

WATER QUALITY '15

La Salle WCID #1

Public Water Supply No. 0290071

EXCELLENCE IN WATER QUALITY

La Salle WCID #1 361-983-2652

GBRA Water Treatment Plant 361-552-9751

Dear Customer:

The LaSalle WCID #1 is pleased to provide you with this 2015 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 La Salle WCID #1 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 La Salle WCID #1 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) and blended well 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 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://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swview>. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.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 or the Port O'Connor Improvement District at 361-983-2652.

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 La Salle (Sampled at the GBRA Port Lavaca Water Treatment Plant)

Year	Detected Constituent	Measured Concentration	Number of Analyses Performed	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Barium	0.0604	1	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Fluoride	0.5	1	4	4	ppm	
2015	Nitrate	0.82	2	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated effluent; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	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	

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

Year	Detected Constituent	Measured Concentration	Number of Analyses Performed	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Atrazine	0.35	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				
2015	Chloroform	21.6	14.1-33.3	Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2015	Bromoform	3.9	ND-5.4	
2015	Bromodichloromethane	22.6	18.5-25.4	
2015	Chlorodibromomethane	15.1	7.5-24.9	
Haloacetic Acids				
2015	Chloroacetic acid	1.6	ND - 4.2	Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2015	Dichloroacetic acid	14.2	12.8-16.6	
2015	Trichloroacetic Acid	8.9	5.9-12.8	
2015	Bromoacetic acid	ND	ND-ND	
2015	Dibromoacetic acid	4.3	1.2 - 7.5	
2015	Bromochloroacetic acid	8.6	4.8- 11.4	

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2015	Fluoride	0.5	1	4	4	ppm	
2015	Nitrate	0.82	2	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, runoff from fertilizer use. Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated effluent; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Chromium	ND	1	100	100	ppb	
2011	Gross Beta Emitters	4.8	1	50	0	pCi/l	Decay of mineral and man-made deposits.

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.

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2015	Trichloroacetic Acid	8.9	5.9-12.8	
2015	Bromoacetic acid	ND	ND-ND	
2015	Dibromoacetic acid	4.3	1.2 - 7.5	
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Violations Table

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation

WATER LOSS FOR LASALLE WCID #1

1.467 MG (Million Gallons) for the year or 9.73%

SYSTEM ID # 0290071

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
2015	Aluminum	33.8	1	50	ppb	Abundant naturally-occurring element.
2015	Bicarbonate	161	1	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2015	Calcium	64.1	1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element.
2015	Chloride	101	1	300	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Copper	0.0406	1	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2015	Hardness as Ca/Mg	220	1	NA	ppm	Naturally-occurring calcium and magnesium.
2015	Magnesium	14.6	1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally-occurring element.
2015	Nickel	0.0032	1	0.1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2015	pH	7.1	1	NA	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2015	Sodium	61.7	2	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Sulfate	113	1	300	ppm	Naturally-occurring common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Zinc	ND	1	5	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2015	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	132	1	NA	ppm	Naturally-occurring soluble mineral salts.
2015	Total Dissolved Solids	441	1	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2015	Potassium	7.16	1	NA	ppm	
2015	Cyanide	0.09	1	NA	ppm	
2015	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
2015	Total Haloacetic Acids	28.9	26.1	36.4	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Total Trihalomethanes	61.3	50.4	70.3	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
2015	Turbidity	0.23	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
2015	Source Water TOC	5.3825	2.96	8.44	ppm	Naturally occurring; no health effects directly associated with it.
2015	Drinking Water TOC	2.6967	2.02	4.03	ppm	Naturally occurring; no health effects directly associated with it.
2015	Removal Ratio	2.1558	1.72	9.96	NA	NA

Removal Ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

Disinfectant Residuals

Year	Constituent	Highest Average	Range of Detects (low-high)	MRDL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Chloramines	3.2346	0.5-5.0	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

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.

2015 Total Coliform	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA
2015 Fecal Coliform	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

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

Trihalomethanes (THM)

Year	Detected Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Total Trihalomethanes	67.875	63.0-75.5	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Year	Detected Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Total Haloacetic Acids	37.25	29.7-54.2	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganics

Year	Detected Constituent	Highest Level of Any Sample Point	Number of Analyses	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Nitrate	2.27	1	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; treated effluent; erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant Level	Average Concentration	Minimum Concentration	Maximum Concentration	MRDL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Chloramine Residual	2.5	2.1	4.5	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

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
2015	Lead	4.1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Copper	0.09	0	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.

2015 Total Coliform NOT DETECTED 2015 E.coli NOT DETECTED

Violations Table - See Insert

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.



Main Office: 933 East Court Street ~ Seguin, Texas 78155

flowing solutions