.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2004 2004	Bromoform	3.700	3.7	3.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2004 2004	Bromodichloromethane	7.600	7.6	7.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2004 2004	Dibromochloromethane	7.100	7.1	7.1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

<i>Raw (Untreated) Source Water TOC</i>	
2004 minimum	6.04 mg/l
2004 maximum	7.53 mg/l
2004 average	6.81 mg/l

Total Coliform: NOT DETECTED

Fecal Coliform: NOT DETECTED

Lead and Copper

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

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	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004 2004	Turbidity	0.23	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

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

Year (Range)	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002 2002	Aluminum	58.000	58	58	50	ppb	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004 2004	Bicarbonate	132.000	132	132	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2002 2002	Calcium	63.600	63.6	63.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004 2004	Chloride	102.000	102	102	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2002 2002	Copper	0.053	0.053	0.053	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2002 2002	Magnesium	18.300	18.3	18.3	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002 2002	Manganese	10.000	10	10	50	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004 2004	pH	7.500	7.5	7.5	NA	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2002 2002	Sodium	48.100	48.1	48.1	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2004 2004	Sulfate	81.000	81	81	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2004 2004	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	108.000	108	108	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2004 2004	Total Dissolved Solids	410.000	410	410	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2002 2002	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	234.000	234	234	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.