

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 in your home or business.

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
2016	Lead	ppb	7.700	0 of 20	15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
2016	Copper	ppm	0.143	0 of 20	1.3	

Simple Steps Can Make a Difference

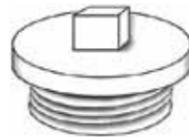
When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

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.

REMINDER: KEEP YOUR CLEANOUT COVERED!

Uncapped or broken sewer cleanout caps allow water and other debris to make its way to our Wastewater Treatment Plant through sewer service lines.



Allowing this puts a significant strain on the operations at the wastewater plant. The cleanout pipe and cover are usually made of PVC, and are located within a few feet of your home.

TRASH YOUR UNWANTED MEDS

Unwanted medication go in the trash - NOT the toilet. Wrap or bag with other trash to secure.

Medications in the toilet will eventually go into streams and lakes and can harm fish and wildlife.

HAVE QUESTIONS

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

EPA www.epa.gov/safewater/crr/frequentquestions
1.800.426.4791

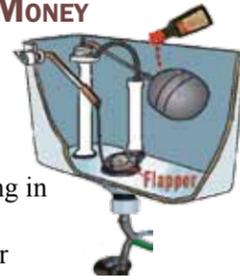
Harris County Health Department
713.439.6000

Water District Management (WDM), the Operator
281.376.8802

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

RUNNING TOILETS WASTE WATER AND MONEY

The flapper is responsible for most leaks. Over time it warps and doesn't seal as well. Water pressure from the tank creates a slow leak in any of the tiny gaps.



1st - put a couple of drops of food coloring in the tank and leave it for an hour or two. If the bowl water changes color the flapper needs to be replaced.

2nd - turn the water off at the valve below the tank.

3rd - purchase a flapper that is similar to the current one and install it.



- Water early in the morning to avoid losing up to 60 % of water to evaporation.
- Mow high to shade roots and conserve water.
- Put your sprinkler on a timer so you don't overwater.
- Adjust your irrigation system with the seasons and weather. Water less or not at all when it is cool and /or rainy.
- Use chemicals sparingly. Read the label and follow the directions. Choose natural products when possible.
- By saving water, you will reduce your water bill and the expenses of your water district.



No cost option for your convenience.

www.eonlinebill.com/bapp/wdm/index1

NO GREASE DOWN THE SINK OR TOILET

Fats, oils and grease stick to the inner walls of sewer pipes and reduce the diameter of the pipes over time causing clogged sewer pipes and sewage spills. Keep fats, oils and grease out of the sewer system and dispose of them in your trash.



Fats, oils, and grease, and other byproducts of cooking come from meat, lard, shortening, butter, margarine, food scraps, sauces, and dairy products.

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.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
published in 2017

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.

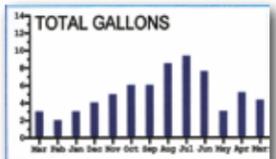
The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) assessed our system, Harris County WCID No. 119 (WCID No. 119), and determined that our water is safe to drink. The analysis was made by using the data in the tables in this report which uses testing results from 2012 through 2017.

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. In the middle column at the top of your bill is the average of WCID No. 119's 2,905 homes water usage for the month. Avg. monthly usage in MUD 119 is 7,200 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 organ 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 nine 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 2012 through 2017.

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
2014-16	Barium	ppm	0.074	0.053	0.111	2.0	2.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2014-17	Cyanide	ppb	0.013	0.000	0.040	200.0	200.0	yes	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories
2014-16	Fluoride**	ppm	0.920	0.000	2.660	4.0	4.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2016	Nitrate	ppm	0.280	0.020	0.640	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.

For more information, please call David Rowe of WCID 119's at 281-376-8802. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP

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
2015-16	Atrazine	ppb	0.296	0.0	0.770	3.0	3.0	yes	Runoff containing herbicides
2015-16	Simazine	ppb	0.053	0.0	0.110	4.0	4.0	yes	Runoff containing herbicides

DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Year	Constituent	Unit	Avg	Min	Max	MRDL	MRDLG	Possible Source of Contaminant
2016	Chloramines	ppm	3.19	2.20	3.70	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCTS - REGULATED

Year	Constituent	Unit	Avg*	Min*	Max*	MCL
2016	Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	14.16	2.80	28.70	60.0
2016	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	22.85	8.90	50.40	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.

CONTAMINANTS - UNREGULATED

Tested	Contaminant	Unit	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Source of Contaminant
2015-16	Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2.23	1.50	3.20	The Unregulated contaminants listed are byproducts of the drinking water disinfection.
2015-16	Bromoform	ppb	2.70	0.00	8.10	
2015-16	Chloroform	ppb	6.07	1.40	11.00	
2015-16	Dibromochloromethane	ppb	0.28	0.00	8.30	

SECONDARY CONSTITUENT - UNREGULATED

Year	Constituent	Unit	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Source of Contaminant
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

2016	Turbidity‡	Highest single measure 0.17 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.

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.

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.