Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2024

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

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium 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.

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.

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.

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 us 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. The 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.

LEAD

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. Harris County MUD 255 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 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

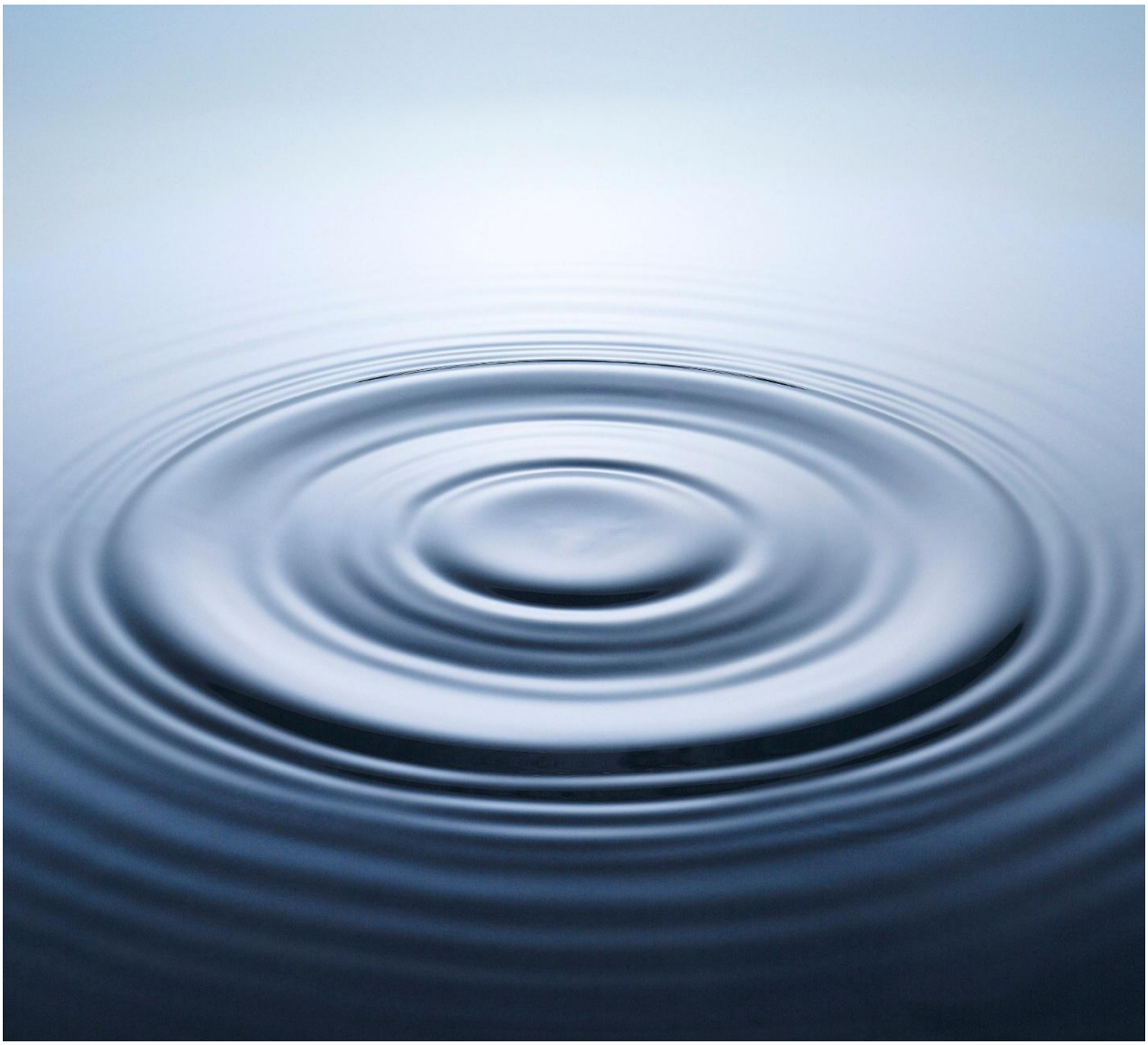
TURBIDITY

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.

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS – CONT'D

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 us (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 9 and 10 of this report.

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT 255

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation
2024	Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	0.61	0.1 – 0.61	10	10	mg/L	No

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation
2024	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	47.7	6.4 – 47.7	60	No goal	µg/L	No
2024	Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	34.5	10.9 – 34.5	80	No goal	µg/L	No

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL - CHLORAMINES

Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation
2024	2.8	2.1 - 3.3	4	4	mg/L	No

LEAD AND COPPER

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	No. of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Units	Does Constituent Exceed AL?
2023	Lead	0	0	15	0	mg/L	No
2023	Copper	0.48	0	1.3	1.3	mg/L	No

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.

VIOLATIONS

NITRATE – EP001 AND EP002

Infants below the age of 6 months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	1/1/2024	3/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) – DBP2

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	1/1/2024	3/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) – DBP2

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	1/1/2024	3/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION RULE

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	1/1/2024	3/31/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	3/22/2024	5/30/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Mandatory Language for Monitoring and Reporting Violation
Chemical Sampling

CHEMICAL MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR

The Harris County MUD 255**'s** water system, **PWS ID 1012766,** has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems are required to collect and submit chemical samples of water provided to their customers and report the results of those samples to the TCEQ on a regular basis.

We failed to monitor the following constituents: Disinfection By Products Phase 2 and Nitrates

These violations occurred in the monitoring periods: 1st Quarter 2024

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe from chemical contamination. We did not complete all monitoring reporting for chemical constituents, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time.

We have taken the following actions to address this issue: The laboratory invoices have been paid and the analyses and results released to TCEQ for review.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact Regional Water Corporation at (281) 897-9100.

Distributed on: July 1, 2025

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS - HORSEPEN BAYOU MUD

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation
2023	Barium	0.0545	0.0536 – 0.0545	2	2	mg/L	No
2023	Cyanide	70	0 - 70	200	200	µg/L	No
2023	Fluoride	0.26	0.26 – 0.26	4	4	mg/L	No
2023	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.59	0.57 – 0.59	10	10	ppm	No

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS - HORSEPEN BAYOU MUD

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation
2021	Beta/photon emitters	5.5	5.5 – 5.5	50	0	pCi/L	No
2021	Combined Radium 226 & 228	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	5	0	pCi/L	No

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.

DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS - HORSEPEN BAYOU MUD

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation
2024	Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	39.7	5.5 – 39.7	80	No goal*	µg/L	No
2024	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	39.7	3.5 – 39.7	60	No goal*	µg/L	No

*No goal = No goal for the total

LEAD AND COPPER – HORSEPEN BAYOU MUD

Year	Lead and Copper	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation
2022	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.5	0	mg/L	No
2022	Lead	0	15	0.0013	0	µg/L	No

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS - HORSEPEN BAYOU MUD							
Year	**Contaminant**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Units**	**Violation**
2024	Atrazine	0.15	0.14 – 0.15	3	3	µg/L	No
2024	Simizine	0.14	0.13 – 0.14	4	4	µg/L	No

CONTAMINANTS AND SOURCES

CONTAMINANT	SOURCE
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Atrazine	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/photon emitters	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Disinfectant residual	Water additive used to control microbes.
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.
Radium	Erosion of natural deposits
Simazine	Herbicide runoff

Selenium	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
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.
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.
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.
µg/L	Micrograms per liter = ppb; This unit indicates the amount of a substance (in micrograms) dissolved or present in one liter of a liquid.
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.
MFL	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NA	MCL not regulated or not applicable
ND	Non-detect. Indicates a contaminant was not detected in the sample. If contaminant was present, it was below the detection limit for the laboratory test.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity).

pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity); One pCI/L is equivalent to two atoms disintegrating per minute per liter.
Treatment Technique (TT)	Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Turbidity	Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. This is measured at the surface water production plant in NTUs and is caused by soil runoff. 95% of samples tested each month must be less than or equal to the limit of 0.3 NTUs.

Prepared By: REGIONAL WATER