

# Harris County WCID 110 2009 Water Quality Report 2008 Water Quality Data - Detected Substances

Year	Constituent (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range Min. / Max.	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Substances</b>							
2005	Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2	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.
2008	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.77	0.72 / 0.81	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2008	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.

<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</b>							
Year	Constituent (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Annual Average	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2008	Chlorine Residual, Free (ppm)	4	4	1.49	0.33 / 2.5	No	Disinfection used to control microbes.

<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>						
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.

<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>						
Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Bromodichloromethane	0.3	0	0.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Dibromochloromethane	0.4	0	0.8	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>							
Year	Constituent (Units)	Action Level	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> 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>."*

<b>Violations</b>				
Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps To Correct
Distribution: Disinfectant Residual – Failure to Monitor or Report Required 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 or report, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.	10/01/2008 to 12/31/2008	This violation is being reported because the disinfection report was not submitted to the TCEQ by the prescribed deadline. All required tests were performed and were within the required standard.	The report was sent to TCEQ and public notification was given.
Routine Coliform Monitoring-Minor-Not Enough 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 TCEQ cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.	10/1/2008 to 10/31/2008	The District collected the correct number of samples, but due to an error in shipping, the samples were not accepted by the lab.	The District collects more than the required number each month. The District has not had any positive samples in 2008 and has collected and analyzed 20 samples since October, with no problems noted.

<b>Definitions and Abbreviations</b>			
AL	<u>Action Level</u> : The concentration of contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	n/a	not applicable
MCL	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u> : 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	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> : 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.	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MRDL	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</u> : 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.	MFL	million Fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos)
MRDLG	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal</u> : 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.	pCi/L	picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity
TT	<u>Treatment Technique</u> : A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter
		ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter
		ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
		ppq	parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

# HARRIS COUNTY WCID 110

## 2009 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 2008 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.

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

Our drinking water is regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). They have determined that certain water quality issues exist that prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation. We continue working closely with the TCEQ to improve water quality.

### 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 were collected in 2008 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**.

### Where do we get our drinking water?

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 Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The assessment report 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 source 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, 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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. The guidelines are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### About the Data

In most cases, the "Level Found" columns report the highest level from samples collected in 2008. For lead & copper, the level found is the 90th percentile of all samples taken. The "Range of Detections" column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, during 2008. If the sample date is not in 2008 then the TCEQ allows monitoring for the substance less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

### 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.

### Water Sources

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, (in some cases, 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

### 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### 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. They are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. Since secondary constituents are not causes for health concerns they are not required to be reported in this document. However, they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For additional information about the water quality for this system please call **832-467-1599** or toll free at **1-866-467-1599**.