All required samples were collected but one sample was marked “Construction” rather than “Distribution.” This was an operator error and has been corrected by closer monitoring of the field activity.

Steps to Correct Violations

No associated adverse health effects.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

No additional adverse health effects.

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 organic compounds, 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 Port Lavaca Water Treatment Plant or its water quality and treatment process. Please contact us at 361-552-9751 or through our website at www.gbra.org. Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com.

GBRA Water Treatment Plant 361-552-9751

Port Lavaca Water Department 361-552-9793 Ext.239

Dear Customer:

The City of Port Lavaca is pleased to provide you with this 2010 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 City of Port Lavaca through the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority’s surface 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 City of Port Lavaca 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 361-552-9793 Ext. 239 from 8 a.m. - 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Inquiries about public participation and policy decisions should be directed to the City Secretary’s office at 361-552-9793 Ext. 225.

The Port Lavaca City Council meets every 2nd Monday of the month at 6:30 p.m. at City Hall and all meetings are open to the public. Our website is www.portlavaca.org.

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. 361-552-9793 Ext. 239 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.

The 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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water 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.gov/safewater/lead.
Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The City of Port Lavaca received its water from surface water diverted from the Guadalupe River and treated at the Port Lavaca Water Treatment Plant, 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 Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system the GBRA Port Lavaca Water Treatment Plant at 361-552-9751.

Trained operators monitor and test the water, including the addition of fluoride and chloramine, to ensure that our water meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. The treated water is delivered to the city’s water towers 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 Contaminant” column shows where the substance usually originates.

**DEFINITIONS**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - the highest level of the contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close 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.

**Not Detected (ND)** - Not Detectable.

**Non-Detectable (NA)** - Not Applicable.

### TABLE I - Test results for the GBRA water supply to Port Lavaca (Sampled at the GBRA Water Treatment Plant)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Average Measurement</th>
<th>Minimum Measurement</th>
<th>Maximum Measurement</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>0.074</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>Decay of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tooth; runoff from fertilizer use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Discharge of metal wastes; runoff from effluent use; leaching from sanitary systems; treated wastewater effluent; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Discharge of metal wastes; runoff from effluent use; leaching from sanitary systems; treated wastewater effluent; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>Discharge of metal wastes; runoff from effluent use; leaching from sanitary systems; treated wastewater effluent; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Green Biol</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tooth; runoff from fertilizer use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE II - Test Results for GBRA water supply to City of Port Lavaca customers (As sampled in the customer distribution system)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Average Measurement</th>
<th>Minimum Measurement</th>
<th>Maximum Measurement</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>Disinfectant used to control microbes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unregulated Contaminants

We participated in gathering data under UCMR in order to assess EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminations. If any unregulated contaminant were detected, they are shown in the table below. This data may also be found on EPA's website at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html, or call the Safe Drinking Water hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

**Total Coliforms**

Total coliforms 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

This level is used when a water system is at risk of having low levels of residual disinfectant, and they are taking steps to deal with this issue.

**Disinfectant Residuals**

This level is used when a water system is at risk of having low levels of residual disinfectant, and they are taking steps to deal with this issue.

**Total Organic Carbon (TOC)**

Total organic carbon (TOC) is a measure of dissolved organic matter. TOC is often used to characterize the organic content of water samples. TOC is often reported as the concentration of dissolved organic carbon (DOC), which is the TOC minus the concentration of inorganic carbon (IC), which includes carbon from bicarbonate, carbonate, and carbon dioxide.

**Inorganics**

**Organics**

**Disinfection Byproducts**

**Table of Inorganic Parameters**

**Table of Organic Parameters**

**Table of Disinfection Byproducts**

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

**Disinfectant Residuals**

**Total Organic Carbon (TOC)**

**Table of Total Trihalomethanes**

**Table of Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)**

**Table of Disinfection Byproducts**

**Table of Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

**Disinfectant Residuals**