

2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

City of Bunker Hill Village A TCEQ Superior Water System

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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. The 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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES:

DATE: Council Meeting – 3rd Tuesday of every month

TIME: 5:00 p.m.

LOCATION: City Hall – 11977 Memorial Drive

PHONE NO: (713) 467-9762

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.

WATER SOURCES: 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.

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 telefono (713) 467-9762 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources produced by (4) four water wells drawing water from the Gulf Coast aquifer. We also receive surface water from the City of Houston as part of a requirement to supplement our water with water from reservoirs. TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our 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 will be found in this report. If we receive or purchase water from another system, their susceptibility is not included in this assessment. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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).

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 the 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.

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.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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. MRDLG's

do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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.

ABBREVIATIONS

- 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 (ug/L)
- ppt – Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq – Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Bunker Hill Village Awarded Superior Water System Status

The water system for the City of Bunker Hill Village was recently awarded the status of "Superior Water System" by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality. This designation is a way of recognizing Texas cities that consistently operate and maintain their water systems above the minimum standards set by the state. "This award recognizes overall excellence in all aspects of operating a public water system. To be recognized, a PWS (Public Water System) must go above and beyond the minimum standards in protecting public health and ensuring reliable operation."

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007 2005	Arsenic *The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.	5	2	9	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2005	Barium	0.138	0.084	0.192	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Fluoride	0.8	0.4	1.2	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2006	Nitrate	0.26	0.01	0.45	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Selenium	2.50	0	4.9	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2006 2004	Uranium	0.90	0	16.1	30	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2004	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.90	0	4.66	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2004	Gross beta emitters	4.34	0	15.1	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2006 2004	Gross alpha	4.56	0	10.8	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Required Additional Health Information for Arsenic

The Maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic decreased from 0.05 mg/L (50 ppb) to 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) effective January 23, 2006. Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required by EPA:

"While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems."

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007 2003	Simazine	0.01	0	0.15	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff.
2007 2003	Atrazine	0.02	0	0.4	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2003	Xylenes	0.0	0	0.8	10000	10000	ppb	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year or Range	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.2	0.4	2.2	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	9.5	0	18.9	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	8.7	0	17.3	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.								
Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant		
2006	Chloroform	18.225	0	36	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.		
2006	Bromoform	0.15	0	0.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.		
2006	Bromodichloromethane	8.05	0	14	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.		
2006	Dibromochloromethane	2	0	4.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.		

Lead and Copper

Year or Range	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Exceeding Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	1.7	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2007	Copper	0.084	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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. This water supply 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>."

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, 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.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Turbidity	0.19	100%	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated
(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Aluminum	0.016	0	0.032	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005 2006	Bicarbonate	154	81	255	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2005	Calcium	26.5	19.6	33.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005 2006	Chloride	48	36	74	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Copper	0.02	0.002	0.037	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2004	Hardness as Ca/Mg	134	107	167	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2005	Iron	0.065	0.058	0.071	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2005	Lead	0.001	0	0.002	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Magnesium	4.2	3.1	5.3	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Manganese	0.0052	0.0052	0.0052	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Nickel	0.002	0	0.005	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2005 2006	pH	7.625	7.4	8	7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005	Sodium	89	88	89	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005 2006	Sulfate	52.75	12	82	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005 2006	Total Alkalinity as CaCo3	126	66	209	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2005	Total Dissolved Solids	332	316	348	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO3	83	71	96	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2005	Zinc	0.005	0	0.01	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.