Total Coliforms in drinking water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption. 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.

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.

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 your water system 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

Dear Customer:

The Port O’Connor Municipal Utility District 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 Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority’s surface water treatment plant near Port Lavaca, Texas, 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 Port O’Connor Municipal Utility District 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 the Utility District at 361-983-2652 or the GBRA office at 361-552-9751 from 8 a.m. - 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Inquiries about public participation and policy decisions should be directed to the District office at Port O’Connor at 39 Denman Dr., Box 375, Port O’Connor, Texas 77982. The District Directors hold their monthly meeting the second Thursday of each month.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en Español, favor de llamar a tel. 361-552-9751 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español durante las horas regulares de oficina (8 a.m. - 5 p.m.).

Special Notice

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those who have undergone organ transplants, those who are undergoing treatment with steroids, and people with other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines for appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.
Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The Port O'Connor Municipal Utility District receives 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 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 contact the GBRA Port Lavaca Water Treatment Plant at 361-552-9751.

Trained operators monitor and test the water, including the addition of fluoride and chloramines, to ensure that our water meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. The treated water is delivered to the utility’s ground storage 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.

DEFINITIONS:

- 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.

- the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs are not enforceable.

- the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

- the highest level of the contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

- the highest level of the contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are not enforceable.

- the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.

- the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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- the highest level of the contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

- the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs are not enforceable.

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