

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

published in 2016

HARRIS COUNTY WCID No. 119

Yes, your water is safe to drink



OUR WATER MEETS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) AND STATE REQUIREMENTS

This report is produced to provide information about your water system including the quality of your water, the source of the water, levels of detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water rules.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) assessed our system, Harris County WCID No. 119 (WCID No. 119), and determined that our water is safe to drink. The analysis was made by using the data in the tables in this report which uses testing results from 2011 through 2015.

Because our water meets all state and federal drinking water health standards for the sampling period, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. WCID No. 119 system identification number is 1010509. Thank you for taking the time to read and learn about the water you drink. We look forward to another year of providing you with safe, reliable water.

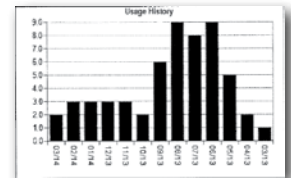
En Español – Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 281.376.8802 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

TRACK YOUR WATER USAGE

Your water bill contains helpful information on a 12-month chart.

You can also compare your water usage to other residents in the District.

Midway down on the left of your bill is the average of WCID No. 119's 2,894 homes water usage for the month.



Avg. monthly usage in MUD 119 is 7,400 gals.

OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE

WCID No. 119 has been awarded Outstanding Performance Certificates for no violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act bacteriological sampling rule from 2001-2012. The District continues with the same performance record to date.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

WCID No. 119 receives surface water from the North Harris County Regional Water Authority as our primary source of water.

In addition, we have 2 wells here in the District that pump ground water from the Gulf Coast Aquifers. The wells stand ready to provide water when needed to meet system demands.

The District also has three interconnect valves with neighboring Charterwood MUD, Louetta North PUD (Colony Creek) and HCMUD No. 367 (Gleannloch Farms). These Districts are governed by the same drinking water regulations as WCID No. 119.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, PEOPLE WITH IMMUNE PROBLEMS

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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

WHAT'S IN THE WATER

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. 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 at **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1.800.426.4791** or www.epa.gov/safewater. Bottled water information may be obtained at www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/bwinx.asp.

TABLE INFORMATION

The tables contain chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The TCEQ and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require water systems to test up to 97 constituents. Only eight regulated constituents were detected in WCID No. 119's water, and these were well below the maximum contaminant level allowed in drinking water. The agencies do not require some contaminants to be monitored annually because their concentrations are not expected to vary. This report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), states the results of the most current water testing from 2011 through 2015.

INORGANICS - REGULATED									
Year Tested	Contaminant Detected	Unit of Measure	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Allowed (EPA's MCL)	MCLG	Meets Standards	Possible source of Contaminant
2014-15	Barium	ppm	0.077	0.053	0.111	2.0	2.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2014	Cyanide	ppb	0.003	0.000	0.010	200.0	200.0	yes	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories
2014-15	Fluoride ^{‡‡}	ppm	0.920	0.000	2.660	4.0	4.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2015	Nitrate	ppm	0.357	0.040	0.820	10.0	10.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2013-15	Nitrite	ppm	0.017	0.000	0.030	1.0	1.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits

‡‡FLUORIDE PUBLIC NOTIFICATION This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 ppm of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by WCID 119 has a fluoride concentration of 0.00 to 2.66 ppm. WCID 119's Public Water System ID is No. 1010509. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums.

Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than 4.0 ppm of fluoride (the U.S. EPA's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4.0 ppm of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2.0 ppm because of this cosmetic dental problem.

ORGANICS - REGULATED									
Year Tested	Contaminant Detected	Unit of Measure	Avg Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Allowed (EPA's MCL)	MCLG	Meets Standards	Possible source of Contaminant
2015	di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP)	ppb	1.00	0.00	3.00	6.0	6.0	yes	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS									
Year	Constituent	Unit	Avg	Min	Max	MRDL	MRDLG	Possible Source of Contaminant	
2015	Chloramines	ppm	3.15	1.70	3.80	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes	

DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCTS - REGULATED						
Year	Constituent	Unit	Avg*	Min*	Max*	MCL
2015	Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	12.28	2.10	18.00	60.0
2015	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	11.26	7.10	24.70	80.0

Total Trihalomethanes represents four and Haloacetic Acids represent five different constituents. The maximum for each is the sum of either the four or the five constituents.

Disinfectant Byproducts (DBPs) are formed when disinfectants (such as Chloramines) reacts with natural organic material in water. The District monitors the water distribution system as required by Stage 2 of the federal Disinfectant Byproduct Rule.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

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.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Many contaminants (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. These constituents are called secondary contaminants and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. The secondary constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

CONTAMINANTS - UNREGULATED						
Tested	Contaminant	Unit	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Source of Contaminant
2015	Bromodichloromethane	ppb	3.97	2.00	6.90	The Unregulated contaminants listed are byproducts of the drinking water disinfection.
2015	Bromoform	ppb	6.67	0.00	20.00	
2015	Chloroform	ppb	8.67	2.20	18.00	
2015	Dibromochloromethane	ppb	6.00	0.00	18.00	

SECONDARY CONSTITUENT - UNREGULATED						
2014-15	Sodium	ppm	116.70	21.90	293.00	Erosion of natural deposits

TURBIDITY - CLARITY OF WATER - CONTINUOUSLY SAMPLED AT THE WATER PLANT - REGULATED						
2015	Turbidity‡	Highest single measure	0.22 NTUs	Turbidity is measured in NTUs and is caused by soil runoff. 95% of samples tested each month must be less than or equal to the limit of 0.300 NTUs.		
		Lowest monthly % of samples Meeting Limits	100%			

‡Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. Turbidity is a cloudiness or haziness of water caused by individual particles that are too small to be seen without magnification, this being much like smoke in air. Turbidity has no health effects but it is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

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 source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

DEFINITIONS

Contaminant: The technical term for anything else in water except pure water is "contaminant." Technically, pure, fresh orange juice can be considered water which has been "contaminated" by the oil, orange pulp and flavorings in the orange which make it taste so good.

Obviously, some contaminants aren't good and can actually be hazardous to your health at specific levels. Those are the ones that are tested and measured.

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

MCL, Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels.

MCLG, Max. Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MRDL, Max. Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

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 Water District Management at 281-376-8802.

ADDITIONAL TESTING

Additional testing is done daily at the water plant and throughout the community at various locations to ensure that a safe level of disinfectant is in the system. Water samples are sent to an independent state approved laboratory to verify the absence of harmful bacteria. No such bacteria has been detected in this water system.

MRDLG, Max. Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

n/a: not established at this time
ppm - Part per million: One part per million equals 1 teaspoon in 1,302 gallons, which is enough water to fill a typical bathtub over 40 times.

ppb - Part per billion: One part per billion equals 1 teaspoon in 1,302,000 gallons, which is enough water to fill a typical bathtub over 40,000 times.

INFORMATION ON LEAD IN WATER

WCID 119 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

LEAD AND COPPER – TESTED AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP (SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM 20 HOMES)						
Year Tested	Substance	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile	No. of Homes Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Possible Sources of Lead and Copper
2015	Lead	ppb	8.800	0 of 20	15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
2015	Copper	ppm	0.130	0 of 20	1.3	



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 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.

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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



AVOID CLOGGED SEWER LINES BY DISPOSING OF GREASE THE RIGHT WAY

Never pour grease down the sink or toilet. Put your grease in a container with a lid and then dispose of it in your trash.



Grease can create sewer back-ups in your household lines and in the District's sewer lines causing expensive repairs.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

WCID No. 119 meets at 5:00 p.m. in the District on the second Monday of each month at 9711 Landry, behind the fire station. Any last minute cancellations will be posted on the bulletin board at this location. Call 281.376.8802 for directions.

HAVE QUESTIONS

More information about particular health risks or contaminants may be available at:

- EPA www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr/frequentquestions
1.800.426.4791
- Harris County Health Department
713.439.6000
- Water District Management (WDM), the Operator
281.376.8802

This Report is also available online at www.wdmtexas.com.

FIGHTING FIRES, WATER LINE BREAKS, AND DISTRICT MAINTENANCE ALL ADD TO LOSS WATER

The District's water distribution system lost an estimated 6.0% of its water in 2015. The national recommended water loss standard is 10% or less.



Please help reduce water loss by reporting all leaks by calling WDM, 281.376.8802.

WCID 119 has Online Bill-Pay options for your convenience in paying your water utility bill at: www.eonlinebill.com/bapp/wdm/wp01.r

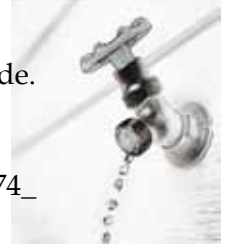


FIX THE DRIP

A slow drip can waste as much as 170 gallons of water each day – that adds up to 5,000 gallons a month. Leaky faucets are usually easy and inexpensive to repair. Turn off the valve under the sink until the repair can be made.

Save water – save money.

Directions for fixing leaky faucets can be found at: www.ehow.com/how_2303474_fix-dripping-faucet.html



KEEP TEXAS WATERS CLEAN – READ THE LABEL

All pesticides are toxic to some degree. This means they can pose some risk to you, to children, pets, and any wildlife that stray onto your lawn, especially if these chemicals are overused. Pesticides can also kill earthworms and other beneficial organisms, disrupting the ecological balance of your lawn.

You may then mistakenly feel the need to apply more chemicals to your lawn. Pesticides can help control many lawn pests but it is important to use them properly and carefully.

