

Public Water Supply No. 0290065 PORT O'CONNOR MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

Excellence in Water Quality

POC Municipal Utility District, 39 Denman Drive, Port O'Connor, Texas 77982 Tel. 361/983-2652

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las horas regulares de oficina. o traducir en Espanol, favor de llamar 361/983-2652 durante aqua de beber. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion Este reporte incluye la informacion importante sobre su

What Happens to It? Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water and

added to promote dental health. to destroy any pathogens (germs) present. Fluoride is besu si sinomme bus eniorine and ammonia is used cles until the water reaches a crystal-clear quality. A ing out suspended solids, dirt, and other organic partilicensed operators treat the water by settling and filterpumped to the GBRA water treatment plant. There, stream) is diverted from the Guadalupe River and Surface water (water from a lake, pond, river or

pany for the District. only. Severn Trent, Inc. is the contract operating com-O'Connor may be used for standby emergency services tract customer. In addition, a groundwater well in Port chases water from the GBRA plant as a wholesale con-The Port O'Connor Municipal Utility District pur-

> District and our drinking water supplier, GBRA. and distributed for you by the professional staffs of the learn about the high quality of drinking water produced Water Quality Report. We hope you will be pleased to pleased to provide you with this calendar year 2006 The Port O'Connor Municipal Utility District is

> > Dear Customer:

testing and treatment program are designed to prevent. from, what it contains, and the health risks that our water tomers that explains where your drinking water comes requires water utilities to issue an annual report to cus-The federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

agencies. reflect the highest levels allowed by federal regulatory levels at which they were detected. The tables also that were detected in the treated water, and the highest ty standards. The tables in this report list all substances exceeds all federal and state established water qualitreatment plant near Port Lavaca, Texas meets or Your drinking water from the GBRA surface water tribution systems on an annual basis, as required by law. (TCEQ) inspects the drinking water production and dis-The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

bers listed in this report. -mun another to call the phone num-Please read this information carefully and if you have

Customer Views Welcome

Calls to these offices by customers for further information are most welcome. 2652, Box 375, Port O'Connor, Texas 77982, or the GBRA office 361/552-9751, Box 146, Port Lavaca, Texas 77979. Questions about water quality may be answered by the District office in Port O'Connor at 39 Denman Dr., 361/983-The District and GBRA strongly support the national primary drinking water regulations compliance process.

The District Directors hold their monthly meeting the second Thursday of each month.

IMMUNE PROBLEMS: Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS OR OTHER

at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants, can be particularly compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-

taminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial con-The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention

.bəved.	CEQ to be remo	T vd bəriupər	OOT fo treated	process divided by the	by the treatment	is is the percent of TOC removal	Removal Ra			
VN	٧N		7617671	820.I	2 <i>L</i> .£	Removal Ratio	9007			
Same as above.	uıdd		L952.2	2.I	3.44	Drinking Water TOC	9007			
	with it.									
Naturally occuring and there are no health effects directly associated	udd		5764.5	2.05	5.46	Source Water TOC	9007			
	Measure		Measurement	Measurement	Measurement	Constituent				
Source of Constituent	To tinU		Average	tsawoJ	Highest	Deteted	Year			
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)										
Disinfectant used to control microbes.	uıdd	4	4	0.4-0.1	۲۶.٤	Chloramines	9007			
	of Measure			(hgin-wol)	Average					
Source of Constituent	stinU	WBLG	WBDL	Range of Detects	Highest	Constituent	Year			

			Not Detected	E. coli	Not Detected	u .	ofilo J l stoT	
Removal Ratio is the percent of TOT removal by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOT required by TCEQ to be removed.								
VN	. VN		76176.1	820.I	2Γ.ε	Removal Ratio	9007	
Same as above.	udd		2.2567	5.1	3.44	Drinking Water TOC	9007	
	with it.							
Vaturally occuring and there are no health effects directly associated	udd		37975	2.05	5.46	Source Water TOC	9007	
	Measure	1	Measurement	Measurement	Measurement	Constituent		
transference of Constituent	To tinU		Average	Lowest	Highest	Deteted	Year	
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)								
Disinfectant used to control microbes.	uıdd	4	4	0.4-0.1	LS.E	Chloramines	9007	
	or Measure			(dgid-wol)	Average			
fource of Constituent	stinU	WBTG	WKDL	Range of Detects	Highest	Constituent	Year	

usceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at inants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain conta

The EPA Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2 Rule) requires that the water treatment plants monitor the source water (water prior to treatment plant) for Cryptosportidium, turbidity, and E.coli. Cryptosportidium 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

0.28-1.81	0.I.N
0.52-0.8	Most Probable Number
0	Oocysts per liter
səsylanA	
Range of	stinU

qdd	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Measure	
Unit of	Source of Constituent

b Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.		
	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	qd
	Source of Constituent	nit of feasure

nochoromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distributior

Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Source of Constituent

							5	em so filo D
						bəvisW g	Copper Testing	рив рвэЛ
Disinfectant used to control microbes.	uıdd	4	4	8.2	I	6.1	Chloramine Residual	9007
	Measure					Concentration		
Source of Constituent	To tinU	WBDLG	MRDL	mumixeM	muminiM	Sycrage	Disinfectant	Year

vieasure

To tinU

08

WCT

08

2.75-8.8

Detected

To sgnsA

4.201-1.22

Concentration

				1 1 1 1 0 01	W +
rally present in the environment.	Presence Vatu	*	£	Total Coliform Bacteria	9007
ree of Constituent	Unit of Source Measure	WCL	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Constituent	Year

Issue or Report	Failure to notify consumers of a bacteriological related violition makes it impossible for consumers to consider alternatives to drinking water that is contaminated or inadequately tested.	15-31-2009 15-1-2009-	The notification process was not properly scheduled for public dissemination.	Scheduling of public notices are now in the calendar of activities.
Total Coliform Von-Acute MCL Vo Fecal Found	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.	17-31-5009 17-1-5009-	Inadvertent contamination of the sample during collection is the most likely explanation.	The sampler was re-trained on the sample collection procedure.
9 Siolation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
1102	D912919(L10N)			

wwww th 91dallava si 2stat2 b9tinU 9th tuodguordt 2m9t2v2 vstaw viinummo his report was prepared by the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority. Please contact GBRA at 361/52-9751 or through their websile at waver and information is needed. Water quality data for อวนชนสนดว นอนชนทธิอง เอเชน ธินเทนเมส ภิเชนเมส เขนอนชง

TABLE I - Continued

Disinfectant Residuals

Source Water Assessment

Cyptosporidium Monitoring Information

our system contact the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority at 361-552-9751.

rior to Treatment səsyland alysis of SourceWater

rizes the source water data collected in 2006. determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection causing nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water. The following table summa-water, beinouthly sampling of the Guadalupe River, the source water for the Port Lavaca Water Treatment Plant, began in October 2006 and will continue until September 2008. The following table summa-

elationship established between E. coli and Cryptosportium levels in the source water. Although treatment plant filters remove Cryptosportium, filters cannot guarantee 100% removal nor can the analysis

geometric mean upiqu Lt *8I

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wə1s/s	distribution	JOUND	1.107 UI	pəisət -	· 11 /	REE	¥Τ	
			u			<u> </u>		

(MHT) eansthanded (MHT) (MHT)

(MHT)

	(MHT) esnedtsmoladi	'nΤ

WCL	Range of	IIA to serieva	Detected	Year

(MHT) sənadtəmoladirT

	Concentration			
ЖСГ	Range of Detected	IIA to sgrsvA striof gnilqms2	Detected Constituent	Year
IJM	fo anne d	114 30 9961944	Detroted	TeoV

Total Trihalomethanes

stnio9 gnilqmee uannisuo IIA to sgetsvA Year Detected (ZAAH) sbisA sitsselfe

D910919C

Total Haloacetic Acids 26.1

nontrient

Unregulated Contaminants

Chloroform \$002

Concentration

Year	Disinfectant	Average Concentration	Minimum Concentration	Maximum Concentration	МКDГ	ЯМ
ınmixe]	niziU IsubizəA n	əvə.I tastəəi	Ŀ			
\$005	Bromodichlorometha	21.E ən			qdd	

Year

9007

Two or more coliform found samples in any single month

Required Additional Health Information

tion for public health. tems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protecprescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water sys-In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses All drinking water, (including bottled water), may reasonably be expected to contain at least small

of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds,

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

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

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

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

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

Secondary constituents may affect the appearance and taste of your water. are regulated by the state of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. taste, color, and odor problems. The taste, color and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause

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

which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest concentration of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. DEFINITIONS

In the maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - the highest concentration of a disinfectant residual allowed in the Warinami Level Goal (MCLG) - the concentration of a contaminant allowed in drinking water below

distribution system.

a water system must follow. Action Level - the concentration of a contaminent which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which

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

Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	qdd	٤	٤	I	dN	Atrazine	9007	
Source of Constituent	Unit of Measure	WCLG	ЖСГ	Number of Analyses	Concentration Detected	Detected Constituent	Year	
							esinegrO	
Decay of mineral and man-made deposits.	pCi/L	0	05	I	8.4	Gross Beta Emitters	2004	
radiosits. doposits. Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natu ral deposits.	qdd	100	001	I	6 † . I	Chromium	2002	
Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated wastewater effluent; erosion of natural	uıdd	10	01	I	1.34	Nitrate	9007	
Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which pro- motes strong teeth; runoff from fertilizer use.	udd	4	<i>t</i>	I	72.0	Fluoride	9007	
Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits.	udd	5	7	I	¢70.0	muinsB	2002	
Source of Constituent	10 tinU Measure	WCLG	ЖСГ	Number of Analyses	Highest Concentration at Any Sampling Point	Detected Constituent	Year	
lorganics								

	Source of Constituent	To tinU	CT	W	mumixeM	muminiM	Ачегаде	Constituent	Year
-								tion Byproducts	ostnizid
[Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	qdd	٤	٤		I	ΔN	Atrazine	9007
		AIDERATAL			sostin		DOLODIA		

Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	qdd	08	£`111	47.9	32.22	Total Haloacetic Acids	5009
Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	qdd	09	\$`69	10.2	32.52	Total Trihalomethanes	5009
Source of Constituent	Unit of Sture	МСГ	Maximum Concentration	Minimum Concentration	Average Concentration	tneutituent	Year

Unregulated Contaminants

We participated in gathering data under UCMR in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are when in the table below. This data may also be found on EPA's website at http://www.epa.gov/safewata/ncod.html, or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Houline at 1-800-426-4791.

Reason for Monitoring	Range of Detected Concentrations	Average Concentration of Analysis	insuitienoO	Year
			səu	Trihalometha
Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.	5.82-4.9	849.21	СһІогоfогт	9007
Same as above.	65.8-7.2	850 ⁻ L	Bromoform	9002
Same as above.	7.14-1.21	10.62	Bromodichloromethane	9007
Same as above.	50.3-39.76	267.15	Chlorodibromonethane	9007
			spio	A sitesetic A
Same as above.	9'72'-QN	\$5.6	Chloroacetic acid	9007
Same as above.	6'72-QN	SZ.II	Dichloroacetic acid	9007
Same as above.	⊅'6-UN	4.1	Trichloroacetic acid	9007
Same as above.	ΔN	ND	Bromoacetic acid	9007
Same as above.	9.21-0.7	10.125	Dibromoacetic acid	9007
Same as above.	2.91-4.8	15.65	Bromochloroacetic acid	9007

Secondary and Other Unregulated Constituents

Vo associated adverse health effects

Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.	uıdd	1000	I	443	Total Dissolved Solids	9007
Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.	uıdd	ΨN	I	681	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	9007
field activity.						
Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil	uıdd	300	I	4.18	Sulfate	\$005
Erosion of natural deposits. Byproduct of oil field activity	uıdd	ΨN	I	54.5	unipoS	2002
Measure of corrosivity of water.	stinu	٧N	I	LL ⁻ L	Hq	9007
Abundant naturally occurring element.	uıdd	ΨN	I	14.8	muisəngaM	2002
Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.	uıdd	ΨN	I	L97	gM/aCardness as Ca/Mg	9007
leaching from wood preserative.						
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;	udd	ΨN	I	420.0	Copper	2002
product of oil field activity.						
Abundant naturally occurring element. Used in water purification; by-	uıdd	300	I	8 <i>L</i>	Chloride	9007
Abundant naturally occurring element.	uıdd	ΨN	I	6.99	muiolaD	2002
Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.	uıdd	ΨN	I	681	Bicarbonate	9007
Abundant naturally occurring element.	qdd	05	I	31.4	unuiunIA	2002
	Measure		səsylanA	Detected		
Source of Constituent	To tinU	WCL	To rodmu ^N	Concentration	Constituent	Year

VibidiuT

ganisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. Turbidity is measured up to 6 tim Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfer with disinfection and provide a medium for microhial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing org

Organic particles.	UTU	£.0	100	0.25	Turbidity	9007
	Measure	stimiJ	% of Samples Meeting Limits	Measurement	Constituent	
Source of Constituent	To tinU	Turbidity	Lowest Monthly	Highest Single	Detected	Year

What We Found

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L). NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of clarity.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L).

 $\mathbf{M} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{M} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{L}$ not applicable or not regulated.

 $\mathbf{N}\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{N}$ of detected.

 $\mathbf{UCMR} = \mathbf{Unregulated}$ contaminant monitoring rule.