

Harris County Water Control & Improvement District No. 132

2009 Water Quality Report

2008 Water Quality Data - Detected Substances

Data contained in this report was 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 or toll free at 1-866-467-1599. This report is available on our web site at www.hcwid132.com.

Inorganic Substances

Year	Constituent (Units)	MCLG	MCL	WCID 132 Average	Range Min. / Max.	C.U.D. Average	Range Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2008	Arsenic (ppb)	0*	10*	5	0 / 10	5	0/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
2008	Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.237	0.187 / 0.287	0.237	0.187 / 0.287	No	Discharge of drilling wastes & from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.64	0.59 / 0.78	0.66	0.59 / 0.78	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2008	Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.01	0.01 / 0.01	0.01	0.01 / 0.01	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Gross beta emitters (pCi/l)	0	50	1.9	0/3.8	1.9	0/3.8	No	Decay of natural and mad-made deposits.
2008	Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	0	15	0.65	0 / 1.30	.65	0/1.3	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."

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Constituent (Units)	MRDL	MRDLG	WCID 132 Annual Average	WCID 132 Range of Detections	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2008	Chlorine Disinfection (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.42	0.52 / 3.5	No	Disinfection used to control microbes.

Disinfection By-Products

Year	Constituent (Units)	MCL	WCID 132 Average	Range Min. / Max.	Violation	Typical Source
2006	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	4.9	4.9 / 4.9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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	Bromoform (ppb)	1.2	1.1 / 1.3	1.2	1.1 / 1.3	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	.95	0.9 / 1.0	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.

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	0.06	0 exceeding AL	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.

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>."

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.	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
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.	MFL	million Fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos)
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.	pCi/L	picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity
TT	Treatment Technique: 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 liters
		ppq	parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

HARRIS COUNTY WATER CONTROL & IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 132

2009 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 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. **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 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 in the following pages. 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 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

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. 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* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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**.

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 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 2008. The TCEQ allows monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change and thus not all samples will have sample dates of 2008.

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.

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 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 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**.