City of Bellaire

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2017

Public Participation Opportunities:
Public input concerning the City of Bellaire Water system may be made at:
4401 Edith
Bellaire, TX
Monday - Friday
9:00 am - 7:00 pm
Contact: City of Bellaire
713-663-8150
http://www.bellairetx.gov

Our drinking water is rated superior
City of Houston water is rated superior
Meets or exceeds all Federal (EPA) drinking water requirements

En Espanol
Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 713-663-8150 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.
Source of Drinkable Water

Barium (ppm) 2017 2 0.16 0.794 ± 0.16 0.06 0.0454 ± 0.077 N Discharge of drinking wastes; discharge of metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride (ppm) 2017 4 0.66 0.35 ± 0.66 0.21 0.2 ± 0.22 N Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from aluminum and aluminum factories.

Nitrile (ppm) 2017 10 0.33 0.01 ± 0.33 0.21 0.48 ± 0.54 N Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrile (ppm) 2017 1 0.01 0.01 ± 0.01 - - - N Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Phosphate (ppm) 2017 0.2 0.2 0.04 0.02 ± 0.07 N Discharge from metal refineries; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

Turbidity (NTU) 2017 0.3 100% 0.11 0.29 N Soil runoff.

Lead and Copper 2015 0.15 1.3 0.094 0.009 N Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Copper (ppm) 2015 1.3 1.3 0.094 0.009 N Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking-water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking-water disinfectant residual below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect knowledge of the use of disrupt-ants to control microbial contaminants.

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

Picocentimeters per liter (picoc astronomer): A measure of radioactivity.

Parts per million (ppm): The equivalent of micrometers per liter (mg/L) is analogous to a minute in 2 years.

Parts per billion (pbb): The equivalent of micrometers per liter (mg/L) is analogous to 1 minute in 30 years.

Who Do We Get Our Drinking Water From?
The source of drinking water used in the City of Bellevue is 100% Surface Water sourced by the City of Husky East Water Treatment Plant. Puget Sound: 99% and 1% From the Edward Danner. A Source Water Sustainability Assessment for seattle drinking water system is currently being updated by the Puget Sound Regional Council. This information is sourced from the Puget Sound Regional Council and other partners as necessary. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our water quality division, contact us.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health 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 Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

L Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

If you use drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the earth, it dissolves substances or carries concentrates in it, as well as suspended or colloidal material and can acquire substances from the environment or from human activities. Drinking water, bottled water, municipal water, is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some of these 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 Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. Arsenic 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.

Our DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED: 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.