

# Harris County Water Control & Improvement District No. 132

## Public Water System ID 1010413

### 2010 Water Quality Report

Data contained in this report was collected in 2010 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 97 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](http://www.hcwcid132.com).

Inorganic Contaminants									
Year	Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	WCID 132 Max	Range Min. / Max.	C.U.D. Max	Range Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2005-2009	Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.9	2.9 / 2.9	4.7	2.9 / 4.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
2010	Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.272	0.066 / 0.272	0.287	0.066 / 0.287	No	Discharge of drilling wastes & from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.67	0.59 / 0.67	0.78	0.59 / 0.78	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2010	Nitrate(measured as nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.66	0.01 / 0.66	0.66	0.03 / 0.66	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Beta/photom emitters (pCi/l)	0	50*	1.9	0 / 3.8	5.4	0 / 5.4	No	Decay of natural and mad-made deposits.
2010	Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	0	15	2.4	2.4 / 2.4	2.2	0 / 2.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

\* The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level							
Year	Contaminant (Units)	MRDL	MRDLG	WCID 132 Annual Average	WCID 132 Range of Detections	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2010	Chlorine Disinfection (ppm)	4.0	4.0	2.20	0.31 / 4.3	No	Disinfection used to control microbes.

Disinfection By-Products								
Year	Contaminant (Units)	MCL	WCID 132 Level Detected	Range Min. / Max.	C.U.D. Level Detected	Range Min. / Max.	Violation	Typical Source
2009-2010	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	3.2	3.2 / 3.2	2.2	0 / 2.2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2010	Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	4.8	1.1 / 4.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Lead and Copper					
Year	Contaminant (Units)	90th Percentile	Action Level	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	Source of Contaminant
2009	Lead (ppm)	0.0015	0.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Copper (ppm)	0.087	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead  
 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 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>.

Definitions and Abbreviations	
<b>AL</b>	<b>Action Level:</b> The concentration of contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
<b>ALG</b>	<b>Action Level Goal:</b> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety
<b>MCL</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level:</b> 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.
<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:</b> 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.
<b>MRDL</b>	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:</b> 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.
<b>MRDLG</b>	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:</b> 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.
<b>TT</b>	<b>Treatment Technique:</b> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
<b>Avg</b>	<b>Average:</b> Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running average of monthly samples.
<b>Definitions</b>	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
<b>ppm</b>	<b>parts per million:</b> milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
<b>ppb</b>	<b>parts per billion:</b> micrograms per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
<b>NTU</b>	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
<b>na</b>	not applicable
<b>MFL</b>	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
<b>pCi/L</b>	picocuries per liter, (a measure of radioactivity)
<b>ppm</b>	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
<b>ppb</b>	parts per billion or micrograms per liter
<b>ppt</b>	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
<b>ppq</b>	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

# HARRIS COUNTY WATER CONTROL & IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 132

## PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID 1010413

### 2010 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 2010 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](http://www.hcwcid132.com).

#### Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented on the following page. The data in this report includes all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. 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 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

#### Where do we get our drinking water?

Harris Co. W.C. & I.D. No. 132 water treatment facilities obtain their water from three groundwater wells that draw water from the Evangeline Aquifer as well as surface water from the North Harris County Regional Water Authority. 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 Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. 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 our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWWW/>. 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.

#### 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 EPA'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, secondaries 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** or toll free at **1-866-467-1599**.

#### 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 and surface water from the North Harris County Regional Water Authority. For additional information about the water quality for these systems please call **832-467-1599** or toll free at **1-866-467-1599**.

#### 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 persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

#### Water Sources

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 dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and 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 include:

- 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 can 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 can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

#### Protecting the Water You Drink

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