Dear Customer:
The LaSalle WCID #1 is pleased to provide you with this 2014 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 LaSalle WCID #1 strongly supports the national primary drinking water regulation compliance process. If you are interested in learning more about the 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 in Port O’Connor at 39 Denman Dr., Box 375, Port O’Connor, Texas 77982. The District Directors hold their monthly meeting on 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 al 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.

TABLE II - Test results for POC ID water supply to La Salle customers (As sampled in the customer distribution system)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Measured Concentration</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Source of Constituent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated effluent; animal waste; use of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

^TABLE II - Test results for POC ID water supply to La Salle customers (As sampled in the customer distribution system)^
The La Salle WCD 91 receives its water from surface water diverted from the Guadalupe and treated at the Port Lavaca Water Treatment Plant, operated by the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority (GBRA) and blended with water from the Port O’Connor Improvement District.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by TCEQ. This information describes the susceptibility and types of contaminants that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer at the following URL: http://gis/gwaz.nrs.gov/SourceWater/ControlledIndianfluoride/Retreat - Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.

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 system’s ground storage tank and delivered through its distribution system to you. For information on the treatment of your drinking water and water quality protection efforts contact the GBRA Port Lavaca Water Treatment Plant at 361-532-9571 or the Port O’Connor Improvement District at 361-983-2602.

What We Found

- Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.
- Maximum Contaminant Level - the highest level of the contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Average Concentration</th>
<th>Range of Detects</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Source of Constituent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>0.0058</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Discharge of mining; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>1 to 4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water addition that promotes strong teeth; runoff from fertilizer use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>2 to 10</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated effluent; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>1 to 100</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Gross Beta Emitters</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1 to 50</td>
<td>pCi/l</td>
<td>Decay of mineral and man-made deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Organics

- Haloacetic Acids
  - Chloroform: 16.3 1 8.4 ppm Naturally occurring; no health effects directly associated with it.
  - Chlorodibromomethane: 23.9 1 9.9 ppm Naturally occurring; no health effects directly associated with it.
  - Bromoform: 6.6 1 2.8 ppm Naturally occurring; no health effects directly associated with it.
  - Dichloroacetic acid: 20.1 1 9.0 ppm Naturally occurring; no health effects directly associated with it.

- Trihalomethanes
  - Chloroform: 16.3 1 9.0 ppm Naturally occurring; no health effects directly associated with it.
  - Chlorodibromomethane: 23.9 1 11.9 ppm Naturally occurring; no health effects directly associated with it.
  - Bromoform: 6.6 1 2.8 ppm Naturally occurring; no health effects directly associated with it.
  - Dichloroacetic acid: 20.1 1 9.0 ppm Naturally occurring; no health effects directly associated with it.

Inorganics

- Total Alkalinity as CaCO3: 71.3 1 44.3 ppm Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
- Total Organic Carbon (TOC): 2.0542 0.68 3.36 ppm Naturally occurring; no health effects directly associated with it.

- 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.

- Total Coliforms
  - Total Coliform 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.

- Total Coliforms
  - Total Coliform 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.

- Total Coliforms
  - Total Coliform 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.
### Violations Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violation Type</th>
<th>Violation Begin</th>
<th>Violation End</th>
<th>Violation Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INITIAL TAP SAMPLING (LCR)</td>
<td>7-1-2010</td>
<td>2-13-2014</td>
<td>We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INITIAL TAP SAMPLING (LCR)</td>
<td>1-1-2011</td>
<td>2-13-2014</td>
<td>We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)</td>
<td>9-29-2013</td>
<td>3-5-2014</td>
<td>We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INITIAL/FOLLOWUP/ROUTINE SOWT M/R (LCR)</td>
<td>7-1-2014</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC EDUCATION</td>
<td>12-1-2012</td>
<td>3-24-2014</td>
<td>We failed to adequately educate you regarding the health problems associated with the sources of elevated lead levels in our water system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC EDUCATION</td>
<td>3-1-2014</td>
<td>5-22-2014</td>
<td>We failed to adequately educate you regarding the health problems associated with the sources of elevated lead levels in our water system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LCR)</td>
<td>1-1-2014</td>
<td>6-30-2014</td>
<td>We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER LOSS FOR LASALLE WCID #1**

1.03 MG (Million Gallons) for the year or 5.7%

**SYSTEM ID # 0290071**