

WATER QUALITY '14

Port O'Connor Municipal Utility District

Public Water Supply No. 0290065

EXCELLENCE IN WATER QUALITY

Port O'Connor Utility District 361-983-2652

GBRA Water Treatment Plant 361-552-9751

Dear Customer:

The Port O'Connor Municipal Utility District 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 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 in 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 este 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.

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).

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 constituents 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 available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>. 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 chloramine, 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 361-552-9751.

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. 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.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level.

ND - Not Detected

NA - Not Applicable

LCR - Lead/Copper Rule

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

Inorganics

Year	Detected Constituent	Measured Concentration	Number of Analyses Performed	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Barium	0.0938	1	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Fluoride	0.59	1	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; runoff from fertilizer use.
2014	Nitrate	0.11	2	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated effluent; erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Chromium	ND	1	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Gross Beta Emitters	4.8	1	50	0	pCi/l	Decay of mineral and man-made deposits.

Organics

Year	Detected Constituent	Measured Concentration	Number of Analyses Performed	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Atrazine	ND	1	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

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 shown in the table below. This data may also be found on EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Year	Constituent	Average Concentration	Range of Detected Levels	Reason for Monitoring
Trihalomethanes				
2014	Chloroform	16.3	9.2-26.4	Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2014	Bromoform	5.9	1.7-8.2	
2014	Bromodichloromethane	25.7	17.4-40.6	
2014	Chlorodibromomethane	23.9	11.9-35.2	
Haloacetic Acids				
2014	Chloroacetic acid	ND	ND - ND	Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2014	Dichloroacetic acid	10	6.0-14.7	
2014	Trichloroacetic Acid	5.4	2.9-7.6	
2014	Bromoacetic acid	ND	ND-ND	
2014	Dibromoacetic acid	4.97	2.5-7.0	
2014	Bromochloroacetic acid	7.8	5.6-11.6	

Secondary and Other Constituents (As Tested at POC Well)

Year	Constituent	Measured Concentration	Number of Analyses	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2013	Bicarbonate	590	1	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2013	Calcium	25.6	1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element.
2013	Chloride	699	1	300	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2013	Copper	0.0179	1	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2013	Hardness as Ca/Mg	135	1	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2013	Magnesium	17.2	1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element.
2013	Manganese	0.263	1	NA	ppm	
2013	pH	7.5	1	NA	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2013	Selenium	0.0081	1	NA	ppm	
2013	Sodium	579	1	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2013	Sulfate	23	1	300	ppm	Naturally-occurring common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2013	Zinc	0.0094	1	5	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2013	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	484	1	NA	ppm	Naturally-occurring soluble mineral salts.
2013	Total Dissolved Solids	1580	1	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2013	Iron	0.107	1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element.

Violations Table

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12-30-2013	3-6-2014	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.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	10-1-2014	12-31-2014	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

**WATER LOSS FOR POC ID SYSTEM
10.62 MG (MILLION GALLONS) FOR THE YEAR OR 10.1%
SYSTEM ID # 0290065**

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated
No associated adverse health effects.

Year	Constituent	Measured Concentration	Number of Analyses	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Aluminum	35.5	1	50	ppb	Abundant naturally-occurring element.
2014	Bicarbonate	106	1	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2014	Calcium	48.6	1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element.
2014	Chloride	125	1	300	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Copper	0.0123	1	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2014	Hardness as Ca/Mg	203	1	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2014	Magnesium	19.9	1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element.
2014	Nickel	0.0028	1	0.1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2014	pH	6.9	1	NA	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2014	Sodium	80.9	2	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Sulfate	150	1	300	ppm	Naturally-occurring common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Zinc	ND	1	5	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2014	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	87	1	NA	ppm	Naturally-occurring soluble mineral salts.
2014	Total Dissolved Solids	477	1	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2014	Iron	ND	1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Constituent	Average Concentration	Minimum Concentration	Maximum Concentration	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Total Haloacetic Acids	20.37	14.3	29.3	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2014	Total Trihalomethanes	71.8	44.3	110	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Turbidity

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 organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. Turbidity is measured 6 times per day through grab samples and continuously through automatic on-line individual filter turbidity monitors.

Year	Detected Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Turbidity	0.27	100	0.3	NTU	Organic particles.

Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon (TOC) sampled from source water has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Year	Constituent	Average Concentration	Minimum	Maximum	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Source Water TOC	3.5225	1.09	8.44	ppm	Naturally-occurring; no health effects directly associated with it.
2014	Drinking Water TOC	2.0542	0.68	3.36	ppm	Naturally-occurring; no health effects directly associated with it.
2014	Removal Ratio	2.296	1.62	2.78	NA	NA

Disinfectant Residuals

Year	Constituent	Average	Range of Detects (low-high)	MRDL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Chloramines	3.2784	1.1-4.3	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

2013 Total Coliform

NOT DETECTED

2013 *E.coli*

NOT DETECTED

TABLE II - Test results for GBRA water supply to Port O'Connor Rural Water customers (As sampled in the customer distribution system)

Trihalomethanes (THM)

Year	Detected Constituent	Average of all Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Total Trihalomethanes	83.2167	53.6-107	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Year	Detected Constituent	Average of all Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Total Haloacetic Acids	38.9625	15.9-65.9	60	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganics

Year	Detected Constituent	Measured Concentration	Number of Analyses	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2013	Arsenic	2.3	1	10	2	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production waste.
2013	Barium	0.0685	1	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Cyanide	60	1	200	200	ppb	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2013	Fluoride	0.51	1	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; runoff from fertilizer use.
2014	Nitrate	1.22-1.26	2	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated wastewater effluent; erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Selenium	8.1	1	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2011	Combined Radium 226/22	1	1	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant Level	Average Concentration	Minimum Concentration	Maximum Concentration	MRDL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Chloramine Residual	1.05	0.24	2.7	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Organics

Year	Detected Constituent	Concentration Detected	Number of Analyses	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Atrazine	ND	1	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Lead and Copper

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is 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 drinking 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.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Year	Detected Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Levels	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2013	Lead	2.12	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Copper	0.147	1	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Total Coliform

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 Coliform NOT DETECTED *E. coli* NOT DETECTED

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.

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 organics, 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 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.

