

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Consumer Confidence Report

Harris County W.C. & I. D. No. 36 - PWS ID TX 1010239

713-453-5493

www.harriscountycid36.com

Annual Water Quality Report for the period January 01, 2016 to December 31, 2016

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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. For more information regarding this report a public meeting will be held September 20, 2017 @ 9:00 a.m. at 903 Hollywood St. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

SPECIAL NOTICE Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

Immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those people *with HIV/AIDS* or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available *from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800) 426-4791.

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. We 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> and the Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

EN ESPANOL

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. **713-453-5493** para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español. Pueden obtener copias en 903 Hollywood y otros dos locales dentro del Distrito:

La Michoacana #57 638 Freeport
Bi-Rite Supermarket 1115 Freeport

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

The majority of our water is obtained already treated from The City Of Houston through North Channel Water Authority. The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The water originates in the San Jacinto and Trinity River with a small amount coming from the Gulf Coast Acquifer. 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 pickup substances resulting from the contaminants that may be present in source:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and agricultural livestock operations.

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, and urban storm water runoff.

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.

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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Water Quality Test Results: listed below is a list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water.

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) The Level of 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 contaminants.

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.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb: – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

na: Not applicable

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Lead and Copper

<u>Year</u>	<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Action Level (AL)</u>	<u>90th Percentile</u>	<u># Sites over AL</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
2016	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.04	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposit; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of house hold plumbing systems
2016	Lead	0	0.015	2.3	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

<u>Year</u>	<u>Contaminant Disinfectants & Disinfection By products</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range of Levels</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Unit of Measure</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
2016	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	31	6.8 - 35.8	No Goal for the Total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
2016	Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	28	19.1 - 33.7	No Goal for the Total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

<u>Year</u>	<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range Levels Detected</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Unit of Measure</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Source of Contaminant</u>
02/2014	Arsenic	2.2	0 - 2.2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
02/2014	Barium	0.136	0.0463 - 0.136	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
03/2014	Cyanide	90	0 - 90	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories

<u>Year</u>	<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range Levels Detected</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Unit of Measure</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Source of Contaminant</u>
02/2014	Fluoride	0.66	0.31 0.66	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2016	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.63	0.21 - 0.63	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
01/2015	Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	0.01	0 - 0.01	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory- Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time due to rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range of Level Detected</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Units of measure</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of contamination</u>
Combined Radium 226/228	12/15/11	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits

<u>Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range of Level Detected</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Units of measure</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of contamination</u>
Atrazine	2016	0.24	0.24- 0.24	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2016	0.36	0.36- 0.36	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

<u>Year</u>	<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Average Level</u>	<u>Minimum to Maximum Level</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>Unit of Measure</u>	<u>Source of Contaminant</u>
2016	Chloramines Residual	2.52	0.50 4.00 mg/l	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our 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 for this system contact Billie Vasquez at 713-453-5493 or <http://tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview> .

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period January thru December 2016, our system lost an estimated 4,533,933 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 713-453-5493.

2016
Water Quality Report