

Consumer Confidence Report 2003

(Drinking Water Quality Report)

HARRIS COUNTY WCID 133

Phone No: 713-623-6185

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, persons 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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

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 attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Espanol

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. 713-623-6185 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd Wednesday of every month.

Time: 7:00 P.M.

Location: 7614 Fallbrook Houston 77086

Phone No: 713-623-6185

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from Ground water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: EVANGELINE, CHICOT. The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s). This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection activities.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

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, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

DEFINITIONS

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 (TT) -

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

Action Level (AL) -

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

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 (µg/l)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganics

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2003	Arsenic	2.3	2.2000-2.3000	50	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2002	Barium	0.268	0.2680-0.2680	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Fluoride	0.1	0.1000-0.1000	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2002	Nitrate	0.19	0.1900-0.1900	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Selenium	5.9	5.9000-5.9000	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2003	Gross alpha adjusted	3.7	3.7000-3.7000	15	0	pci/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
2003	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.8	0.8000-0.8000	5	0	pci/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
2003	Gross beta emitters	8.2	8.2000-8.2000	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

NA = MCL not applicable - not regulated. Special Monitoring Requirement.

Organics NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Disinfection By-Products NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2002-2002	Chloroform	0.7	0.7000-0.7000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants

2002-2002	Bromodichloromethane	0.3	0.0000-0.6000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2002-2002	Dibromochloromethane	0.25	0.0000-0.5000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2001	Lead	4.6000	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2001	Copper	0.0430	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Total Coliform NOT DETECTED

Fecal Coliform NOT DETECTED