

Harris County WCID 110 2008 Water Quality Report 2007 Water Quality Data - Detected Substances

Lead & Copper

Year	Constituent (Units)	Action Level	MCLG	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeding AL	Violation	Typical Source
2007	Lead (ppb)	15	0	3.8	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.123	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood Preservatives.

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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 the 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 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	Constituent (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range Min. / Max.	Violation	Typical Source
2005	Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	4	ND-4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2005	Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.213	0.173 / 0.253	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.45	0.2 / 0.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from Fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.02	0.01 / 0.02	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

* The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.

Radioactive Substances

2005	Gross alpha (pCi/l)	0	15	0.6	0 / 1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
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Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

Year	Constituent (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Annual Average	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2007	Chlorine Disinfection (ppm)	4	4	1.34	0.65/ 3.9	No	Disinfection used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Constituent (Units)	MCL	Annual Average	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	3	3/ 3	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year	Constituent (Units)	Level Found	Range Min. / Max.	Typical Source
2005	Bromoform (ppb)	0.5	0 / 1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0.3	0 / 0.6	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2005	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	0.75	0.7 / 0.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Definitions and Abbreviations

AL	Action Level: The concentration of contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	n/a	not applicable.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	ND	not detectable at testing limits.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	pCi/L	picocuries per liter, a measure of Radioactivity.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	mrem/yr	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

HARRIS COUNTY WCID 110

2008 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Board of Directors of Harris County WCID 110 is pleased to give you this report about our drinking water based on 2007 test results. The District is required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act to send the report each year. The content of this report is specified by the State of Texas. If you have any difficulties in reading or understanding the report, please call our operator at the number below. **The Board believes that the most important information contained in the report is that the District's water supply was found to meet the requirements set by the state and federal governments for drinking water.**

Please call the District's operator, Environmental Development Partners, at **832-467-1599** if you have any questions regarding this report.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. This summary was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests. We hope the information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar a Harris County WCID 110 al telefono 832-467-1599.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board meets regularly each month typically on the second Wednesday of the month. For information regarding the date, time and location of the meeting call **832-467-1599** or send your comments to:

WCID 110
P.O. Box 690928
Houston, Texas 77269-0928

Data contained in this report was collected in 2007 except where noted. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentration of these substances does not change frequently. Although the Water District samples your water for up to 125 substances we are listing only those substances that were detected in your water. For additional information about your water quality please contact our operator, EDP, at **832-467-1599**.

Your water source

Harris Co. W.C. & I.D. No. 110 water treatment facilities obtain their water from three groundwater wells that draw water from the Chicot and Evangeline Aquifers. An aquifer is a porous underground formation (such as sand and gravel) that is saturated with water. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the TCEQ and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water sources based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts please call our operator's office at **832-467-1599** Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

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, person 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/Centers 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (800-426-4791).

Protecting the Water You Drink

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health as public water systems.

General Information about All Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

- **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which may occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

For further information on drinking water and health, read the [fact sheets from U.S. EPA on lead, copper and other chemicals in drinking water](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html) at the web site, <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html>.

About the Data

In most cases, the "Level Found" columns report the highest level from samples collected or data available in 2007. For lead & copper, the level found equals the 90th percentile of all samples taken. The "Range of Detections" column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, during 2007. If the sample date is not in 2007 then the TCEQ allows monitoring for the substance less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

Secondary Constituents

Many Constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron), which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the District Operator at **832-467-1599**.