

HARRIS COUNTY WATER CONTROL & IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 132

2007 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Board of Directors of Harris Co. W.C. & I.D. No. 132 is pleased to give you this report about our drinking water based on 2006 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** or toll free at **1-866-467-1599** if you have any questions regarding this report. This report is available on our web site at www.hcwcid132.com.

Our drinking water is regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevents 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 and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar a Harris Co. W.C. & I.D. No. 132 al telefono 832-467-1599 o marque gratis al 1-866-467-1599.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board meets regularly each month typically on the 3rd Monday of the month. For information regarding the date, time and location of the meeting call **832-467-1599** or toll free at **1-866-467-1599** or send your comments to: Harris Co. W.C. & I.D. No. 132
P.O. Box 690928
Houston, Texas 77269-0928

Data contained in this report was collected in 2006 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** or toll free at **1-866-467-1599**. This report is available on our web site at www.hcwcid132.com.

Your Water Source

Harris Co. W.C. & I.D. No. 132 water treatment facilities obtain their water from three groundwater wells that draw water from the Gulf Coast Aquifer. The wells are located at 4107 Evening Trail, 18201 Mantana and 18111 Kuykendahl in Harris County. The second and third wells listed are within the boundaries of the Cypresswood U.D. which jointly owns and operates the wells. 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).

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 additional information about the water quality for these systems please call **832-467-1599** or toll free at **1-866-467-1599**.

About the Data

In most cases, the "Level Found" columns report the highest level from samples collected in 2006. 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 2006. If the sample date is not in 2006 then the TCEQ allows monitoring for the substance less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

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>.

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. 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.

Interconnected Water Supplies

While the water for Harris Co. W.C. & I.D. No. 132 is predominantly supplied by wells owned by the District, the District can receive water from adjoining water districts during emergency situations and maintenance periods. The adjoining Districts are Harris Co. M.U.D. #275 and Klein P.U.D. The water source for these districts is from ground water wells drawing water from the same aquifer as Harris Co. W.C. & I.D. No. 132. For additional information about the water quality for these systems please call **832-467-1599** or toll free at **1-866-467-1599**.

Harris County Water Control & Improvement District No. 132

2007 Water Quality Report

2006 Water Quality Data - Detected Substances

Lead & Copper

Year	Constituent (Units)	Action Level	MCLG	90 th Percentile	Number of Sample Sites Exceeding Action Level	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2006	Lead (ppb)	15	0	6.6	1 exceeding AL	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.060	0 exceeding AL	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Substances

Year	Constituent (Units)	MCLG	MCL	WCID 132 Average	Range Min. / Max.	C.U.D. Average	Range Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2006	Arsenic (ppb)	0*	10*	2	2.0 / 6.0	3.00	0.0 / 6.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
2005	Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.246	0.187 / 0.282	0.235	0.187 / 0.282	No	Discharge of drilling wastes & from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.65	0.60 / 0.80	0.70	0.60 / 0.80	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2005	Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	0	15	1.20	1.00 / 1.30	1.10	1.00 / 1.20	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Required Additional Health Information for Arsenic

The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic decreased from 0.05 mg/L (50 ppb) to 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) effective January 23, 2006. Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required by EPA:

"While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health affects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems."

Unregulated Contaminants ** (Collected at Entry Point to Distribution)

Year	(Constituent Units)	WCID 132 Average	Range Min. / Max.	CUD Average	Range Min. / Max.	Source of Contaminant
2005	Chloroform (ppb)	0.3	0 / 0.6	ND	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Bromoform (ppb)	3.8	1.1 / 6.4	1.2	1.1 / 1.3	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	1.4	0 / 2.8	ND	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	3.98	0.9 / 7.0	0.95	0.9 / 1.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

** Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Constituent (Units)	MRDL	MRDLG	Annual Average	Range of Detections	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2004	Chlorine Disinfection (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.15	0.26 / 1.81	No	Disinfection used to control microbes.

Disinfection By-Products

Year	Constituent (Units)	MCL	WCID 132 Average	Range Min. / Max.	Average	Range Min. / Max.	Violation	Typical Source
2005	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	1.15	0.26 / 1.81	1.4	0 / 2.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Total Coliform

Year	Constituent	MCL	Unit of Measure	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Source of Contaminant
2006	Total Coliform Bacteria	*	Presence	2	Naturally present in the environment.

* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month. **REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.**

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 harder than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Violations

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps To Correct
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.	4/01/2006 to 4/31/2006	Several repeat samples collected were test negative for coliforms. It is likely that the samples were contaminated.	Sample collection and handling procedures have been improved.

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.
		ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter.