

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 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.

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 (mg/L).

NA = MCL not applicable or not regulated.

ND = Not detected.

UCMR = Unregulated contaminant monitoring rule.

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 Concentration 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 concentration 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 concentration of a contaminant allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - the highest concentration of a disinfectant residual allowed in the distribution system.

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

What We Found

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

Inorganics

Year	Detected Constituent	Concentration	Number of Analyses	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006	Atrazine	ND	1	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Constituent	Average Concentration	Minimum Concentration	Maximum Concentration	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006	Total Haloacetic Acids	35.525	10.2	69.5	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	Total Trihalomethanes	78.475	47.9	111.3	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average Concentration	Range of Detected Concentrations	Reason for Monitoring
2006	Chloroform	15.648	6.4-28.5	Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2006	Bromodichloromethane	29.01	15.1-41.7	Same as above.
2006	Bromoform	7.058	5.7-8.39	Same as above.
2006	Chlorodibromomethane	31.792	20.3-39.76	Same as above.
2006	Haloacetic Acids	9.55	ND-22.6	Same as above.
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.

Tribalometanes

Year	Constituent	Detected Concentration	Number of Analyses	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Aluminum	31.4	1	50	ppb	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.
2006	Chloride	78	1	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element. Used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
2002	Copper	0.054	1	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative.
2006	Hardness as Ca/Mg	267	1	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2002	Magnesium	14.8	1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	pH	7.77	1	NA	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2002	Sodium	24.5	1	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Sulfate	81.4	1	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil 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.

Turbidity

Year	Detected Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006	Turbidity	0.25	0.25	100	NTU	Organic particles.

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 up to 6 times per day.

TABLE 1 - Test results for the GBRA water supply to Port O'Connor (Sampled at the GBRA Water Treatment Plant)