

TABLE II Continued

Coliforms

Coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because they are easily detected and found in the digestive tract of warm-blooded animals. With some exceptions, coliforms are not themselves disease producers, but 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 bacteriologically safe for human consumption. Fecal coliform bacteria (mostly *E.coli*) are a portion of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals that passes into the environment as feces. Fecal coliform bacteria are often used as indicators of the fecal contamination of a domestic water supply.

Year Detected	Highest Monthly Number	MCL	Unit of Measurement	Source of Constituent
2006	Total Coliform/	2	Presence/Absence	Naturally present in the environment.
2006	<i>E. coli</i>	0	*	
*Two or more "coliform present" samples in any single month.				

Violations

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
Coliform - Failure to Issue or Report	Failure to notify consumers of a bacteriological related violation makes it impossible for consumers to consider alternatives to drinking water that is contaminated or inadequately tested.	11-1-2006 to 11-30-2006	Public notification was not processed in the time frame specified.	Changes have been made to reporting and notification procedures to ensure compliance.
Total Coliform Non-Acute MCL - No 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	11-30-2006	On 11-7-06, the City collected 11 routine samples. Of these 11, 2 were coliform positive. Repeat samples taken on 11-9-06 to sampler error, the repeat samples were improperly marked.	Changes have been made to our sample collection process in an effort to eliminate these types of errors.
Major-No Routine Samples	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctly monitor, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.	6-1-2006 to 6-30-2006	Routine samples collected on 6-15-06 were improperly marked.	Changes have been made to our sample collection process in an effort to eliminate these types of errors.

Secondary and Other Unregulated Constituents

No associated adverse health effects

Year Detected	Constituent	Measured Concentration	Number of Analyses	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measurement	Source of Constituent
2002	Aluminum	31	1	50	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Bicarbonate	189	1	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2002	Calcium	66.9	1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element. Used in water purification; by-product of oil field
2006	Chloride	78	1	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002	Copper	0.054	1	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2006	Hardness as Ca/Mg	267	1	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2002	pH	7.77	1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002	Sodium	25	1	NA	ppm	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005	Sulfate	81	1	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial field activity.
2006	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	189	1	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2006	Total Dissolved Solids	443	1	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

This report was prepared by the **Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority**. Please contact **GBRA at 361/552-9751 or through their website at www.gbra.org**, for further information. Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com.

WATER QUALITY '06

City of Port Lavaca Excellence in Water Quality

Port Lavaca Water Department 361/552-9793 Ext. 239
GBRA Water Treatment Plant 361/552-9751

Dear Customer:

The City of Port Lavaca is pleased to provide you with this calendar year 2006 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 program and treatment are designed to prevent.

We are committed to providing you with information about your water supply because informed consumers 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 levels 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 phone numbers listed in this report.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en Español, favor de llamar 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.).

Customer Views Welcome

The City of Port Lavaca strongly supports the national primary drinking water regulations 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 our Customer Service Department at 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 and 4th Monday at 6:30 p.m. at City Hall and all meetings are open to the public. Our website address is www.portlavaca.org.

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

The City of Port Lavaca receives its water from the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority (GBRA). Surface water is diverted from the Guadalupe River, treated at the GBRA surface water treatment plant, and pumped to the City.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our source is 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 treat the water by settling and filtering out suspended solids, dirt and other organic particles until the water reaches a crystal-clear quality. A disinfectant compound of chlorine and ammonia is used to destroy any pathogens (germs). Fluoride is added to promote dental health. The water is monitored to insure that it meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. The treated water is delivered to the City's customers through its distribution system.

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 EPA 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Year	Contaminant	Highest Measurement	Lowest Measurement	Average Measurement	Unit of Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2006	Source Water TOC	5.46	2.05	3.4975	ppm	Naturally occurring, no health effects directly associated.
2006	Drinking Water TOC	3.44	1.5	2.2567	ppm	Same as above.
2006	Removal Ratio	3.72	1.058	1.817667	NA	NA

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 every 15 minutes.

Year	Detected Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly	Turbidity	Unit of Measurement	Source of Constituent
2006	Turbidity	0.25	100	0.3	NTU	Organic particles.

Disinfectant Residuals

Year	Constituent	Highest Range of Detects	Average (low-high)	MRDL	Unit of Measurement	Source of Constituent
2006	Chloramines	3.57	1.0 - 4.0	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

2006 Total Coliform NOT DETECTED

2006 *E. coli* NOT DETECTED

Cytoposporidium Monitoring Information

Cytoposporidium monitoring began in 2006. Initial testing for cytoposporidium has found no organisms in the source water. Cytoposporidium is a microbial pathogen that may be found in water contaminated by feces. Although filtration removes Cytoposporidium, it cannot guarantee 100 percent removal nor can the testing methods determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection with nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water.

Year	Constituent	Highest Range of Detects	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measurement	Source of Constituent
2006	Chlorine Residual	1.95	0.5 - 3.5	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Trihalomethanes (THMs)

Year	Detected Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detects	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measurement	Source of Constituent
2006	Total Trihalomethanes	73.4	50.2 - 92.1	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Halocetic Acids (HAAs)

Year	Detected Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detects	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measurement	Source of Constituent
2006	Total Halocetic Acids	26.2	14.9 - 35.9	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Lead and Copper (Analyzed every 3 years)

Year	Detected Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measurement	Source of Constituent
2004	Lead	8.82	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Copper	0.8813	1	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

The following tables contain all of the chemical constituents that have been found in your drinking water. EPA requires water systems to test for more than 97 constituents. 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 a 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 - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of clarity.

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

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

NA = MCL not applicable or not regulated.

pCi/L = PicoCuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity.

ND = Not detected.

UCLR = Unregulated contaminant monitoring rule.

Year	Detected Highest Level	Number of Analyses	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measurement	Source of Constituent
2002	Barium 0.074	1	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Chromium 1.49	1	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Fluoride 0.72	1	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2006	Nitrate 1.34	1	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated wastewater effluent; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Gross Beta 4.8	1	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of mineral and man-made deposits.

Organics

Year	Detected Constituent	Concentration	Number of Analyses	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measurement	Source of Constituent
2006	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/mcod.html>, or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Year	Constituent	Average of Analyses	Range of Detected Levels	Reason for Monitoring
2006	Chloroform	15.648	6.4 - 28.5	Monitoring helps EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and need for regulation.
2006	Bromoform	7.058	5.7 - 8.39	Same as above.
2006	Bromodichloromethane	29.01	15.1 - 41.7	Same as above.
2006	Chlorodibromomethane	31.792	20.3 - 39.76	Same as above.
2006	Chloroacetic acid	9.55	ND - 22.6	Monitoring helps EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and the need for regulation.
2006	Dichloroacetic acid	11.75	ND - 24.9	Same as above.
2006	Trichloroacetic acid	4.1	ND - 9.4	Same as above.
2006	Bromoacetic acid	ND	ND	Same as above.
2006	Dibromoacetic acid	10.125	7.0 - 12.6	Same as above.
2006	Bromochloroacetic acid	12.65	8.4 - 16.7	Same as above.

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2006	Nitrate 1.34	1	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated wastewater effluent; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Gross Beta 4.8	1	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of mineral and man-made deposits.

Year	Detected Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detects	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measurement	Source of Constituent
2006	Total Halocetic Acids	26.2	14.9 - 35.9	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Distinfection Byproducts

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measurement	Source of Constituent
2006	Total Halocetic Acids	35.525	10.2	69.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	Total Trihalomethanes	78.475	47.9	111.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Year	Contaminant	Highest Measurement	Lowest Measurement	Average Measurement	Unit of Measurement	Source of Contaminant
2006	Source Water TOC	5.46	2.05	3.4975	ppm	Naturally occurring, no health effects directly associated.
2006	Drinking Water TOC	3.44	1.5	2.2567	ppm	Same as above.
2006	Removal Ratio	3.72	1.058	1.817667	NA	NA

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

Inorganics

Year	Detected Highest Level	Number of Analyses	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measurement	Source of Constituent
2002	Barium 0.074	1	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Chromium 1.49	1	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Fluoride 0.72	1	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2006	Nitrate 1.34	1	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated wastewater effluent; erosion of natural deposits.
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2006	Bromoacetic acid	ND	ND	Same as above.
2006	Dibromoacetic acid	10.125	7.0 - 12.6	Same as above.
2006	Bromochloroacetic acid	12.65	8.4 - 16.7	Same as above.

TABLE II - Tested in City of Port Lavaca distribution system at home taps

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Constituent	Highest Average (Low - High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measurement	Source of Constituent
2006	Chlorine Residual	1.95	0.5 - 3.5	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Trihalomethanes (THMs)

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2004	Copper	0.8813	1	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Required Additional Health Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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 very 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 EPA'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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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