

2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

Harris County WCID 116 (TX1010507)

(281)807-9500

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014

THIS REPORT IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE YOU WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER AND THE EFFORTS MADE BY THE WATER SYSTEM TO PROVIDE SAFE DRINKING WATER.

Is my water safe?

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

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Harris County WCID 116 is both ground water and surface water. Our water comes from the Chicot aquifer and also from the North Harris County Regional Water Authority (NHCRWA). The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact TOPS.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Board of Directors meet on the
Second Tuesday of each month.

Time: 1:00 p.m.

Location: 5300 Coral Gables
Houston, TX 77069

Phone: 281-807-9500

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request one be scheduled, please call us.

The water system with HCWCID116 was on interconnect with the North Harris County Regional Water Authority during the calendar year of 2014 to supply water to the district. Attached you will find a copy of the regulated contaminant detected table for NHCRWA. Included is the Consumer Confidence Report for NHCRWA for water quality information.

Did you know?

- 50% of all water consumed is for lawn and plant irrigation.
- 30% - 50% of water used for irrigation is wasted by overwatering, runoff, and overspray.
- Using no more than 1" of water per week on lawns (less if it rains) promotes a healthier lawn by encouraging deep root growth and can reduce your water bill.
- Run-off will carry pesticides, fertilizers, oil, trash and other pollutants into the storm drains which are not connected to treatment plants and can be harmful to aquatic life.
- Preventing run-off and overspray decreases the water standing in our storm systems and can help prevent outbreaks of mosquitos and West Nile Virus.
- Soil with just 2% organic matter can hold up to three quarts of water per cubic foot.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (281)807-9500.

Special Notice

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised 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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Information about Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted. Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems but are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the systems business office.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2014, our system lost an estimated 86,123 gallons of water, which is equivalent to about 4% of total gallons produced. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 281-807-9500



ISSUED JUNE 2015

The State of Texas monitors for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, TCEQ recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). TCEQ considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. To learn more about your water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2014	37.4	37.4 - 37.4	No goal for the	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	20.4	20.4 - 20.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic **	2014	3	0 - 3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2014	0.159	0.159 - 0.159	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2014	120	120 - 120	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2014	0.17	0.17 - 0.17	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	1	0.9 - 0.9	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	3/4/2013	0.02	0.02 - 0.02	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	6/15/2011	4.8	4.8 - 4.8	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	6/15/2011	1	1-Jan	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

LEAD AND COPPER

"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. HARRIS COUNTY WCID 116 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."

Lead/Copper	Year	MCLG	Action Level	The 90 th Percentile	# of Sites	Units	Was This a Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	.0282	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	2014	0	15	1.61	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER RULE PROTECTS PUBLIC HEALTH BY MINIMIZING LEAD AND COPPER LEVELS IN DRINKING WATER, PRIMARILY BY REDUCING WATER CORROSIVITY. LEAD AND COPPER ENTER DRINKING WATER MAINLY FROM CORROSION OF LEAD AND COPPER IN PLUMBING MATERIALS.

VIOLATION: LEAD/COPPER RULE

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Public notice rule linked to violation	11/10/2013	1/21/2014	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2014	3/2/2015	The TCEQ did not receive record that the results of the lead tap water monitoring were reported to the consumers. Confirmation was provided and violation was resolved.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Year	Disinfectant	Minimum Level	Average Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2014	Chloramines	0.53	3.24	3.9	4.0	< 4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

TOTAL COLIFORM- NOT DETECTED

TURBIDITY – NOT REQUIRED

FECAL COLIFORM-NOT DETECTED

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS – NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Abbreviations and Definitions

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant level (MRDL) –The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG)- The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

mrem/year- millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na - not applicable

Maximum Residual Disinfectant level (MRDL) –The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination

North Harris County Regional Water Authority – Regulated Contaminant Detected Table

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2014	1	0 - 4.8	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2014	0.209	0.0386 - 0.209	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2014	80	0 - 80	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2014	0.4	0 - 0.43	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	1	0 - 0.8	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2014	11.1	0 - 11.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2014	7.2	0 - 7.2	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2014	1	0 - 5.3	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2014	3	2 - 16.8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2014	11.4	0 - 11.4	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2014	1	0 - 0.61	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2014	0.24	0 - 0.24	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Simazine	2014	0.09	0 - 0.09	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ethylbenzene	2014	0.6	0 - 0.6	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2014	0.0044	0 - 0.0044	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.