Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2025

Harris County Municipal Utility District 255
TX1012766

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Our Drinking Water meets or exceeds all Federal and State 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 testing. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, PEOPLE WITH IMMUNE PROBLEMS

Some people may be more vulnerable 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/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).

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye información importante sore el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (281) 897-9100.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR WATER?

Harris County Municipal Utility District (MUD) 255 receives blended groundwater and surface water from Horsepen Bayou MUD. The groundwater is from a water well sourced from the Evangeline aquifer located in Harris County. In January 2006, Horsepen Bayou MUD began receiving surface water through the West Harris County Regional Water Authority's (WHCRWA) surface water distribution system to comply with surface water conversion requirements and to ensure a long-term water supply for our area.

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.

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Regional Water Corporation at 281-897-9100.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Date: Second Thursday of each month
Time: 12:00 P.M.
Location: 2727 Allen Parkway, Suite 1100, Houston, Texas 77019
Phone Number: 281-897-9100

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us at (281) 897-9100.

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, 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.

ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets the EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Harris County MUD 255 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact HARRIS COUNTY MUD 255 at (281) 897-9100. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS – CONT'D

TURBIDITY

Turbidity of surface water from has no health effects, but it is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the surface water plant filtration system. Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. High 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. Your water is also tested monthly for disease-causing bacteriological microbes.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color and odor issues. Taste and color constituents, called secondary constituents, are regulated by the state of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact Regional Water Corporation (281) 897-9100.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The state of Texas allows for some contaminants to be monitored less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently. The year that each result was detected is indicated in the tables below. Definitions, abbreviations, and sources of detected contaminants can be found on pages 8 and 9 of this report.

Regulated Contaminants – Harris County MUD 255

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Period	Contaminant	Sample Point	Highest LRAA	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	13323 Tropicana Dr	24	6.8	60	0	ppb
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	5603 Summer Snow	25	8.6	60	0	ppb
2025	TTHM	13323 Tropicana Dr	22	8.2	80	0	ppb
2025	TTHM	5603 Summer Snow	19	12.7	80	0	ppb

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units
10/16/2025	Di-bromochloromethane	1.8	0 - 1.8	0	0.06	ppb
2/5/2025	Nitrate	0.6	0 - 0.6	10	10	ppm
2/1/2024	Nitrate-Nitrite	0.25	0.25	10	10	ppm

LEAD AND COPPER

Period	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Units	Sites Over AL	AL
2023	Copper, Free	0.48	0 - 0.751	ppm	0	1.3
2023	Lead	0	0	ppb	0	15

As part of an ongoing effort to monitor lead and copper in drinking water, the lead service line inventory, completed in 2024, is available for viewing at **Regional Water Corporation's office, located at 13300 Schroeder Road, Houston, Texas 77070 during the hours of 8:00 AM and 4:00 PM, Monday – Friday, with the exception of holidays and extreme weather days.** All portions of the service line are known NOT to be lead or galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) through an evidence-based record, method, or technique.

WATER QUALITY DATA CONT'D

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Range	Units	MRDL	MRDLG
2025	Total Chlorine	2.64	0.5 - 3.9	mg/L	4	4

MONITORING RESULTS FROM UPSTREAM SUPPLIES

Harris County MUD 255 receives purchased water through an open interconnect with Horsepen Bayou MUD. The following tables contain water quality information from Horsepen Bayou MUD.

Regulated Contaminants – Horsepen Bayou MUD

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Period	Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Highest LRAA	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6211 Dove Fern	29	9.7	60	0	ppb
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6315 Jessie Anne Ln	28	14.4	60	0	ppb
2025	TTHM	6211 Dove Fern	29	13.9	80	0	ppb
2025	TTHM	6315 Jessie Anne Ln	24	19.4	80	0	ppb

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Value	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units
1/23/2024	Atrazine	0.15	0.14 - 0.15	3	3	ppb
5/10/2023	Barium	0.0545	0.0536 - 0.0545	2	2	ppm
5/10/2023	Cyanide	70	0 - 70	0	200	ppb
11/14/2025	Di-bromochloromethane	2.9	1.9 - 2.9	0	0.06	ppb
5/10/2023	Fluoride	0.26	0.26	4	4	ppm
5/10/2023	Nickel	0.003	0.0023 - 0.003	0	0.1	ppm
2/12/2025	Nitrate	0.96	0.8 - 0.96	10	10	ppm
1/23/2024	Simazine	0.14	0.13 - 0.14	10	10	ppm

MONITORING RESULTS FROM UPSTREAM SUPPLIES, CONT'D

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units
3/23/2021	Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	1.5	1.5	5	0	pCi/L
3/23/2021	Gross Beta Particle Activity	5.5	5.5	50	0	pCi/L

LEAD AND COPPER

Period	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Units	Sites Over AL	AL
2023 - 2025	Copper, Free	0.51	0.0077 - 0.553	ppm	0	1.3
2023 - 2025	Lead	1.1	0 - 1.8	ppb	0	15

CONTAMINANTS AND SOURCES

CONTAMINANT	SOURCE
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/photon emitters	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Chorine residual	Water additive used to control microbes.
Combined radium	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride*	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Gross alpha emitters	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Uranium	Erosion of natural deposits.

*Harris County Municipal Utility District 255 does not treat source water with fluoride.

DEFINTITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, ALGs allow for margin of safety.
Average (Avg)	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment	A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system
Level 2 Assessment	A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of contaminant that is allowed 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 risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL)	The highest level of disinfectant is 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
millirems per year (mrem)	A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
NA	Not Applicable
mg/L	Milligrams per liter = **ppm**; This unit indicates the amount of a substance (in milligrams) dissolved or present in one liter of a liquid.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	A measure of radioactivity in water.
parts per billion (ppb)	Micrograms per liter; one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
parts per million (ppm)	Micrograms per liter; one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
RAA	Running Annual Average
Treatment Technique (TT)	Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.