The Port O'Connor Municipal Utility District purifies the water by removing impurities and making it safe for drinking. The water is diverted from the Guadalupe River and pumped to the GBRA water treatment plant, where licensed operators treat it. Chlorine and ammonia are used to destroy any pathogens, and fluoride is added to promote dental health.

**Important Note:** The Port O'Connor Municipal Utility District provides water service to the Port O'Connor Municipal Utility District, located at 39 Denman Drive, Port O'Connor, Texas 77982. For more information, please call 361/983-2652.

**Source Water Assessment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Highest</th>
<th>Range of Detects</th>
<th>MRDL</th>
<th>MRLG</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Source of Constituent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>18.1-82.0 NTU</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18*</td>
<td>8.0-52.0 Most Probable Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidium</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>0 Oocysts per liter</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Removal Ratio**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Highest</th>
<th>Range of Detects</th>
<th>MRDL</th>
<th>MRLG</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Source of Constituent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOC (Total Organic Carbon)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>5.46</td>
<td>2.05 3.49</td>
<td>75 ppm Naturally occurring and there are no health effects directly associated</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cryptosporidium**

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen that may be found in water contaminated with feces. Monitoring results will be used to determine whether additional treatment is required and to refine the treatment process.

**Non-Acute MCL**

Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of likely explanation.

**Public Notification**

If water quality data for National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Issue or Report**

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by the following:

- Cryptosporidium
- HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)
- THM (Trihalomethanes)
- Haloacetic Acids
- Disinfectant
- Chloramines
- Total Chlorine
- Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane
- Cryptosporidium

**Potential Problems**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals may experience more severe health effects.

**Customer Views Welcome**

The Port O'Connor Municipal Utility District welcomes customer feedback and suggestions. Your input helps us improve the quality of our water service.

**Dear Customer:**

This report provides important information about the water you drink. It includes the results of water quality tests conducted by the Port O'Connor Municipal Utility District to ensure that your water is safe to drink. The report also outlines the sources of your water, the treatment processes used, and the results of monitoring activities.

**Source Water Data**

The tables in this report list all substances detected in the water collected from different sources. These measurements help us understand the quality of the water we supply and identify any potential issues.

**Critical Tests**

The Port O'Connor Municipal Utility District conducts critical tests to ensure the safety and quality of your water. These tests include measurements of:

- Total Coliform
- E.coli
- Cryptosporidium
- Turbidity
- Haloacetic Acids
- Trihalomethanes
- Disinfectants
- Cryptosporidium

These tests help us maintain high water quality and prevent the transmission of waterborne diseases.

**Compliance with Regulations**

The Port O'Connor Municipal Utility District complies with federal and state regulations to ensure your water is safe to drink. We conduct regular monitoring and testing to ensure compliance with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

**Public Access**

For more information or to obtain a hard copy of this report, please contact the Port O'Connor Municipal Utility District at 361/983-2652. You can also access the report online at www.pocmud.org.
### Meeting Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>% of Samples</th>
<th>Limits</th>
<th>Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.3 NTU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ND** = MCL not applicable or not regulated.

**NA** = Not detected.

**ppm** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of clarity.

**MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest concentration of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

**MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL): the concentration of a contaminant allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**GBRA** = Galveston Bay Regional Authority (GBRA) Water Treatment Plant (WTP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>0.054 ppm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>81.4 ppm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>0.72 ppm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>78 ppm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Bicarbonate</td>
<td>189 ppm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Gross Beta Emitters</td>
<td>4.8 pCi/L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>1.34 ppm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>0.074 ppm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>1.49 ppm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Water Treatment Information

*TABLE I - Test results for the GBRA water supply to Port O'Connor (Sampled at the GBRA Water Treatment Plant)*

*Note: This table contains all of the chemical constituents that have been found in your drinking water. EPA requires water systems to test for more than 97 constituents. The column marked "Highest Concentration at Any Sampling Point Analyses" shows the highest test results during the year. The "Source of Constituent" column shows where this substance usually originates.

- **Secondary and Other Unregulated Constituents**
  - Haloacetic Acids
    - Bromoform: 7.058 ppm; MCL: 5.7-8.39 ppm
    - Bromodichloromethane: 29.01 ppm; MCL: 15.1-41.7 ppm
    - Chlorodibromomethane: 31.792 ppm; MCL: 20.3-39.76 ppm
  - Chloroform: 15.648 ppm; MCL: 6.4-28.5 ppm

- **Organics**
  - Total Trihalomethanes: 78.475 ppm; MCL: 47.9-111.3 ppm

- **Unregulated Contaminants**
  - Radionuclides: which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
  - Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from sewage treatment plants, urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
  - Agricultural and mining activities, which can include use of pesticides and fertilizers, erosion of natural deposits.
  - Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, and mining activities.
  - Decay of mineral and man-made deposits.

### Definitions

- **EPA** = Environmental Protection Agency
- **UN** = United Nations
- **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest concentration of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL): the concentration of a contaminant allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **ND** = Not detected.
- **NA** = Not applicable or not regulated.

### Additional Health Information

- **Health Effects**: 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 can cause a variety of health problems.
- **Source of Constituent**: 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 may pick up minerals and contaminants from the soil, rocks, and ground or surface water. The sources of contaminants can include:
  - Natural processes such as erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use, and mining activities.
  - Artifactual processes such as use of pesticides and fertilizers, discharge of drilling wastes, and erosion of natural deposits.

### Sampling Point Analyses

The following tables contain all of the chemical constituents that have been found in your drinking water. EPA requires water systems to test for more than 97 constituents. The column marked "Highest Concentration at Any Sampling Point Analyses" shows the highest test results during the year. The "Source of Constituent" column shows where this substance usually originates.