

Total organic carbon (TOC) sampled from source water has 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 | Constituent | Average Concentration | Minimum Concentration | Maximum Concentration | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|
| 2009 | Total organic carbon | 1.34 | 1.17 | 1.64 | ppm | Naturally occurring; no health effects directly associated. |

Total Coliform Reported monthly tests found no total coliform bacteria.
E.coli Reported monthly tests found no E.coli bacteria.

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

| Year | Constituent | Measured Concentration | Number of Analyses | Secondary Unit | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| 2009 | pH | 7.6 | 1 | 7 | Units | Measure of corrosivity of water. |
| 2009 | Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ | 159 | 1 | NA | ppm | Naturally-occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| 2009 | Bicarbonate | 204 | 1 | NA | ppm | Abundant naturally-occurring element. |
| 2009 | Chloride | 20 | 1 | 300 | ppm | Abundant naturally-occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity. |
| 2009 | Sulfate | 23 | 1 | 300 | ppm | Naturally occurring common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2009 | Total Dissolved Solids | 245 | 1 | 1000 | ppm | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |

Required Additional Health Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 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:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems;

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

This report was prepared with technical assistance from the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority. GBRA will be happy to answer any questions about the Lomas Water System or its water quality and treatment process. Please contact us at 830-379-5822 or through our website at www.gbra.org. Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/dwinfo/index.html.

WATER QUALITY '09

Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority

Lomas Water - Comal Trace

EXCELLENCE IN WATER QUALITY

GBRA Main Office 830-379-5822

Dear Customer:

The Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority (GBRA) is pleased to provide you with this 2009 Water Quality Report. We take all possible precautions to safeguard your water supply and hope you will be encouraged to learn about the high quality of water provided to you.

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires water utilities to issue an annual report to customers, in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report explains where your drinking water comes from, what it contains, and the health risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent.

We are committed to providing you with information about your water supply because informed customers are our best allies in supporting improvements needed to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

We are proud to report that the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has assessed our system and determined that your drinking water, provided by the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority water treatment plant, meets or exceeds all federal and state established water quality standards.

The tables in this report list all substances that were detected in our treated water, and the highest level at which they were detected. The tables also reflect the highest levels allowed by federal regulatory agencies. Please read this information carefully and if you have questions, call the numbers listed in this report.

Customer Views Welcome

The Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority strongly supports the national primary drinking water regulation compliance process. If you are interested in learning more about the water department, water quality, or participating in the decision-making process, there are a number of opportunities available.

Questions about water quality can be answered by calling GBRA 830-379-5822 from 8 a.m. - 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Inquiries about public participation and policy decisions should be directed to the Western Canyon Division Manager's office at 830-885-2639.

The GBRA Board of Directors meets every third Wednesday of the month at 10:00 a.m. at the GBRA River Annex located at 905 Nolan St., Seguin, Texas and all meetings are open to the public.

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. 830-379-5822 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español durante las horas regulares de oficina (8 a.m. - 5 p.m.).



**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.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Center 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Lomas Water/Comal Trace receives its water from a water well which pumps from the Trinity aquifer and from Canyon Lake via the GBRA Western Canyon Water Treatment Plant. The water system is operated by the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority (GBRA).

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our 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 will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Trained operators monitor and test the water, including the addition of chlorine, to ensure that our water meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. The treated water is delivered to the Lomas Water/Comal Trace storage tanks and delivered through its distribution system to you.

What We Found

The following tables list the contaminants that have been found in your drinking water. USEPA requires water systems to test for more than 97 contaminants. The column marked "Highest Level at Any Sampling Point" shows the highest test results during the year. The "Source of Constituent" column shows where this substance usually originates.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of the contaminant 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level.

NA - Not Applicable.

Table I - Test results for the GBRA Lomas Water System (Sampled in distribution system)

Inorganics Contaminants (source water)

| Year | Detected Constituent | Measured Concentration | Number of Analyses Performed | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|--|
| 2006 | Barium | 0.026 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ppm | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2009 | Combined Radium | 0.9 | 1 | 5 | 0 | pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2008 | Fluoride | 0.3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2009 | Nitrate | 0.41 | 1 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated wastewater effluent; erosion of natural deposits. |

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

| Year | Constituent | Average | Range of Detects (Low - High) | MRDL | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|------|-------------|---------|-------------------------------|------|-----------------|--|
| 2009 | Chlorine | 1.36 | 0.49 - 1.77 | 4 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |

Unregulated Contaminants

| Year | Contaminant | Measured Concentration | Number of Analyses | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| 2006 | Dibromochloromethane | 0.5 | 1 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

Disinfection Byproducts

| Year | Detected Constituent | Measured Concentration | Number of Analyses Performed | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----|-----------------|---|
| 2004 | Total Trihalomethanes | 2.1 | 1 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

Total Coliform NOT DETECTED

E.coli NOT DETECTED

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

| Year | Constituent | Measured Concentration | Number of Analyses | Secondary Unit | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| 2008 | Bicarbonate | 204 | 1 | NA | ppm | Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone. |
| 2006 | Calcium | 91.2 | 1 | NA | ppm | Abundant naturally-occurring element. |
| 2008 | Chloride | 12.9 | 1 | 300 | ppm | Abundant naturally-occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2006 | Magnesium | 16.3 | 1 | NA | ppm | Abundant naturally-occurring element. |
| 2008 | pH | 7.94 | 1 | 7 | units | Measure of corrosivity of water. |
| 2006 | Sodium | 7.2 | 1 | NA | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2008 | Sulfate | 15.4 | 1 | 300 | ppm | Naturally-occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2008 | Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 | 204 | 1 | NA | ppm | Naturally-occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| 2006 | Total Dissolved Solids | 337 | 1 | 1000 | ppm | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| 2006 | Hardness as CaCO3 | 294 | 1 | NA | ppm | Naturally-occurring calcium. |
| 2006 | Iron | 0.076 | 1 | 0.3 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2006 | Nickel | 0.002 | 1 | NA | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2006 | Zinc | 0.318 | 1 | 5 | ppm | Moderately abundant naturally-occurring element; used in the metal industry. |
| 2006 | Copper | 0.005 | 1 | 1 | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative. |
| 2006 | Manganese | 0.0019 | 1 | 0.05 | ppm | Abundant naturally-occurring element. |

Lead and Copper (Analyzed every nine years)

| Year | Contaminant | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|---|
| 2002 | Lead | 0.8 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2002 | Copper | 0.023 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |

Table II - Test results for the GBRA-Western Canyon Water Treatment Plant (Sampled at the GBRA Western Canyon Water Treatment Plant).

Inorganics Contaminants (source water)

| Year | Detected Constituent | Measured Concentration | Number of Analyses Performed | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|---|
| 2006 | Barium | 0.024 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ppm | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2009 | Fluoride | 0.21 | 1 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; runoff from fertilizer use. |
| 2009 | Nitrate | 0.08 | 1 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated wastewater effluent; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2006 | Selenium | 5.1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | ppb | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. |

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

| Year | Constituent | Average | Range of Detects (Low - High) | MRDL | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|------|-------------|---------|-------------------------------|------|-----------------|--|
| 2009 | Chlorine | 0.82 | 0.60 - 0.88 | 4 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |

Disinfection Byproducts

| Year | Detected Constituent | Measured Concentration | No. of Analyses | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------|---|
| 2009 | Total Haloacetic acids | 5.4 | 1 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2009 | Total Trihalomethanes | 26.3 | 1 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

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. Turbidity is measured 4 times per day through grab samples and continuously through automatic on-line individual filter turbidity monitors.

| Year | Detected Constituent | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits | Turbidity Limits | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 2009 | Turbidity | 0.1 | 100 | 0.3 | NTU | Soil runoff. |